

FORM No. 5.
RELIEF WORKS UNDER CIVIL AGENCY.
[See section 26 (i) of the Code.]
FAMINE STATEMENT D.
DISTRICT NADIA.
For the half-month ending 28th February 1897.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.																							NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON DAILY WAGES (RESPECTIVE OF TASK).						Total amount paid (columns 19 and 20).		NOT WORKING CHILDREN (SECTIONS 23 & 24 OF THE CODE).		ADULT DEPENDANTS (SECTIONS 23 & 24 OF THE CODE).															
A.						B.						C.						D.						Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.														
Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Big children.	Small children.																													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29																				
Week ending 28th Feb. 1897.																							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Mirah																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Baidyapour																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Baidyapour																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Baidyapour																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Baidyapour																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Total																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Male units																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Total for the week																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Figures for first week of preceding fortnight																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Week ending 28th Feb. 1897.																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Mirah																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Baidyapour																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Baidyapour																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Baidyapour																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Baidyapour																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Total																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Male units																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Total for the week																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	
Figures for first week of preceding fortnight																							3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3		3	

* Not paid pending check of list by Circle officer.

No. 3275G., dated Jessore, the 2nd March 1897.

From—F. S. HAMILTON, Esq., Collector of Jessore,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

IN continuation of this office No 3098G., dated 18th February 1897, I have the honour to submit the following second half-monthly report for the half-month ending the 28th of February, under section 13 of the Famine Code.

1. (a) *General condition during the half-month of the tracts for which anxiety is felt.*—There has been no improvement in the general condition of the affected tract in thana Muhammadpur during the half-month under report. The means of subsistence of the people in this tract are gradually becoming more and more limited. The mahajans are still holding back and are advancing loans very sparingly. There were 23 and 11 inch of rainfall on the 16th and 18th respectively in Magura; but there was practically no rain in the affected tract. Only a few drops of rain fell in thana Muhammadpur, and hence there has been not only no improvement in the general condition, but there has been, I fear, some deterioration, as the resources of the people are gradually being exhausted.

I am, however, at the same time glad to be able to report that the condition of the tract in Bangaon thana, regarding which anxiety used to be felt, has materially improved. The rains last month have done much good. The manufacture of *poor* continues, and will do so during the whole of the next fortnight. The *rabi* crops have been harvested, but their outturn has been small. The late rains, however, have put heart into the people, and the ploughing for jute and *aus* crops is going on. The Subdivisional Officer reports that the mahajans are now advancing loans for the purchase of seeds, cattle, and ploughs. I am, however, afraid that this is an exaggerated view of the real state of things. While I am prepared to accept that the mahajans are advancing seed grains, and money for the purchase of the same, the improvement in the prospects has not been so great as would induce the mahajans to advance such large amounts as would be required for the purchase of ploughs and cattle.

(b) *Prospects of crops.*—In Magura subdivision the *rabi* crops grown have nearly all been cut. Their average outturn has been about 6 annas, but, taking the Magura subdivision as a whole, the outturn would be only a fractional part of an anna. Only in Magura thana and in the southern part of Muhammadpur thana was some *rabi* cultivated. The people had entertained much hopes about the mango crop, but the prospects do not look very promising. The season of *khejur* juice is nearly over, and it will hold on till the middle of March at the most. The ploughing for *aus* and *aman* has begun.

In Bangaon the prospects have improved in so far as the ploughing for *aus* and jute crops has been facilitated by the rainfall, 1.5 inches last month.

(c) *Prices.*—The prices of common rice show a tendency to fall. It is now being sold at 9½ to 11½ seers per rupee, as against 9 to 10 seers per rupee of the previous report.

(d) *Food-stock.*—Food-stocks are being steadily supplemented by importations from the Sunderbans and the eastern districts. The importations of Burma rice into Calcutta have also stopped exports to an appreciable extent. The consequence is that the kâts and bazars are now well stocked and prices have gone down.

(e) *Importation and exportation of grains.*—The subjoined statement shows the quantities of food-grains and pulses imported into this district from outside districts, and exported from this district to outside districts during the half-month under report:—

	Imports.	Exports.
By railway and steamer	2,591	4,765
By country boats	12,660	2,009
	<u>15,251</u>	<u>6,774</u>

From the above statement, it would appear that importations are steadily going on in excess of exportation, and that about 8,500 maunds of food-grains and pulses were imported in excess from other districts. There is therefore no fear of depletion of food-stock so long this state of things continues.

(f) *Rainfall.*—The subjoined statement shows the rainfall recorded in the several subdivisions on the 16th, 17th, and the 18th

	Sadar.	Bangaon.	Jhunda.	Magura.	Narail.	
16th	0.35	0.22	0.33	0.23	0.35	February 1897.
17th	0.02	0.03	...	...	0.01	0.34 inches represents all
18th	...	...	...	0.11	...	the rain that fell in Magura during the
	0.40	0.25	0.33	0.34	0.36	whole month of February. Of these, how-
						ever, the affected tract in Muhammadpur

received very little, as only a few drops of rain fell there. This has done no practical good to the affected tract. They have, however, done some good to the *chins* crops at places where they have been grown. The state of Bangaon, however, is altogether difficult. Besides 0.25 inches, Bangaon received 1.32 inches of rain during the month of February. The total rainfall in February in Bangaon comes to 1.57. The tract on the west of Bangaon thana, regarding which anxiety was felt, received much of this rain, and consequently there has been a material improvement in the prospects. Mahajans have also been emboldened to advance loans for seed-grains.

(g) *Public health.*—Public health continues to be generally fair, with a few sporadic cases of cholera here and there. Scarcity of water is, however, being felt at some places. Money is, however, being paid for sinking wells wherever scarcity of water is keenly felt.

(h) *Emigration and immigration of famished people* is not reported. The Sub-divisional Officer of Magura reports that "emigration of able-bodied cultivators and labourers continues from the subdivisions in search of employment elsewhere. Large batches of labourers also are passing daily through the subdivision from the Nadia district in search of employment. Some of them are employed in this subdivision to dig tanks by private individuals, who pay full rates of earthwork." The labourers who have gone abroad in search of employment continue to send small remittances home by money-orders. The Postmaster General has been requested to furnish us with complete statistics. The Sub-divisional Officer of Magura made enquiries about money-orders received from some post offices in his subdivision, and he gives the annexed comparative statement as results of his enquiry:—

Month.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
January ...	478	6,275	624	7,244
February ...	418	6,763	613	7,841
Total	894	13,038	1,237	15,585

The above statement shows that about 350 more money-orders for an increased amount of about Rs. 2,500 were received in the four post offices to which the Sub-divisional Officer's enquiries were confined during the months of January and February 1897.

In Bangaon also emigration and immigration of famished people is unknown. Some Beharis are reported to be employed on the railway.

(1) *Condition of Cattle*.—The condition of cattle continues to be fairly good with a few sporadic cases of cattle-ox here and there.

(2) *Number and nature of public works open in or near the tract*.—(a) *Under the District Board*.—A test work was opened on the 25th February last in the shape of excavation of a tank in thana Muhammadpur. Due publicity of the intended opening of the work had been given beforehand, but, as I anticipated, it has up to date proved a failure. From Magura Sub-divisional Officer's report, dated the 26th, it appears that no one came to the work on that date. I have, however, given him orders to "stop at the work for three or four days more, and if no one appears at the work, to close it and resume his other duties." The expenses on the relief works has been as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Earthwork ...	0	6	0
For nicking the lines ...	0	6	0
Drum beater ...	0	2	0
Conveyance charge of 100 kodalis from Jessore to Magura.	8	8	0
Total	4	6	0

The above report shows that there is not yet such pronounced distress in that tract as to drive the people to relief works, and I expect the work started will have to be shortly closed for the present.

A statement prescribed by Circular No. 1, of 6th January 1897, is enclosed herewith:—

Statement showing the rates of wages paid on relief works (including test-works) and tasks exacted.

TRACT.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASK.										Grain on which wages calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers per rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earth-work.	REMARKS.
	Men.		Women.		Big child.		Small child.		Adult male unit.					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CHANDRA	As. P. 2 0	C. ft. 100	As. P. 1 0	C. ft. 50	As. P. 7 5	C. ft. 37 1/2	As. P. 5 0	C. ft. 25	As. P. 2 0	C. ft. 100	Common	Rs. 10	Rs. A. P. 1 4 0	
CHANDRA	2 0		1 0	50	7 5	37 1/2	5 0	25	2 0	100				

SUSHI BHUSHON BOSE,
For Collector.

No other work was open, either under the Municipal Committees or Public Works Department.

No test work seems necessary at Bangaon for the present.

(3) *Any cases of relief under section 12.*—The subjoined statement shows the number of men, women, and children gratuitously relieved under sections, 12 and 42 of the Famine Code, and the total amount expended on such relief during the two weeks ending 27th February 1897:—

Form No. 6.						Amount.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rs. A. P.		
Sadar	...	50	83	43	176	70	3	6
Bangaon	...	17	40	12	69	16	6	0
Narail	...	14	40	58	112	83	2	3
Magura	...	55	189	111	355	145	13	0
Total	...	136	352	224	712	315	8	9

The system of paddy-husking was ordered to be introduced in Bangaon for able-bodied persons in need of gratuitous relief under section 45, Famine Code. This has evidently served as an effective check to keep away able-bodied persons from receiving gratuitous relief for doing nothing. No detailed report has been received from Bangaon on this subject, and I suppose that the system has not as yet been properly organized, as orders were issued only lately.

On this subject the Subdivisional Officer of Magura reports:—"From my enquiries in the interior, I have come to know that paddy-husking is in great demand throughout the subdivision, but we cannot meet the demands sufficiently unless we open centres at every important village, but this cannot be till we entrust some philanthropical men to do the work for us under the supervision of circle officers. The Sub-Registrars cannot be expected to do much in that matter.

(4) *Number of applications under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.*—During the half-month under report, 19 new applications were received in subdivision Magura for a total sum of Rs. 7,700 under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The total number of these applications up to date is 81 for nearly Rs. 41,000. Enquiries are in progress in respect of them, and in two of them enquiries have been finished. These two last are now under consideration whether the securities offered are sufficient. In Bangaon three applications were received during the period under report. They are under enquiry.

In Magura no new applications under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were taken during the period under review. Out of the total number of applications already reported, 69 applications have been sorted, which appear to have been made by non-cultivating classes. The Subdivisional Officer of Magura reports that he has himself made enquiries into several of them, and completed the enquiries in two only. These last two are still under consideration as to whether the securities offered are sufficient. The Sub-Deputy Collector, Babu Hemanta Kumar Moitra, has lately joined, and a large number of applications have been made over to him for enquiry.

In Bangaon also no new applications were received under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The Subdivisional Officer of Bangaon reports that he received up to the 26th February 1897 17 applications for a total amount of Rs. 233 only. They are being enquired into. The Subdivisional Officer, however, reports that after the recent rainfall he does not consider that large loans will be required in his subdivision, and considers that Rs. 2,000 allotted by me to his subdivision, out of the Rs. 8,000 allotted to this district, will be more than enough.

(5) A skeleton map is annexed herewith. The part coloured brown shows the affected tract. As matters have since improved in Bangaon, and at present little anxiety is felt with respect to that subdivision, I have expunged the light blue portion in the western part of thana Bangaon shown in the map submitted with my previous report.

No. 147 G., dated Camp Kaliganj, Khulna, the 27th February 1897.

From—W. H. H. VINCENT, Esq., Officiating Collector of Khulna,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my half-monthly famine report for the month of February 1897. Mr. Bell having gone on transfer to Patna, I proceeded to Kaliganj myself, both to make arrangements for opening new relief works and for more complete organization of gratuitous relief distribution.

Area affected.—The area affected continues to be the same as before, i.e., 442 square miles with 2,62,000 population estimated. There are two charges as before at present under one Charge Superintendent. There are eight circle officers, some of whom are quite new to

the work as yet. One of the circle officers, Babu Anup Chandra Chandra, has already, as reported to Commissioner a fortnight ago, submitted his resignation, but no orders have been received about his successor. The area affected will increase during the next month, I apprehend. This was also expected by Mr. Bell.

General state of affected area.—There has been a decided change for the worse in this month, and the numbers on gratuitous relief have increased greatly. I have personally examined many of the applicants, and though there are many who are turned away as not being proper objects for relief, yet there are some who are really entitled to receive help and who would die if they did not receive it. Widows and orphans are particularly bad, many showing signs of emaciation. The number of beggars has increased enormously, particularly in thana Kaliganj and Assasuni. These people, most of them old women and the balances diseased and crippled men and boys, are suffering considerably, as the number of alms given has decreased. All the circle officers also report that the distress is becoming more acute, and officers in charge of works report that the men who come to the works are not of such good physique or so strong as previously. This was exactly what was expected. It was known that distress would deepen as the spring advanced, and it has. Women are the chief sufferers, as there is no demand for paddy-husking, which is their chief employment. That work is nearly over, as is also all harvest work. Fishermen and those who own date trees, and those who have enough money to pay for licenses to cut wood in the Sunderbans, are fairly well off. Up to now landless Brahmans, Kaisths and high castes suffer a good deal. Those men will not come on relief works. Two deaths from starvation are reported—one in Kaliganj and one in Magura. In the first case the body was sent in for *post mortem*, and it appears probable the death was due to want of food. The other case is a doubtful one. Both are being enquired into. The classes on relief works are chiefly cultivating Muhammadans, some Namasudras and low caste Hindus such as Muchi, &c.

3. (a) *Crop prospects.*—There was some rain during the fortnight, which has been beneficial for jute and *aus* cultivation, but, as has been reported previously, the tract affected is one which is dependent almost entirely on *aman* crops. One fact, which promises very badly for the *aman* crops in the coming year, is that in many places no attempts are being made to repair the *bheries* and bunds. This is particularly apparent down the banks of the river Kabadak, which constitute the most distressed area; for the salt water of the Kabadak is responsible undoubtedly in great measure for the distress that has occurred. If the bunds are not now made speedily, it will be impossible to make these at all, and large areas of land will suffer. The reasons why these bunds are not made are twofold: Firstly, in many cases landlords are absentees and know little and care less for the condition of the lands; secondly, the greater part of the land is let to gantidars whose rent is fixed. These tenureholders are supposed to repair *bheries* with the raiyats; and the zamindars consider—and with some reason—that they are not bound to repair *bheries* in lands let in ganti. The raiyats will not repair *bheries*, as they are just earning enough to keep themselves going. The gantidars are small men, improvident in many cases and have no money. Advances have been made under the Land Improvement Loans Act to many of them, but many have not applied, and of those who have applied, many have to be refused on account of insufficient security and also for want of money, as we have expended all the money we have under this head. I have sent in an application for a further grant, and do hope this may be allotted without delay. If the orders were communicated to me by wire, it would be of great benefit, as the season for making *bheries* is nearly at an end.

(b). *Food-stocks.*—There is a sufficiency of grain in the district. The crops in the eastern portion of the district were good or fair, and they supply the affected area with grain. Rice is selling about Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4 per maund in the affected area. The price is higher in places where the grain cannot be imported in boats.

Importation of food-grains.—I have already said that all the grain traffic here is done in country boats and does not go by rail. The railway figures are of little value. Rice is, I know, leaving the district by

country boat. There are no imports practically.

Rainfall.—There has been some rain, about 1 inch, in parts of the affected area. It has been of value for lands where *aus* and jute are cultivated.

Public health.—Fair on the whole. There is some cholera in Kaliganj, but not as much in the affected area as there is in other parts of the subdivision.

Emigration and immigration.—There has been no immigration. There is a constant flow of emigration from the affected area to the eastern side of the district. This will result in the ruin of many gantidars, who have advanced money to raiyats last year, and whose tenants have run away.

Condition of cattle.—Cattle are still in fair condition, but the poorer cultivators have sold very large numbers to Calcutta *beparas* who have taken them off.

Number of relief works.—There are now four relief works open in the affected tract. The works are—(1) road Kaliganj to Ishwaripur; (2) extension of same to Ishwaripur; (3) tank at Durgapur in thana Assasuni, and (4) road at Khesra in thana Magura. The first of these works attracted the greatest number of labourers. There were on Wednesday last, which is the last day of week for reporting, 310 men and 54 children working on this road. In the Durgapur tank there were 56 men and 5 children. The figures for the other two works are not in at the time of writing. They will be found inserted in the Statement I appended. I have lately visited three of the four works, however, and know what tasks are

exacted. The task exacted is that reported by Mr. Bell in his last fortnightly report, i.e., for medium soil 50 feet lead, B class :—

M.	W.	B. C.	S. C.
78	60	40	15

and these tasks will be continued. Separate tables are now being prepared for soft soil and for greater lift and lead, as the task work necessitates this. In one work—Khesra—men were classed as A labourers. After making a local enquiry I have had them classed B. This is in accordance with the new rules of Government, in which the classification is reduced to B and D. The rates of wages continue the same as before. Two annas per man maximum, annas 1-6 minimum, B. C. ten and 9 pies, S. C. six pies maximum and minimum. These are calculated according to the price of grain, estimated to be ten seers per rupee. No women came to our relief works, and it is therefore absolutely useless prescribing tasks for them. The following are the points on which we have rules differing slightly from the Code :—

(1) Children 7 to 10 are worked. They are in the habit of doing so, and the tasks given them are small and they are well able to do them. They are most useful as carriers, and if their parents be deprived of their help, less work will be done. In the new rules forwarded with Government No. 420 M.I.P., dated 25th January 1897, there are, I think, four classes of children. In practice, on a relief work, it is impossible to classify so much. Here we have three classes—under seven exempted and sent for gratuitous relief; 7 to 12 S. C.; 12 to 15 B. C. I may add that no complaints are made of this, and if our classification is altered so as to exempt children under seven, our gratuitous relief test, which is now large and unwieldy, will be very largely increased.

(2) We have not as yet found it necessary to give a wage to labourers the first time they come on the works. If we did so, we should have numbers coming, taking the wage and disappearing. I am now considering if it is necessary to arrange for providing food for those labourers who come from a distance.

(3) We do not give a holiday on Sunday, but on separate days according to the *hâts*. This is for obvious reasons advantageous. There is no point in a Sunday holiday more than a holiday any other day for non-Christians; secondly, grain and produce are always to be bought cheaper at *hâts* than in shops; thirdly, *hât* days are our gratuitous relief distribution days, and workers are enabled to carry home jute and dhan for their wives and female members of their families admitted on our list on condition of doing some work. We have no information of relief works opened under private agency, but it is known that some zamindars are doing what they can. One large zamindar had taken a loan to open a work, and another zamindar proposes to do the same. The Hon'ble Chandra Madhab Ghosh, High Court Judge, is said to be giving work to his raiyats; but as a rule absentee landlords do not take trouble about their raiyats. I hope they may suffer in consequence, and I think they will in part, owing to desertion of raiyats. The present number of relief works is inadequate. Arrangements are being made to open at least four more immediately. The Assasuni khal, now being done by the Public Works Department, employs many men who will be without work in another ten days at latest.

(4) There are no poor-houses open. I anticipate it will be advisable to open two by the 10th of March, or certainly at the end of the month. I should use it in great measure as a test for those who wish to get gratuitous relief and to house beggar. The number of beggars is very large, and they get little or nothing from people round. There are no private poor-houses.

(5) Paddy-husking is done by women on receipt of gratuitous relief, and will be treated under that head. It is extremely difficult to find any work but jute-twisting and paddy-husking for women. The only two possible forms of other employment are weaving and mat-making.

We have made experiments in weaving, giving out 20 seers of cotton to eleven men and two women of the Jugi caste. They returned within 10 days material valued at Rs. 25 (or Rs. 26). The cost of the cotton was Rs. 21, the wages paid were Rs. 4-11, so that the loss was not large. No buyers for the clothes at a fair price can, however, be found at present. The scheme is viewed with mistrust by the richer weavers, who think that Government wish to take their trade from them. The real facts have been explained to them. We hope to have more extensive working in this in future. No experiments have been made in mat-making as yet.

Paddy-husking.—The same amount of paddy as was reported last time is given, i.e., 1½ maunds, from which we get 39 seers 11 chitaks of rice. Jute we give out five seers and get back four seers 12 chitaks of string. These are weekly tasks.

(6) *Organisation of distribution of grain doles.*—The arrangements at present are that doles are distributed once a week at one centre for each circle. This is found not sufficient. The recipients of the doles are, many of them, very old women, widows, and others deserted by their wage-earning relatives, and in many cases possessing none. The circles are large and the head-quarters have to be fixed in places where there are *hâts* and conveniences, and are not always central; consequently many have to come from great distances. They are weak and unable to move about much, and suffer a great deal. Two centres have therefore now been chosen for each circle. On fixed days of the week, being *hât* days, those entitled to receive gratuitous relief attend at these centres and get their doles. Many are only allowed

a dolo on the condition that they spin jute or husk paddy, and they receive their amount of jute or paddy at the same time, and also bring back the rice or string. It is noticeable that though all will husk paddy very few are willing to spin jute, and only consent to do it under pressure.

The numbers on gratuitous relief are 1,076.5. The great increase was to be expected, as none of the women in the district can do earthwork. If they would, our difficulties would be much less. This is, I believe, recognized by Government.

Those who husk paddy or spin jute cannot, moreover, really be said to be receiving gratuitous relief at all, as they work. The number who do this work is 211. In addition to these arrangements, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund circles are being formed in each circle to assist the Circle Officer in relieving the destitute, especially those the Circle Officer cannot reach, who are many. This is urgently necessary too, as circle officers are now so busy with distribution work that they have little time for enquiry into loans and visits to villages. All panchayats and chankidars are constantly sending in and bringing in applicants for gratuitous relief. It is for these persons particularly that poor-houses are necessary as a test to see whether they are really in want, and also to enable circle officers to make full enquiries into these cases. Many of them are, however, from their appearance, clearly in want of food.

(7) *Relief in kitchens.*—Nil, and I do not propose any.

(8) We have advanced in all Rs. 19,890 in the affected area under Land Improvement Loans Act. This money has been advanced under the new rules, and mostly to zamindars and gantidars. The question of security is most important in the case of the latter: it is impracticable and causes too much delay to attempt to get the consent of the landlords to the creation of the encumbrance; yet we know that this year there will be numerous rent suits against these men, and that they will be sold up and their tenures bought in free of encumbrances. To avoid the loss consequent on this, the consent of zamindar has, when possible, been taken. Joint personal security has also been taken in many cases, and every effort will be made to protect the interest of Government as mortgagee; but the difficulties are great. The details of persons and amounts advanced this fortnight will be found in the table appended.

There is no cultivation going on now for which agriculturists loans can well be given. Applications are now being enquired into, but the granting of these loans will chiefly be confined to the sowing and cultivating season. It is impossible for Government to take the place of the mahajans of the subdivision, nor is there any reason for it. Those who can offer security can always get loans from local bankers, and those who cannot, cannot get loans from Government without security. The amount advanced this fortnight has been noted in the statement sent herewith.

In his No. 72G.—S.R., dated the 20th February 1897, the Commissioner noted the following defects in our last report for January:—

(1) The number of daily labourers and the rates at which they were paid was not entered, nor were they distinguished according to the departments which are in charge of work.

In reply, I beg to report that no works under Famine Code are being done by Public Works Department here. All the works are in charge of the Collector, who has overseers working under him. This applies equally to January and February. The number of workers paid by daily wage for January 1897 was 71.5. The number for February 1897 is 439.

(2) A sum of Rs. 275 only was advanced under the Land Improvement Act, and the system under which the loans were granted was not stated. The Commissioner also wants an explanation why so small a sum was advanced. The reply to the first portion of the question is as follows:—Applications are received by Charge Superintendent and sent to Circle Officer for inquiry. On receipt of the report orders are passed and the Forms B drawn up in duplicate. The applicant is told to attend at Satkhira on a particular date, and his form which is to be cashed is sent to Treasury Officer for encasement. It is forwarded by him to Satkhira and paid by Sub-Treasury Officer there to applicant. Loans are made payable in two instalments, the last being paid when half the work is done. Loans are granted in the affected area under the new rules, i.e., no interest is charged, and it is agreed that if the work be performed to the satisfaction of the Collector and in accordance with the condition laid down in the order of Government, one-third of principal will be remitted. The manner in which security has been taken has been dealt with in the body of the report. The sums advanced were small, because we had such a small staff, who had at the same time to prepare their village gratuitous relief register. Up to date Rs. 19,890 have been advanced, which is all but has been allotted to the subdivision, and is indeed practically all allotted to the district. I have sent an urgent application for more money, and until those applications are granted few more advances can be made.

(4) Financial statement shows Rs. 1,000 received from district fund and Rs. 400 from subscriptions. Of these amounts, Rs. 1,000 has been considered an advance from District Board, and has been recouped in full to that body. Rupees 400 will similarly be refunded to the Nadia Famine Charitable Relief Fund, being treated as an advance. The explanation of discrepancy pointed out is as follows. The Rs. 375 expended for the purchase of jute and paddy was taken from the Rs. 400 raised by private subscription. The balance under that head was therefore correct.

The items marked A in the statement were paid, not out of the Subdivisional Officer's fund at all, but by District Engineer from an advance he held for payment of relief workers before Mr. Bell had arranged for work.

Out of this Rs. 1,000, only Rs. 196-9-9, i.e., Rs. 120-2-3 on gratuitous relief and Rs. 76-7-6 on account of contingencies, was paid; but Rs. 135-11-4½ has been spent previously to the period under report. If these figures are checked it will be found they are correct, and indeed the explanation is given in full in the financial statement of Mr. Bell.

(5) The Commissioner complains that no information has been given on the condition of other parts of the district. I have been myself over part of Paikgaoha, Fakirhat, Mollahat, Bagerhat, and the Sadar in the last month. One Deputy Collector has been over the whole of Paikgaoha, a Sub-Deputy Collector has been over Dumria, the Sub-divisional Officer of Satkhira has been in Satkhira and Kalaroa, and the Subdivisional Officer of Bagerhat has been over portion of his subdivision. Generally, I may say there is no distress in the Bagerhat subdivision at all. People are suffering on account of high prices, but the crops have been fair and the landlords are collecting their rents. Prices are slightly lower than in the Sadar. In Morellganj there was fear of distress, but I do not think there is any cause for alarm at present. Mollahat will be free from danger if there is a reasonable *boro* crop. In the Sadar the poorer classes, and especially those who have no land and the poor but respectable people, will suffer to a certain extent. The crops have, however, been fair, and there are sufficient people fairly prosperous to help those in want. I do not think any relief operations will be necessary at all. In Satkhira portions of the thana will have to be included later on in the affected area. Thana Kalaroa is safe, and there are also some winter crops. In Dumria there is also no cause of alarm at present, nor in the portions of Paikgaoha and Magura not included in our area.

Water-supply.—Water is very scarce, not only in the affected area, but also throughout the district. The programme of relief works which have been compiled includes 31 tanks, new and old, which will be taken up as fast as possible. The lands in these cases will be either made over to District Board by deed of gift or leased, or, where necessary, acquired. We have at present started one tank in a village called Khasra Durgapur. These tanks will be of no use this year, however, and there is no doubt that there is at present a great scarcity of water which will become greater in a short time.

The defects in our statements for January have been noted, and will be rectified in this month. Government Circular No. 173 Fam., dated the 25th January 1897, was not received here till after the despatch of our last monthly report, and so our returns were not in accordance with it.

FORM 7.

STATEMENT VII.

[See section 26 (iii) of the 'Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

KHULNA DISTRICT.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 24th February 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C, and D WORKERS PAID BY TASK-WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES RESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Week ending 17th February 1897	109'34	C. ft. 667	Rs. A. P. 0 3 6	Rs. A. P. 1 14 8	15'37	Rs. A. P. 3 2 10	Rs. A. P. 164 1 9	3705	Rs. A. P. 9 8 3
Ditto 24th February 1897	200'53	71'6	0 1 11	1 11 7	15'43	0 2 9	279 5 6	1,070 5	0 8 1

STATEMENT VII.

Statement showing rates of wages paid on Relief Works (including test works), and tasks exacted.

No.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wage calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers for a rupee).	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earth-work.	REMARKS.
	MAN.		WOMAN.		BIG CHILD.		SMALL CHILD.		ADULT MALE UNIT.					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	As. P.	C. ft.	As. P.	C. ft.	As. P.	C. ft.	As. P.	C. ft.	As. P.	C. ft.	Common rice.	10 seers	Rs. A. P.	(a) For A class workers. (b) Average of column 3 of Statement B. (c) Average of column 4 of Statement B. (d) Average of column 5 of Statement B. The lead is within 50 feet and 11 1/3 feet.
...	3 0	35	1 6	70(a)	1 0	45	0 8	15	1 11(8)	40(c)				
...	1 8	B class, 75 ft.				B class, 40								

FORM 8.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 28th February 1897.

KHULNA DISTRICT.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.			Food-grains and pulses ; vide Government No. 8, dated 18th January 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Khulna
Daulatpur
Pultala	86+13=49
Noapara	15=16
Total	64

FORM 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 28th February 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.					Food-grains and pulses ; vide Government No. 8, dated 18th January 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Khulna
Daulatpur
Pultala
Noapara
Total	1,274 8
						1,277

FORM 10.

[See section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Wednesday evening, the 24th February 1897.

District.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousand of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Number on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN SEERS PER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE.		Remarks.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.					In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Khulna	2,077	1,177	Sq. miles. 442	202	...	559	22	2	583	1,377	{ 204 19 seers }			...	...	202

FORM 11.

[See section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Wednesday evening, the 24th February 1897.

District.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1896.			ADVANCES SINCE 1896-97 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER REPORT.			Remarks.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Khulna	10,430	...	6,528	...	6,402	... (a)	Rs. A. P. ... (a)	Rs. A. P. ... (a)	Rs. A. P. 3,243 0 0 (b)	Rs. A. P. 1,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. ...	

(a) The allotment was made in the beginning of February, and abstract bills were cashed during the fortnight. Detailed bills will be submitted for adjustment in a day or two.

(b) Rupees 12,810 have been sanctioned up to date; balance is not yet drawn.

STATEMENT VIII.

Financial Statement required by Section 24(a), Famine Code, for the half-month ending the 24th February 1897.

FOR WEEK.	A.—RECEIPT FORM—			B—EXPENDITURES FROM PUBLIC FUND ON—								BALANCE OF FUND IN HAND	
	District Board grant.	Government grant.	Private subscriptions.	(a) Relief works (clause 3) for—		(b) Relief on poor-houses (clause 4).	(c) Relief of artisans, etc., (clause 5).	(d) Relief by grain and money doles (clause 6).	(e) Relief in kitchens (clause 7).	(f) Reserve grain.	(g) Other miscellaneous charges.	District Board grant.	Government grant.
				Daily wage.	Task work.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Balance in hand, week ending 17th February 1897	Rs. ...	Rs. A. P. 14,024 14 4	Rs. 25	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	...	...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	...	Rs. A. P. ...
Week ending 17th February 1897	...	...	...	18 14 0	147 8 2	...	...	209 11 0	...	...	...	...	...
Week ending 24th February 1897	...	...	...	18 10 6	260 11 0	...	...	550 8 5	1,182 3 2	28 11 0	...	...	2,528 5 11 1/2 (c)
Total	...	14,024 14 4	25	36 5 6	407 14 2	...	...	550 8 5 (a)	1,182 3 2 (b)	28 11 0	...	...	...

Grand total = 2,454 8 10.

(a) Out of Rs. 850-3-5 distributed in money and grain doles, Rs. 214-1-11 represents the price of rice from paddy-husking from paddy purchased from private subscription fund, and the balance, Rs. 636-1-4, represents the grain and money doles from Government money.

(b) The total price of paddy and jute purchased and paid for during the period under report was Rs. 1,314-2-3. From this amount a deduction has been made of Rs. 211-16, being the price of rice from paddy-husking from paddy purchased with Government money and distributed in grain doles, and the balance, Rs. 1,102-6-11, has been shown under the head.

(c) The total expenditure during the fortnight was Rs. 2,454-8-10. Out of this, Rs. 214-1-11 represents the price of rice from paddy-husking from paddy purchased from private subscription fund, and the balance, Rs. 2,240-7-11, was paid from the Government. To this amount should be added Rs. 280-1-4, being the expenditure on gratuitous relief in three circles up to the 27th January 1897, which was not included in the previous financial statement, thus making a total of Rs. 2,520-8-5, and the balance of Rs. 11,528-5-11 1/2, which has been shown under this head. The pay of the officers engaged is not included in this.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the prices of common rice for the fortnight ending 24th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Name of mart.	Price on last hat day, seers per rupee.	Normal price at Sathhira.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Kaliganj South	Kaliganj	8. CH.	8. CH.	Normal price at Sathhira is given from the Sathhira Sub-divisional Office price-current for the fortnight ending 25th February 1897.
Kaliganj North	Khanjia	10 8	9 8	
Syamnagar	Nawatanuki	10 8		
Nurnagar	Nakipur	11 0		
Paikgacha	Nurnagar	10 10		
Assasuni	Katpara	10 10		
Magura	Barial	.....	
Budhatta	Assasuni	10-10 to 10 str.		
	Khegra	10 8		
	Budhatta	10 10		

STATEMENT II.

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS.

For the half-month ending the 24th February 1897.

Applications pending at the end of last half-month.	Applications filed during the half-month.	Applications rejected.	APPLICATIONS GRANTED.		Applications pending.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	Number of applications.	Amount sanctioned.	4	5
				Rs.		
02	25	6	6	1,800	75	

STATEMENT III.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

For the half-month ending the 24th February 1897.

Panoh.	Applications pending at the end of last half-month.	Applications filed during the half-month.	Applications rejected.	APPLICATIONS GRANTED.		Applications pending.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	Number of applications.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	5	6
Half month ending 24th February 1897	14	28	.....	.....	.....	42	

FORM B.

STATEMENT IV.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT KHULNA.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 24th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.						Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Kind.	Total quantity.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Week ending 17th February 1897.							Mds. are. ch. Rs. A. P.
1. North Kaliganj Circle under chapter V—							
Money dole	9	32	23	64			18 5 4
Grain dole	7	31	...	38	Rice	(a) 3 30 8	31 8 9
2. South Kaliganj Circle under chapter V—							
Money dole	13	32	23	67			31 1 0
Grain dole	8	30	2	40	Rice	(a) 3 15 15	12 6 3
Relief by Police, section 146	1	8	8	17			3 13 0
3. Syamnagar Circle under chapter V	11	23	16	50			29 9 2
Through Police	3	1	1	5			0 6 3
4. Narasore Circle under chapter V	23	30	93	146			34 13 6
5. Asansol Circle under chapter V—							
Grain dole	2	23	9	34	Rice	(a) 3 30 13	12 12 3
Money dole	5	8	4	17			9 4 9
6. Mangura Circle under chapter V	18	36	15	69			29 10 3
Section 141 (2)	...	11	11	23	Rice	(a) 3 25 5	9 15 3
7. Budhatta Circle under chapter V	8	26	18	52			11 5 3
Section 141 (2)	2	2	2	6			2 15 6
8. Patkaguri Circle under chapter V	4	14	2	20			19 11 3
Through Police	1	1	...	2			0 15 0
	29	364	237	590			(b) 299 13 0

(a) The rice was obtained from paddy-husking from paddy purchased from private subscription.

(b) Out of Rs. 2-9-11, Rs. 55-13-6 represents the price of rice as in (a), and the balance, Rs. 242-13-8, was distributed in money doles from Government grant.

FORM C.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT KHULNA.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 24th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.						Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Kind.	Total quantity.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Week ending 24th February 1897—							M. B. C. Rs. A. P.
1. North Kaliganj Circle under Chapter V—							
Money dole	10	34	10	54			28 8 9
Grain dole	8	31	...	39	Rice	3 37 0(b)	35 5 4
2. South Kaliganj Circle under Chapter V—							
Money dole	19	34	21	74			45 16 9
Grain dole	32	118	40	190		23 25 11(a)	54 2 3
3. Syamnagar Circle under Chapter V—							
Money dole	...	6	6	12			4 10 1
Grain dole	20	36	30	126	Rice	17 8 0(b)	64 10 0
Through Police	...	1	1	2			8 14 1
4. Narasore Circle under Chapter V	28	126	157	311		{ 23 5 3(5) }	34 5 3
5. Asansol Circle under Chapter V—							
Money dole	14	44	7	65			33 1 9
Grain dole	12	61	30	103		11 35 9	30 8 0(c)
6. Mangura Circle under Chapter V	11	34	15	60			9 10 3
Through Police	1	2	...	3		8 5 14(a)	18 2 0
7. Budhatta Circle under Chapter V	16	34	30	80			1 10 0
Under section 141 (2)	1	2	1	4	Rice	7 21 8	28 6 4
8. Patkaguri Circle under Chapter V—							
Money dole	2	11	3	21			10 11 6
Grain dole	5	8	2	15	Rice	1 39 6	7 0 10
Total	189	703	369	1,261			550 8 5(d)

(a) The rice was obtained from paddy-husking from paddy purchased from private subscription.

(b) The rice was obtained from paddy-husking from paddy purchased with Government money.

(c) Out of the Rs. 39-8, (Rs. 12-1) represents the price of rice in footnote (a), the balance, Rs. 12-1, the price of rice in footnote (b).

(d) Out of Rs. 550-8-5, Rs. 157-4-5 represents the price of rice from paddy-husking from paddy purchased with Government money and the balance, Rs. 181-5, represents the money doles from Government money.

No. 118G.—S.B., dated Calcutta, the 4th March 1897.

From—E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

UNDER section 9 of the Bengal Famine Code, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of a letter No. 2102G., dated the 1st March 1897, and of its enclosures, from the Collector of Murshidabad, being his report regarding the scarcity prevailing in portions of his district. The report contains full information on all points, except clause (d) "the condition of grain stocks," in the district. I am awaiting a separate report on this subject. I may add, however, as regards the district generally, that from recent enquiries which I have made in the district, I believe that in the greater part of it raiyats who hold land have retained enough in hand to feed themselves and their families until they gather another harvest, and that dealers have probably enough grain in hand, principally from the good harvest reaped in the *Rark* country, to supply the demand until the middle of April, after which persons, whom I believe to be well qualified to judge, have told me that they believe that grain must be imported from Calcutta.

No. 2102G., dated Camp Dadpur, the 1st March 1897.

From—E. V. LEVINGE, Esq., Collector of Murshidabad,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report under section 10 of the Famine Code regarding the scarcity prevailing in portions of this district. As matters at present stand, the only part of the district where distress has actually appeared and relief operations are necessary, is a tract covering about 80 square miles in the Burua thana of the Sadar subdivision, and in the Rangamati and Saktipur outposts of the Gokarna and Bharatpur thanas of the Kandi subdivision. The tract likely to be affected comprises also portions of the Daulatabad Hariherpara, Nonda, Gowas, Jalangi and Bhagwangola thanas in the Sadar subdivision, and the total area of this tract, including the 80 square miles above referred to, may be estimated at 280 square miles with a population of 160,000 as shown in list A here to annexed.

2. The river Bhagirathi divides the district into two parts, that on the west being known as the *Rark*, and that on the east being known as the *Bagri*. Rice is the staple food of the district, and is grown on more than three-fourths of the whole area under cultivation. The principal crop is the *aman*, or the winter rice, which is grown in the *Rark* and also in low lands in the *Bagri* tract, especially in the south-eastern portion of the district known as the *Kallontar*; *aus dhan* is grown in the *Bagri*, being sown in April or May, and reaped by the end of August or the beginning of September, after which the lands are prepared for the winter or *rabi* crops. Good rain in September and October is required for the winter rice and for the cultivation of the *rabi*. The *Rark* is the chief source of the food-supply of the district, and in ordinary years the rice grown in this tract would be more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the population. About one-fourth of the cultivated area of the district is under mulberry, jute, indigo, oil-seeds, &c.

3. (a) The grounds of my belief that scarcity will prevail are as follows:—

- (i) There was a partial failure of the rice crop in 1895-96, the outturn of the *aman* and *aus* crops being 8 and 9 annas respectively. Owing to the early cessation of the rains in September last, the outturn of the *aman* crop may be estimated at 9 annas only for the whole district. The *aus* crop has been estimated at only 8 annas, and the *rabi* in the affected area was a very poor crop, and in many places, especially in the Burua thana, it was a complete failure. The outturn of wheat, which, however, is not largely grown for the whole district, may be set down at 3 annas, and of other *rabi* crops at 1 annas.
- (ii) The export of grain from *Rark* to other districts, Calcutta and the North-Western Provinces, has been unprecedented, and there is reason to apprehend that the stocks in hand will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the district up to September next. The price of common rice has averaged 10 seers per rupee since December last as compared with 16 seers in the preceding year, and it is probable that there will be a still further rise. Those who have land and a surplus crop, have been able to profit by the high prices; but for the smaller cultivators whose crops have failed, and the landless classes, the high prices must entail a certain amount of distress.
- (iii) The number of beggars who are coming into Berhampore and other places where wealthy persons dispense charity is largely increasing. In ordinary years these beggars are supported in their villages, but this year this source of charity has dried up.

- (iv) Already 1,035 joint applications for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act aggregating Rs. 1,76,187 have been received. In the last few years not a single application was received. People represent that they are unable to obtain loans from the mahajans as in ordinary years.
- (v) Similarly, 193 applications under the Land Improvement Loans Act aggregating Rs. 78,380 have been received. These are nearly all for the excavation of tanks. I am daily receiving large numbers of petitions from villages in the Sadar subdivision, asking for the re-excavation of tanks partly to relieve the existing want of water and partly to supply the villagers with work.
- (vi) At the time of the cutting of the winter rice, a large number of labourers went to the eastern districts, but returned without having obtained employment. Very recently about 400 labourers from a few villages in the south-east corner of the Burua thana went to the Hooghly district for work attracted by the high rates said to prevail there.

(b) *The area and population likely to be affected.*—I have already referred to this in paragraph 1. In the 80 square miles in the Burua, Rangamati and Saktipur jurisdictions where immediate relief is required, the population may be roughly estimated at Rs. 42,000.

(c) *Character of communications in the affected area.*—There are good roads throughout the affected area, and the bulk of the traffic is carried on carts and pack-bullocks. The river Bhagirathi and the Bhyrub, which passes through the eastern portion of the district, are lower than they have ever been known to be before at this period of the year, and both are fordable in many places. There is little traffic on them now. The only railway in the district is the short branch line from Nalhati on the East Indian Railway to Azimganj.

(d) *The condition of the grain stocks.*—Such figures as I have collected are absolutely unreliable, and I can place no confidence on them. I am attempting to obtain more accurate statistics, but the information is still incomplete, and I do not delay this report on this account. All substantial cultivators have, I believe, a sufficient stock in hand for their own requirements. I have already reported on this point in my letter No. 1899G., dated the 3rd February 1897, and I still adhere to the opinion therein expressed that grain will have to be imported before many months are over, in order to supply the local *hats* and to satisfy the requirements of the population up to the time that the next *bhadai* crop is reaped. I think, however, that local trade will be able to meet the deficit, and that no interference on the part of the Government will be required.

(e) *Sources from which supplies of food may be obtained.*—In ordinary years the supplies of food-grains from the affected area are obtained from the *Rarh* and from the neighbouring districts of Rajshahi, Malda, Dinajpur and Rangpur. No imports from these districts can be expected this year, and the only source of supply to make good any deficit that may occur will be Calcutta. The poorer people depend on the local *hats* which get their supplies from the *Rarh*, and for the present at least I have not heard that the supply is insufficient.

(f) *Proposed measure of relief—*

- (i) Gratuitous relief under Chapter IV, section 31 and following sections of the Famine Code.
- (ii) Gratuitous relief under section 45 of the Famine Code, especially paddy-husking, spinning thread from raw cotton, and preparing string from jute.
- (iii) Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.
- (iv) Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act for the excavation of tanks. This form of relief I look upon as most suitable, provided I can get substantial men of position to take loans as it will not only give work to a large number of persons in the neighbourhood of their villages, but will help to remove the serious want of water, which is at present being experienced over a large portion of the affected area.
- (v) Relief works as defined in section 52 of the Famine Code, viz., the construction and repair of roads and embankments and the re-excavation of tanks.

(g) *Estimate of the expenditure likely to be incurred and the local sources from which it can be met—*

- (i) Assuming that 10 per mille of the population will require to be gratuitously relieved under section 31 of the Code, the number of persons to be thus relieved for the seven months up to September next in the affected area will be 1,600. Taking Rs. 2 per mensem as the average cost per head for relieving these persons, the total expenditure will amount to Rs. 22,400. About half of this amount may be required for gratuitous relief under section 45. As distress is not likely to be felt over the whole of the affected area for the full period of seven months, I would take Rs. 30,000 in round numbers as the amount which will be required to be expended in gratuitous relief. Of this amount, Rs. 25,000 have been promised at the public meeting held in Berhampore on the 30th of January, and the greater portion of this has already been collected. It is probable that the remaining Rs. 5,000 will also be raised by private subscriptions within the district, and that it will not be necessary to apply for an additional grant for this purpose.

- (ii) I estimate that at least a lakh of rupees will be required for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and half a lakh for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The amounts already allotted to this district are Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 4,000 only respectively.
- (iii) The District Board have sanctioned Rs. 35,000 for relief works from April to September 1897, and about Rs. 15,000 is available for the current year. It is not easy to estimate at this stage what the total amount required for the expenditure on relief works will be, but the amount will suffice for some time to come. A lakh of rupees is to be expended by the Public Works Department on the Bhagwangola retired line of embankment, and this work can be turned into a relief work at any time that may be required.

4. As I have already stated, the only part of the district where relief operations are at once required, comprises an area of 80 square miles, in portions of the Burua thana in the Sadar subdivision and of the Gokarna thana and Bharatpur thanas of the Kandi subdivision. In Gokarna and Bharatpur the affected area is a strip from 3 to 5 miles wide along the west bank of the Bhagirathi river. In this area *aus dhan* and *rabi* are grown, and mulberry is also extensively cultivated. Both the *aus* and *rabi* partially failed, and the mulberry has suffered from want of rain, so that the prospects of the March bund are very gloomy. In Burua the affected area comprises the tract along the east bank of the Bhagirathi and the south-east portion of the thana. Here, too, the *aus dhan*, *rabi* and mulberry have been more or less failures. There is a large number of silk filatures on both sides of the river, and the majority of these have just closed, and will not open again for some months. These filatures must have been giving employment to over 4,000 persons. The majority of the applications for loans have come from the Burua thana, and I have a Deputy Collector and a kanungo solely employed in enquiring into these applications. Two test-works were recently opened in the Burua thana, and one near Chandpora in the Rangamati outpost of the Gokarna thana. The number of persons employed on the two former yesterday was 641 and on the latter 89. The numbers are gradually increasing daily, and are likely to still further increase, and I have to-day started a new test-work near Saktipur, in the Bharatpur thana. The works are under the charge of District Board overseers under the supervision of the District Engineer. I may mention that in the beginning of January last, relief works were opened in the Nadia district, only three miles from our affected area, and have been open ever since. No gratuitous relief has yet been given, but with the consent of the Central Committee of the Murshidabad Famine Fund, I have made over Rs. 100 to Mr. Keogh, of Sujapur Factory, and same amount to Mr. Malcolm, of Ramnagar Factory, as also Rs. 25 to each officer in charge of the Burua thana and the Saktipur and Rangamati outposts for the purpose of gratuitous relief in case it may be required.

5. I have just received your No. 92G.—S.R., deputing two officers with powers of a kanungo to this district for relief operations. I propose to divide the area immediately affected into two circles, one comprising the portions of the Gokarna and Bharatpur thanas, on the west bank of the Bhagirathi, and the other the portions of the Burua thana, on the east of the Bhagirathi. A kanungo will be placed in charge of one circle, and the Sub-Deputy Collector in charge of the other. The Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Panton, will be in charge generally of relief operations in the district. Besides these, I have two other kanungos who, with a Deputy Collector, will be employed in enquiring into loan applications received from other parts of the Sadar subdivision. This staff is sufficient for present purposes.

ENCLOSURE A.

Statement showing the tracts where severe distress of famine is apprehended in the district of Murshidabad.

NAME OF THANA WITH SPECIFICATION OF AFFECTED AREA.	Area, in square miles, of whole thana.	Population of whole thana.	TRACTS AFFECTED OR LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED SHORTLY.		REMARKS.	
			Area, in square miles.	Population.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
SADAR SUBDIVISION.						
Barga.						
From Mobeshpur to Lokenathpur within the villages in the south-east corner of the thana.	108	66,685	11 × 3½ = 38½	24,886	Test works have been opened at two places: one at Chatoni and another at Mangonpara. Raising and widening roads.	
Harikarpura.						
From Baruipara to Mahamadpur	98	55,053	10 × 3 = 30	16,860		
Noada.						
From Shankara to Doodaha	88	48,778	6 × 4 = 24	13,296		
Daulatabad.						
From Kulbaria to Chojheria	63	38,998	7 × 4 = 28	17,382		
Gocai.						
From Naahirpur to Panipara	157	86,023	8 × 5 = 40	21,800		
Jalangi.						
From Bhadoorapara to Dumadi and Jeillinghi	192	112,831	8 × 7 = 56	32,628		
Bhagwanpala.						
From Polabara to Kolan to Naahirpur	111	53,590	8 × 5 = 40	19,320		
KANDI SUBDIVISION.						
Godara.						
The portion of the thana along the right bank of Bhagirathi from Jagannathpur to beyond Shatoni	89	39,938	8 × 2 = 16	7,184	Test work has been opened between Jagannathpur and Chandpara. Raising a road.	
Bharatpur.						
From Shatol to Batahora	164	100,240	11 × 1½ = 16½	9,989	Test work just opened near Saktipur. Raising a road.	
Total	1,070	612,749	289	163,595		

ENCLOSURE B.

Rainfall of the district in 1894, 1895 and 1896, district Murshidabad.

Months.		1894.	1895.	1896.
1		2	3	4
January	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
February	...	0.87	Nil	0.14
March	...	0.52	1.17	0.01
April	...	1.94	2.91	0.36
May	...	2.18	1.90	4.65
June	...	6.48	5.05	10.22
July	...	10.24	8.19	9.57
August	...	12.39	6.79	8.54
September	...	12.22	7.71	8.19
October	...	5.64	1.07	0.67
November	...	3.36	1.05	0.04
December	...	Nil	0.22	Nil
Total	...	55.84	36.06	42.39

ENCLOSURE C.

Statement of labourers employed on the three test works in the affected area on Saturday, the 27th February 1897, in the district of Murshulabad.

Names of work.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
Manganpara	...	402	4	28	434
Chatiny	...	201	.....	6	207
Chandpara	...	70	19	.....	89
Total	...	673	23	34	730

N. B.—The maximum wage of 6 pice a day for a full task of 66 cubic feet of earth work is being strictly enforced. No gratuitous relief has been given as yet.

E. V. LEVINGE,
Collector.

No. 710T.—M.R., dated Camp Hazaribagh, the 6th March 1897.

From—A. FORBES, Esq., C.S.I., Offg. Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

IN continuation of this office No. 575T.—M.R., dated the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following report under sections 13 and 25 of the Bengal Famine Code for the weeks ending the 20th and 27th ultimo.

PALAMAU.

2. I forward the Deputy Commissioner's report with marginal notes by myself, together with the statements prescribed by sections 26 and 27 of the Code and Circular order No. 385 Agri. (Fam.), dated 11th February 1897, besides certain statements called for by myself, showing the action taken in making advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts and for improvements in Government estates. The imports of Burma rice under the bounty system lately sanctioned by Government are also shown in a separate statement. Duplicate copies of the map required by section 27 are also appended.

3. The present report is so far satisfactory that it does not show anything like so rapid an increase in the numbers on the relief works as the Deputy Commissioner at first anticipated. I observe that Statement D annexed to the Deputy Commissioner's report shows, apparently, the total daily numbers on the works for the two weeks ending the 20th and 27th ultimo, instead of only the average daily numbers; and the figures shown have consequently to be divided by 6. This done, it will be seen that the daily average number (taking men, women and children) on the works during the first of the two weeks under review was 2,352 and during the second week 3,145. This comparatively slow increase is no doubt partly due to works of improvement, which are being carried out in Government, as well as in private estates, and also partly to the fact that the Deputy Commissioner has not yet been able, for want of establishment, to open all the works he proposes; but even allowing for this, it must be admitted that, so far, no signs of any "rush" are visible. As regards an increase in establishment for the purpose of starting new works, I am addressing you separately in my No. 694T.—M.R. of to-day's date.

4. I am glad also to find that there has not been any rapid increase in the numbers on gratuitous relief, the total number for the first of the two weeks under review being only 450 and for the second week 514. The statement (Famine Form 6), submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, does not distinguish between persons relieved under Chapter V of the Code and children and other "dependents" coming under section 84, as prescribed by column 1 of the form printed at page 60, Famine Code; but I infer from the fact that no "dependents" are shown in columns 26 to 29 of Statement D, and, with reference to the remarks on this subject in paragraph 25 of the Deputy Commissioner's report, that such "dependents" are included in the above figures. If so, the results are certainly reassuring, for the procedure adopted by Mr. Renney for the preparation of village lists (see paragraph 25 of his report) appears to me to meet all requirements.

5. An interesting feature in the report is the result, so far, of the offer of 8 annas per maund bounty on imports of Burma rice. As yet only one trader (of Gaya) has taken advantage of this concession, and has been paid Rs. 329 bounty on 658 maunds. That this has had little or no effect in lowering prices seems due to the fact that competition has not yet set in, no one else having tried the experiment, with the result that the one trader in question appears to be following the lead of the Daltonganj dealers in keeping up prices. It is to be hoped that this game will soon be interrupted. There has been a slight revival of exports from Lohardaga during the past month, the returns showing that 1,648 bullocks came away with rice from the Lohardaga and Chainpur marts during February, against 794 that had to leave

empty. Prices, however, throughout the Palaman district continue very high, as will be seen from the following figures for the last three weeks:—

	Week ending 31st January.	Week ending 13th February.	Week ending 27th February.
1	2	3	4
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at under 8 seers per rupee.	7	15	14
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at 8 seers and under 9 seers.	36	22	42
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at 9 seers and under 10 seers.	28	57	27
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at 10 seers and over.	5	.....	.....
Total number of <i>hats</i> from which returns were received.	76	91	83

MANBHUM.

6. The Deputy Commissioner's report and statements required by sections 26 and 27 of the Code, and by Circular No. 385 Agri. (Fam.), dated 11th February 1897, are appended, together with duplicate copies of the map required by section 27 of the Famine Code, from which it will be seen that the seriously affected tracts are still reported to lie in the Gobindpur, Tundi and Nirsha thanas, and the less affected in thana Chas. The maps do not show the thana boundaries, and I am uncertain whether the above tracts include the whole of the thana jurisdictions named or not. I am asking the Deputy Commissioner to supply this omission in his next maps. In all eleven test works have been opened, viz., seven within the affected tracts and four in other places, at piece-work rates varying from Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-9, and in two cases (Pokheria tanks) to Rs. 2-3 per thousand cubic feet. According to the last returns (25th ultimo and later dates, see copy of annexed statement marked K), 3,454 persons (3,309 male units) were employed on nine of these works (returns from the other two not having been received). The numbers have gone up considerably during the last 10 days, excepting at the two last mentioned works where the piece-work wage was highest. The explanation of this apparent anomaly is that these two works were, as noticed in my last report, at first much mismanaged and measurements not strictly made. Since then Mr. Luson has corrected this mistake.

7. For gratuitous relief centres have been opened, under Chapter V of the Code, at Pokheria in the Tundi thana and at the subdivisional head-quarters, Gobindpur. Form 8 shows that there were 453 recipients during the week ending the 20th, and 1,023 during the week ending the 27th ultimo, at the Pokheria centre alone, returns from the Gobindpur centre not having been received. There were also 1,343 "dependents" at the two Pokheria relief works in receipt of gratuitous relief during the first of the above weeks, and 1,182 during the second week. The reduction is owing to the checking of abuses in this respect by Mr. Luson. In all, the Deputy Commissioner estimates, there were some 5,000 persons on the gratuitous relief lists on the date of his report, not counting casual relief given through the police under sections 12 and 160 at a cost of Rs. 68 and Rs. 330 during the two weeks respectively. It appears to me that action under Chapter V of the Code will soon have to be considerably extended, and I am asking the Deputy Commissioner to take necessary measures.

8. In paragraph 12 of my No. 474T.—M.R., dated 12th ultimo, I asked that the Public Works Department might be instructed to send the Deputy Commissioner four subordinates as noted in the margin without delay. I trust that the necessary orders have issued. I have appointed, at Mr. Luson's request, three kanungos

2 Overseers.

1 Sub-overseers.

on Rs. 40 per mensem each to supervise the preparation of village (gratuitous relief) lists, and two clerks on Rs. 15 each (to assist at Gobindpur and Pokheria in the distribution of gratuitous relief), and request the sanction of Government to these appointments.

9. I observe that in column 9 of Form E, the Deputy Commissioner has only shown "dependents" on gratuitous relief under section 84 of the Code, and has not included persons receiving gratuitous relief under Chapter V. I beg to be informed if this is correct. I also notice that Mr. Luron has omitted to give in the body of his report the particulars regarding death-rate required by section 27 (i) of the Code. His attention will be invited to this matter. The death-rates shown in columns 15 and 16 of Form 10 are very low, and I am asking the Deputy Commissioner to verify them.

HAZARIBAGH.

10. The Deputy Commissioner's report is annexed. It contains but little new matter. But I am satisfied that the time is approaching for arrangements to be made for the opening of some relief works, and especially for the extension of gratuitous relief, and I am about to confer with Mr. Herald, who has just returned from tour, on the subject.

LOHARDAGA.

11. I regret to state that the Deputy Commissioner's report has again not arrived in time. I can only say that his report for the first half of February (received after submission of my last report) was of a satisfactory character. Speaking generally, there were then no signs of distress in any part of the district, while the price of rice showed a slight down tendency, averaging $9\frac{2}{3}$ pukka seers per rupee as compared with an average of $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers at the end of January. I should add that the reason of the delay in the submission by Mr. Streetfield of his report is apparently due to his being in camp to the south of the district at a considerable distance from his head-quarters.

SINGHBHUM.

12. Mr. Bompas continues to speak with assurance of the satisfactory prospects of his district. Rice is still plentiful, though prices appear to have risen slightly (average now is 10 to 12 seers per rupee) owing to the continuance of exports (4,838 maunds during first fortnight of February, and 4,855 maunds during second fortnight), chiefly to North Bihar and Hazaribagh. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that about one-half of these exports come from Mayerbhanj, the rest being taken from his own district.

GENERAL.

13. The general inference to be drawn from the reports for the past fortnight is that while the position in Manbhum is somewhat intensifying, the distress in Palamau is turning out to be less acute than was at first apprehended. In Hazaribagh no marked distress has as yet shown itself, but signs of its gradual approach are beginning to appear. In Lohardaga there seems, so far, no need for any apprehension, while in Singhbhum matters continue to be altogether reassuring.

14. The rain during the last two fortnights was fairly general, and has been of decided benefit to the *rabi* without, at the same time, doing any material harm to the *mahua*. I am glad to say that the latter now gives promise everywhere of at least a full average outturn, provided the weather continues favourable.

15. The reports from the different Tributary States go to show that the prevailing scarcity is making itself felt there also, though not, so far as I can judge, very acutely; and, considering the very sparse population and the recourse the inhabitants have to forest edible products, I do not think that we need entertain any serious apprehension regarding them. From returns received from Sirguja and Jashpur I learn that rice is selling there at about 14 pukka seers, and *makai* at 15 and 18 seers per rupee, which compare favourably with the prices in the adjoining British districts. The Chief of the *amaj*

State of Korea complains, however, that many of his raiyats are leaving their homes for British territory, especially for Assam; that he has done all he can for them and is now at the end of his resources. I am asking the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau if he can give work to any of these people on the relief works at Ranka and Utari. The Maharaja of Sirguja also reports that large numbers of destitute persons have been and still are coming into his State from the Baghelkhand Agency, and he suggests that this should be prevented. I sometime ago informed the Political Agent of Baghelkhand of this complaint, and requested that he would let it be widely known that the scarcity extended to these parts also, and that it was useless for people to come here for assistance. I have told the Maharaja, however, that I expect he should arrange that these destitute people be properly relieved before being turned back, and I have no doubt that he will do so. The Raja of Jashpur has sent me a list of two roads and two tanks on which he is starting work at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,050, besides repairing certain houses and temples at a cost of Rs. 3,500 as relief measures. I am informing the other Political Chiefs of this, and asking them to follow his good example.

STATEMENT K.

Test works in the Mandhum District. Reports received by Deputy Commissioner on 2nd March 1897.

Work.	Date.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASK WORK.				Total amount of work done.	Total amount paid.	Rate of payment.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chas (thana Chas)	16th February 1897 ..	130	40	23	203	C. M. 13,400	Rs. A. P. 20 3 6	As. 1 to As. 2-6 per 100 cubic feet.	
Gourangdi test work (Gourangdi thana).	26th	161	80	.....	241	9,300	19 6 6	7,450 cubic feet at As. 2 per 100 cubic feet. 1,683 cubic feet at As. 2-6 per 100 cubic feet. 530 cubic feet at As. 2-3 per 100 cubic feet.	
Chinpiya test work (Bagh-nachpur thana).	26th	280	20	7	307	25,000	40 12 0	At As. 2 per 100 cubic feet.	
Cheliana test work (Para thana).	27th	270	270	15	555	45,400	53 16 0	ditto	ditto.
Katara test work (Toppa-chanchi thana).	1st March	80	24	10	94	3,500	4 0 0	ditto	ditto.
Nirsha test work (Nirsha thana).	26th February ..	111	60	26	197	11,100	13 14 0	ditto	ditto.
Katara test work (Jhalda thana).	26th	3	.....	.....	3	200	0 4 6	At As. 2-3	ditto.
Pokheria east tank (Gobindpur thana).	26th	400	400	124	924	29,000	65 8 2	" 2-3	ditto.
Pokheria west tank (Gobindpur thana).	26th	225	202	80	507	4,750	15 5 6	ditto	ditto.
Total .. ..	.....	1,541	1,294	289	3,124	.....	.....	.....	* Works at complete.

H. LUSON,

Deputy Commissioner, Mandhum.

No. 1595R., dated Purulia, the 2nd March 1897.

From—H. LUSON, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Mandhum,
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit my half-monthly report under section 24 of the Bengal Famine Code for the period 16th—28th February 1897.

2. (1) *Area affected.*—The same as reported in my half-monthly report No. 1555F., dated the 19th ultimo, for the period 1st to 15th February 1897. No regular relief circles have yet been formed; but the Revd. A. Campbell is in charge of the administration of gratuitous relief within a radius of about 5 miles from Pakheria on the borders of the Tundi and Nirsha thanas, and the Sub-Registrar of Gobindpur is in charge of the distribution of gratuitous relief in the Gobindpur thana. Gratuitous relief is being given in the Tundi thana by the tahsildar of the Tundi Encumbered Estate, and by the Sub-Inspector of Police. In the other affected thanas, Nirsha and Chas, gratuitous relief is also being distributed by the officers in charge of the thanas. At all police-stations and outposts the officers in charge have small sums for the relief of urgent cases.

3. (2) *General state of the affected tracts.*—The reports received under sections 1 and 161 of the Code show that distress was felt chiefly amongst the helpless and beggars who usually depend upon charity, and that these are being suitably relieved. There is a general complaint of want of labour,* but the timely rain which fell just before the beginning of the period under report softened the soil and afforded employment to many labourers for a short

* Work?
A. F.

time. In the affected tracts, except the Chas thana where there is some *rabi* there are scarcely any crops on the ground. In these tracts, however, there are many *mahua* trees, the crop on which is already in blossom, and promises to be an abundant one. As to food-stocks, these are doubtless sufficient for the present. Considerable quantities of food-grains are being imported every week into the affected thanas from the stations on the Jheria extension of the East Indian Railway and from Barakar. The rainfall during the period has been nil. Rain just now would injure the *mahua* crop; that which fell a fortnight ago benefited it. The public health throughout the areas in question is generally reported to be good. In some parts of the affected areas people are emigrating in somewhat larger numbers to Assam; but this is not an unmixed blessing, as I have come across a number of the families of such emigrants on the registers of gratuitous relief, the workers having abandoned their dependents. The reports show that a considerable number of people from up-country are wandering through this district in search of work and food. I have come across some beggars of this class in very poor condition. Cattle-disease prevails in thana Chas of the affected thanas and in several other thanas of the district which are not included in the affected areas. The disease, which the people call cow-pox, is a form of rinderpest, and seems unconnected with the scarcity. The same form of disease prevailed three years ago.

4. (3) *Relief Works*.—There are nine test-works open under the District Road Committee besides two, for which I have not received the returns, under the Tundi Encumbered Estate and the Negarkhari Ward's Estates respectively. The two works at Pukheria on which 2,000 persons were employed last week have been conducted practically as relief works. They are, however, being continued as test works. Altogether there were nearly 3,500 persons employed on works on Saturday, the 27th ultimo. Practically all these persons are paid not daily wages, but according to the amount of work done. Four of the works above mentioned are in tracts adjoining the affected tracts, and the remaining seven are within these tracts. From Statement E it will be seen that excluding the small work at Katras where the workers did an insufficient outturn of work, the wage earned by each male unit per diem varied from 1 anna 4 pies to 2 annas and $\frac{1}{2}$ pie, the average being a little over 1 anna 6 pies or 6 pies. The price of rice is between 9 and 10 seers a rupee, being nearer 9 than 10, so that the wage earned per male unit has been sufficient to procure a trifle under the full ration* (vide sections 98 and 103 of the Code). I have given attention to the question of the rates, and have fixed them in consultation with the District Engineer.

*i.e. Three-fourths seer rice, 2 chitaks pulse, $\frac{1}{2}$ chitak salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ chitak ghl or oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ chitak condiments and vegetables.

The various test-works have not attracted so many workers as I expected. After the rain on the 14th, there was a very considerable falling off in the attendance on the works at Pukheria for some days. From these facts I conclude that the reports about the destitution among the labouring classes were somewhat exaggerated.

The test-work first opened after those at Pukheria, which were mismanaged at the commencement, was that in the Jhalda thana, the Khatgaon bund; it has ceased to draw workers at Re. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet.

5. Small works such as *bunds* and *tanks* are being carried out by private individuals here and there throughout the district, as the recent rain has made the soil suitable to be worked, and before the *mahua* harvest labour is always cheapest in the district. Early in the half-month I addressed a letter to each of the persons of property and substance in the district, suggesting that they would be doing much good to their poorer neighbours if they would take such works in hand now. I had gathered that some persons of this class were holding their lands in the expectation that Government might do something on a very extensive scale.

6. (4) *Poor-houses*.—Nil. Not required yet.

7. (5) *Organisation for the employment of artisans, women, &c., at their homes*.—Nil. I scarcely think any such organisation is required at present. Nearly all the people in distress are those dependent upon charity and those dependent upon unskilled labourers. The artisans have not yet come to the end of their tether. The persons who feel distress as much as any one in some places are the *chaukidars* who in this district are generally miserably and irregularly paid; the villagers have almost entirely stopped paying them now in the affected thanas. During the famine of 1874 the *chaukidars* received doles regularly, and it may be a matter of consideration later on whether such a method will have to be adopted this year.

8. (6) *Organisation of grain doles and money doles*.—Doles are almost invariably made in grain. The organisation for their distribution is described in paragraph 2 above. This district is singularly unfortunate in not possessing a sprinkling of people of the upper and better middle classes among the population. The zamindars are generally either under the Encumbered Estates Act, or qualifying to come under it, and scarcely anywhere throughout the affected thanas are there persons to whom I should care to entrust the distribution of gratuitous relief in the first instance. The police is not a good agency for this purpose, but it is in many places the only agency available to begin with. I have, however, got together a number of names for a sub-committee in the Gobindpur subdivision, and I hope before long to put the administration of gratuitous relief into the hands of still smaller committees formed by two or three of these persons.

9. (7) *Relief in kitchens*.—Nil.

10. (8) *Number of persons to whom loans under the Land Improvement Act or under the Agriculturists' Loans Act have been made*.—In my last report I mentioned that I was husbanding the amounts I had available for these purposes to see where they could be best

applied. I have now made allotments to different parganas, and I have appointed kanungos to make the necessary investigations, which can be summary and at the same time effective, if properly done. A number of such investigations has been already made by the Sub-Deputy Collector, and money will shortly be in the hands of the persons who have applied for it.

11. (9) *Financial Statement for the fortnight.*—

	Rs.	As.	P.
A.—Receipts from the District Road Cess Fund ...	2,990	0	0
B.— expenditure—			
(a) Works	1,607	7	10
(b) Relief by doles	1,234	12	3½

12. (10) *General.*—I have myself visited the centre of the district, the east of the district, and again Pokheria and the Tundi and Niraha thanas during the fortnight. At the different centres of the distribution of gratuitous relief, I have with medical assistance, whenever available, examined the recipients. The labouring classes I think show very little, if any, signs of emaciation; amongst those who take gratuitous doles only a small portion appear to me to be really much reduced for want of food, though there are doubtless some who are much reduced. At some centres a number of able-bodied persons had found their way on to the registers under Chapter V of the Code. As soon as I discovered this, I issued instructions that no distributing officer should give any gratuitous relief to an able-bodied person not defined in section 42 of the Code, unless he certified in his own hand that he had ascertained after proper enquiry that such person would otherwise die of starvation. I think a considerable amount of gratuitous relief in this district is necessary, but it was being overdone in some places.

13. I annex the statements prescribed by sections 25 and 26 of the Code, as well as a map in triplicate. The statements contain all the information at my disposal to-day. In the map I have coloured the thanas of Tundi, Niraha and Gobindpur brown (seriously affected), but have kept thana Ohas blue (slightly affected).

FORM No. 5. • •

[See section 26 (1) of the Code.]

EXAMINING STATEMENT D.

District MANSBHAM.

For the half-month ending 28th February 1897.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

FORM No. 6.

[See section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT MANERHUM.

Statement of Gratuitous Relief for the week ending 20th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pokhuria—					Rs. A. P.
(1) Under Chapter V ...	70	161	222	453	139 15 10½
(2) Cash equivalent of grain allowance to non-working children and dependants on test works.	2	21	1,320	1,343	245 6 6
(3) Relief of starving wanderers and casual relief.	Not avail- able.	...	...	...	68 6 6
<i>For week ending 27th February 1897.</i>					
Pokhuria—					
(1) Under Chapter V ...	149	384	540	1,023	248 13 10½
(2) Cash equivalent of grain allowance to non-working children and dependants on test works.	5	22	1,155	1,182	192 8 0
(3) Relief of starving wanderers and casual relief.	Not avail- able.	...	...	...	329 9 6½

N.B.—Detailed figures for other circles for week ending 20th not yet received from different circles. No figures yet received from other circles for week ending 27th instant.

The figures in column 6 represent the cash equivalent of grain (rice), calculated at 9 seers to the rupee. The doles given out were ½ seer an adult and ¼ seer a child, irrespective of age. The dole to children irrespective of age was contrary to sections 84 and 93 of the Code, under which small children should have received only ¼ seer a day. I have asked the distributing officer, the Revd. A. Campbell, to pay for the excess doles he has been giving out. A large portion of the relief under head (3) for the week ending the 27th instant was in my opinion unnecessary, but it was given under directions of the Subdivisional Officer. Gratuitous relief in the Pokhuria Circle has been on a much too extravagant scale, and after visiting the place I have taken means to reduce it within reasonable limits. The figures for the current and succeeding weeks will, I have no doubt, show very considerable decrease.

FORM No. 7.

[See section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT MANBHUM.

Abstract statement of Relief Works and Gratuitous Relief for the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES (RECEIPTS OF TASK).		Total amount disbursed on task work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Amount expended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		C. U.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
For week ending 20th February 1897.										
Pokhuria east and west tanks	1,101	48	0 1 0 (Add 7 pica. value of rice; total daily wage = Rs. 1-7).	1 9 0	...	...	...	670	Nearly acc.	246 6 6
For week ending 27th February 1897.										
Pokhuria east and west tanks	1,407	26	0 1 0 Almost exactly. (Add 4 pica. value of rice; then total daily wage = Rs. 1-4).	1 9 0	...	...	...	610	Do do	192 8 0
Goorangdi road work	154	83	0 1 8	Average 1 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chas road work	119	97	0 2 0		...	...	...	...	...	...
Choliam road work	331	78	0 1 0		...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinpias road work	298	78	0 1 7		...	...	...	...	...	...
Niraha road work	113	87	0 1 4		...	...	...	...	...	...
KMras road work	55	82	0 1 1		...	...	...	...	...	...
Khatgaon bund	30	74	0 1 8		...	...	...	...	...	...

N. B.—It will be noticed that the numbers of dependents on the workers on the Pokhuria works largely exceeds the 10 per cent. mentioned in section 24 of the Code. The Subdivisional Officer had taken a number of workers and placed them among dependents, and had allowed too many children to be admitted as dependents. Hence I kept the rate per 1,000 cubic feet at Rs. 1-9. The amount of work done is small, but this is due to the very hard soil chiefly; the decrease in the outturn for the week ending 27th February is due mainly to the increase of lift and load.

FORM No. 8.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT MANBHUM.

Statement of Imports of Food-grains in mannds by rail during the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kalukethan.	From outside the district.	...	...	...	...	...	244 3
Pradhambata	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	780
Baramguri	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1,080
Dhanbad	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	2,571
Purulia	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Return 207 received yet.
Kuntur	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
Amara	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	108
Adra	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	60
Kanikuli	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	80
Kalarampur	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kantadi	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Nandh	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Chandh	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	120

FORM No. 9.

[See section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT MANBHAM.

Statement of Exports of Food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	All food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kalubathan	To places outside the district.	...	...	...	...	...	Mda. 6
Prodhanbhat	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	NIL.
Karagurb	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	NIL.
Dhanbad	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	NIL.
Parulla	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Reports not received yet.
Kustaur	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
Anarab	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	20
Adra	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	NIL.
Burakanali	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	5
Belarampur	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	13
Kantadli	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	NIL.
Nandih	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	NIL.
Chaudli	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	21

FORM No. 10.

[See section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

District.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON TEST WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Number on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN RUPEES PER MUFAR.			MONTHLY RATE.	
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Male units.		Common rice.	Wheat.	In the district.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Manbham	Sq. mls. 4,147	1,100,000	Sq. mls. 885	225,000	1,921	1,321	250	3,492	3,087	2,305 These are the figures for Pokhuria Circle; no others received. The number in receipt of gratuitous relief regularly for the week ending 27th is probably nearly 6,000. Casual relief is also being given to wanderers.	9 seers to 10 mums per rupee.	15 seers of wheat per rupee.	14		

FORM No. 11.

[See section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

District.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 31st JANUARY 1897.			ADVANCES SINCE 1897, UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER-RECEIVED.		
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On test works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Artisan Loans Act.	Artisan Loans Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Manbham	120,000	52,379	69,323	.....	.....	27-2-97	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
							.....	1,080 0 0	NIL	NIL	NIL
									Arrangements made for the making of advances to the A number of meetings have already been made.		

Statement showing Rates of Wages paid on Relief works (including test works) and tasks exacted.

DISTRICT.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wages calculated under section 14 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12 (number of seers for a rupee).	Rate per 1,000 c. ft. of earthwork.	REMARKS.	
	MAN.		WOMAN.		BIG CHILD.		SMALL CHILD.		ADULT MALE UNIT.						
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	A. P.	C. ft.	A. P.	C. ft.	A. P.	C. ft.	A. P.	C. ft.	A. P.	C. ft.			Rs. A.		
	For week ending 20th February 1897.														
	No workers on daily wages										All workers paid according to task done.	9 seers	1 9		
	For week ending 27th February 1897.														
	No workers on daily wages										All workers paid according to task done.	9 "	Rupree 2-3 on the two works at Pokhuria; for Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-9 on all other works.		

Where gangs have been formed, column 8 should show the task set for the whole gang, columns 4, 7 and 9 being left blank, and a footnote should be inserted showing the members in gang under each class.

H. LUSON,

Deputy Commissioner, Mandham.

No. 1950R., dated Daltonganj, the 2nd March 1897.

From—R. H. RENVY, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Palamanu.
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my fortnightly report under section 13 of the Famine Code, for the fortnight ending 28th February 1897.

Half-monthly report for the period 16th to end of the month of February 1897.

DISTRICT PALAMANU.

My first half-monthly report for February was under section 13 of the Famine Code.

Preliminary.

As we have now passed out of the stage of "test" works and are carrying on "relief" works, I have, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, elected to treat all operations as "relief" and not "test relief" operations.

2. During the half-month under report, I have visited the jurisdictions of thanas Daltonganj and Patan with outposts Lesliganj, Panki and Manatu, and have carefully inspected the relief works at Shalpur, Lesliganj, Panki and Nawajapur and the working committees for administration of gratuitous relief at Lesliganj, Panki, Manatu and Patan.

3. Mr. Sunder, Superintendent of famine relief operations, entered on his duties on the 14th instant, and was posted by me to the western circle, comprising the jurisdictions of thanas Gashwa, Hussenabad and Ranka with their respective outposts of Patan, Bhowpathpur and Bhandaria; but at the special request of the Commissioner of the Division I have transferred him to the eastern circle, comprising the jurisdiction of thanas Bhowpathpur, Bhandaria and Mahundand with their respective outposts of Kari, Chandwa and Patan. I have under the same request placed outposts of Lesliganj and Panki under Mr. Sunder. I am afraid, however, that the jurisdiction is far too large, and that Panki and Lesliganj will have to be withdrawn and placed under the officer in charge of the central circle, when such officer arrives. To the western circle Maulvi Mahomed Yasefali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, newly posted to this district for famine works, has been appointed as Superintendent. He joined here on the 24th ultimo.

4. The whole area of the district is more or less affected, for in 63 markets out of 90 the district rice is selling at below nine seers, in 17 at nine seers, and in 10 at below ten seers per rupee. The worst affected tracts are the jurisdictions of thanas Gashwa, Daltonganj, Bhandaria, Luteyapur and Patan with outposts Untari, Lesliganj, Panki, Chandwa, Bhandaria and Manatu, the area being 2,563 square miles and the population 383,440 souls; the population the portion affected may be set down at about 10,000 souls.

5. There are nine relief circles with nine circle officers in charge. The circles are far apart, hence an officer to each circle.

The permission granted to the Deputy Commissioner to style the works now being carried on as "relief works" instead of "test works" is accompanied with the proviso that (1) no change is to be made in existing rates without my sanction, and (2) that rule 87 (1) of the Famine Code is for the present suspended. In other words, all the work is to be done on the piece-work system until further orders. For the rates allowed, reference is invited to paragraph 6 of my last report (No. 6751.M. R., dated 23rd-24th ultimo).

A. FORAN.—1-3-97.

(1) Area affected during the period under report, and approximate estimate of the population affected; number of relief circles and officers in charge.

(2) General state of affected tracts during the half-month under report: crop prospects, food-stocks, importation or exportation of food-grains, rainfall, public health, emigration or immigration of famished people, condition of cattle.

6. No change to report since last report. The number on relief works is going up daily, whilst the price of rice and of food grains generally has risen. There is still food in the country, and the late rain has replenished the supply of edible jungle products. In the parts visited by me I found the *rabi* crop a poor one, the *mohua* crop very backward owing to the prevailing abnormal cold weather, and no mango prospects anywhere. The *mohua* trees are in heavy leaf, whereas they should be bare of leaf or almost so.

7. Mr. Sunder happily reports in favourable terms of the parts visited by him. He says the *rabi* crop is excellent and a 16-anna yield is looked forward to, and that the *mohua* is dropping its leaves and beginning to blossom. Mr. Fullerton, District Superintendent of Police, writing of the *rabi* crops from Chattarpur thana, says that they are not good, but that the *mohua* promises to be a bumper one.

8. The food-stock, judging from the high prices prevailing and the fact that the stocks exposed for sale at every market were bought up or nearly so is, I should judge, very low.

9. During the half-month under report a Gaya merchant, by name Ghansham Das, sent for sale to Daltonganj about 600 maunds of country rice. One of his agents here offered it for sale at 16 seers kutcha (9 seers pukka) per rupee immediately on arrival, and 80 maunds were disposed of there and then. By next morning, however, another agent appeared and raised the price to 14 seers kutcha (7 seers 14 chitaks pukka). The prevailing market rate for the description of rice offered for sale on this sale ceased. The price has since been lowered to 15 kutcha seers (8 seers 7 chitaks), but without attracting many purchasers.

10. On the 25th ultimo 342 maunds and on the 26th idem 316 maunds—total 658 maunds—of Burma rice have been imported into Daltonganj under the bounty system by the said Ghansham Das. At first it was offered for sale at 15 seers kutcha (8 seers 7 chitaks pukka) per rupee, and the sales were slack in consequence; last evening, however, I received a telegram from Ghansham Das, asking me to inform his agent that the Burma rice was to be sold at 16 seers kutcha (9 seers pukka) per rupee. I am informed that up to date 214 maunds of this Burma rice has been disposed of.

11. Immediately I received official intimation that the Government of India had sanctioned the payment of a "bounty" of 8 annas a maund to anyone importing Burma rice into Palamau, I sent post-card notices to every market, police-station and outpost, informing the general public of the fact, and intimating that such Burma rice was actually on its way to Daltonganj and would soon be available for purchase here. I attribute the slow sales to the high price demanded, for I am afraid that after all Palamau has gone through during the past long period of high prices and scarcity, very few of her people can afford to pay for rice at 9 seers per rupee. Considering the handsome "bounty" being paid by Government, I consider it would pay importers over and over again to lower the price to 17 seers kutcha (9 seers 9 chitaks pukka) per rupee. At this rate, bounty included, the profit would be 1 seer 10 chitaks per maund.

12. Mr. Sunder reports that he saw 484 pack-bullocks taking paddy to Singrawlee in the Mirzapur district, North-Western Provinces. This was from Untari. He also reports exports to Bhabhua in the Shahabad (Arrah) district.

13. I fancy what Mr. Sunder saw was exportation of paddy from the golahs of the Bhajya Sahab of Untari. It has been no secret that this zamindar was in possession of a large stock of paddy, and not improbably, finding that the prospects of the *rabi* are good in his large estate, he is parting with his surplus stock of paddy whilst prices are high. Both that part of Mirzapur district bordering on Palamau and Bhabhua in Shahabad (Arrah) are said by common report to be very famine-stricken indeed.

14. I have to report that about 61 bullock-loads of rice, weighing about 122 "pukas" maunds, are said to have found their way into the Gurbhwa market on last Thursday, the 24th ultimo. I have written to enquire how this came about. It will be grand news indeed to Palamau, if Sirguja has opened her doors to export again. The reasons I attribute to Untari may also have influenced Sirguja. I hope such is the case.

15. During the half-month under report there was no rain. The first week was generally cloudy, but the last week has been bright. The weather is, however, abnormally cold for this season of the year, especially in the eastern parts, where there was frost two nights ago. This cool weather has retarded the *mohua* blossoming.

16. The public health is good; a few cases of small-pox and chicken-pox have been reported. Mr. Sunder reports that he found 84 men, women and children, who had come from Singrawlee in Mirzapur, North-Western Provinces, and Bhabhua in Shahabad (Arrah) on the relief works at Untari; he adds that they were weak from want of sufficient food.

17. There is the usual flow and ebb of labourers from the east part of the district to the tea-gardens in the Western Duars.

18. The condition of the cattle up to date is good; the late rain has both improved and increased the fodder and water-supply. Some cases of cattle-disease were reported in the early part of the half-month from Balumath.

19. The number of relief works open in the affected tracts is nine. All are paid for task work, and the rate of wages for them is only one rate current here, i.e. Rs. 2-3 per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork. The payments are made partly in rice and partly in cash.

20. Figures as to numbers employed, &c., are given in Appendix D annexed. The time has come, I consider, when the Public Works Department should be called in requisition and some of the works being carried on here placed under the supervision of the Department—vide paragraph 2, Agricultural circular No. 44, dated 13th February 1937.

Mr. Renny reports later (by telegram) that this rice came from Bhargan in Shahabad.

A. FORBES—6-3-36.

From the concluding remarks in this paragraph Mr. Renny apparently means to say that this rice came from the Sirguja state. In a later telegram he informs me that he made an inquiry that it was smuggled from Sirguja in ghee "coops".

A. FORBES—6-3-36.

(6) Number of relief works open in the affected tracts, &c.

These works are far and away beyond the capacity of any officer of the Engineering Department Palamau can boast of. The District Engineer is merely of the upper subordinate class of the district public work, and overseers and sub-overseers selected by Government and sent to me as such are, I am afraid, all unpractised or otherwise unfitted for the work on which they have been deputed. I am addressing the Commissioner officially on this subject.

21. Besides the Government, relief works have been opened by several well-to-do zamindars of the district. I have not exact figures before me, but the number so relieved cannot be far short of 2,000. Several zamindars and well-to-do land-owners and others have quite lately received advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, under the terms offered in Government Notification No. 69 of 5th January 1897. The first instalments advanced amount to Rs. 3,333-5-4. The work for making these advances is progressing now that I have more officers' services placed at my disposal.

22. The zamindars doing work otherwise than under advances are paying at the rate of Re. 1-6 per 1,000 cubic feet; the labourers also receive a meal during the day. These works are more popular than our works, because there is no strict supervision and time is not taken into account: the labourer commences work when he likes, leaves off work when he likes, and works when he likes.

23. Besides the above there are a large number of persons doing works of improvement in Government estates for which funds have been placed at my disposal by the Board of Revenue. Taking all in all, I fancy the number of persons being relieved in the Palamau district is not far short of 8,000 souls.

24. A Charitable Relief Committee for the administration of private relief has been formed here during the half-month under report, and has commenced work.

25. No poor-houses have been opened. As reported in a former report, all poor are being relieved at their homes. Dependants of relief workers are being similarly relieved. This is the procedure followed here. A local committee of respectable persons has been formed at each thana and outpost head-quarters, and to those at thana Rs. 50 and to those at outposts Rs. 30 have been given as permanent advances. Each committee has made a house-to-house enquiry, and at the villages where they have found persons entitled to gratuitous relief they have appointed a panchayat of three or more respectable residents of the village, and to this panch they have advanced out of the permanent advance a sum sufficient for the support of all persons selected for gratuitous relief for 20 days. The panch pay each recipient daily. At the end of a fortnight the local committee make enquiries to ascertain that all is going right, thus by local enquiry by one or more members, and they recoup the expenditure incurred during the past fortnight to the village panch. Circle officers have been directed to refer all dependants on workers in their charge to the local committees for administering gratuitous relief, with a ticket stating who they are, and superintendents and circle officers have been instructed to take advantage of every opportunity of satisfying themselves that all is going right both in regard to local committees and village panchayats. All payments are made in money; a man receives 5 pice, a woman 4 pice, a big child 3 pice, and a small child 2 pice per diem under section 103 (first) of the Famine Code. The one pice extra has been allowed, as the price of rice has fallen permanently below 10 seers per rupee. Food-grain and not cash is distributed at Daltonganj head-quarters. No private poor-houses.

(4) Number of poor-houses opened and the scale of food distributed.

I am not sure whether this was the intention of the Code, but I think that Mr. Renny's system is a convenient one as tending to keep non-working dependants entirely separate from the workers and away from the works.

A. FOMM—6-3-97.

(5) Organisation for employment of artisans.

(6) Organisation for the distribution of grain doles or money doles.

(7) Relief kitchens.

(8) Number of persons to whom loans under the Land Improvement Act have been made.

I have allowed loans, under certain conditions to provide against fraud, for the purchase of plough-cattle; and I have refused to allow advances for seed until the time for sowing approaches. What I have disallowed are loans to cultivators generally, to enable them to avoid having to go to the relief-works.

A. F.—6-3-97.

26. Nothing done under this head. No necessity has yet arisen.

27. See paragraph 25 against (4). Nothing further done.

28. None. No necessity.

Number of persons to whom loans were granted during the fortnight.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount as paid in first instalment.
1	2	3	4
6	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 3,333 5 4

29. No loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act have been granted, as the Commissioner is opposed to this.

30. All loans granted up to date under the Land Improvement Loans Act have been granted on security of landed property. The applications for such loans are tested on the spot by officers of Government who make all necessary inspections and enquiries and then report to me. In my office the security is tested before the loan is sanctioned; about 113

of the amount asked for and recommended is advanced as a first instalment to each applicant. The total amount lent under this head up to date is Rs. 3,333-5-4, as reported above. The work of granting such loans has been much retarded for want of officers to examine and report on the applications. Now that some officers have arrived the work is being pushed forward.

31. Statements called for are annexed.

32. Please refer to former reports, especially my report No. 1521R., dated 5th December 1896.

33. No change anywhere yet, either for better or worse, to require notice here.

R. H. BARNY,

Deputy Commissioner, Palamau.

FORM No. 5.

(See section 26 (i) of the Code.)

FAMINE STATEMENT D.

DISTRICT PALAMAU.

For the half-month ending 27th February 1897.

Circles (or Relief Work or Trains).	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON TASKWORK.													Non-working children (sections 83 and 84 of the Code).			Adult dependents (sections 83 and 84 of the Code).		
	A.			B.			C.			D.			Total amount of work done.	E. Number of persons employed on daily wages irrespective of task.				F. Amount paid.	
	Men.	Women.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Small children.	Men.	Women.	Small children.		Men.	Big children.	Small children.	Total amount paid.	Number.	Amount paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Week ending 20th February 1897.																			
1. Pochi road
2. Loolganj bank
3. Lateyhar road
4. Garhwa and Mural Gahra.
5. Shabpur band
6. Nawa Jajpur road
7. Uniazi road
Grand Total
Male units
Total for the week

(a) Represents the price of 100 lbs. 1½% 80A. rice which is not yet paid to the grain supplier.

(b) Represents the price of 100 lbs. 2½% 80A. rice which is not yet paid to the grain supplier.

(c) Represents the price of 100 lbs. 3½% 80A. rice which is not yet paid to the grain supplier.

(d) Represents the price of 100 lbs. 4½% 80A. rice which is not yet paid to the grain supplier.

(e) Represents the price of 100 lbs. 5½% 80A. rice which is not yet paid to the grain supplier.

FORM No. 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 27th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.—Under Chapter V.					Rs. A. P.
Lateyahar	18	22	4½	39½	36 1 6
Lesliganj	14½	24	2	40½	38 2 0
Gurhwa	22½	24	1½	48	46 9 0
Hariharganj	10½	13½	.....	24	19 13 3
Panki	15½	12½	3½	31½	30 4 3
Untari	7	12	2	21	19 9 0
Bhowanathpur	12½	9½	7½	29½	18 12 3
Chattarpur	12½	16	4½	33	29 7 6
Daltonganj	63½	50½	22	136	99 4 9
Ranka	17½	27	32	76½	87 11 0
Total ...	189	211	79½	479½	425 10 6
Relief of starving wanderers through Police under sec- tion 166.					
Untari	1½	1	.....	2½	1 11 2
Grand Total ...	190½	212	79½	482	427 5 8

Statement of gratuitous relief for the week ending 20th February 1897.

1.—Under Chapter V.					Rs. A. P.
Lateyahar	12	20	4	36	16 11 9
Lesliganj	12	21	2	35	16 4 6
Gurhwa	24	24	1	49	23 15 0
Hariharganj	10	13	.....	23	11 2 6
Panki	15	11	3	29	14 1 6
Untari	7	12	2	21	9 11 3
Bhowanathpur	13	11	9	33	13 15 0
Chattarpur	11	14	3	28	12 8 9
Daltonganj	58	44	18	120	43 12 10
Ranka	17	26	31	74	36 14 0
Total ...	179	196	73	448	199 1 1
411					
Relief of starving wanderers through Police under sec- tion 166.					
Untari	1	1	.....	2	0 14 11
Grand Total ...	180	197	73	450	200 0 0

Statement of gratuitous relief

for the week ending 27th February 1897.

NAME OF CIRCLE AND HEADS OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.—Under Chapter V.					Rs. A. P.
Lateyabhar	14	24	5	43	19 5 9
Leeliganj	17	27	2	46	21 18 6
Gurhwa	21	24	2	47	22 10 0
Hariharganj	11	14	...	25	8 10 9
Panki	18	14	4	34	16 2 9
Untari	7	12	2	21	9 13 9
Bhownathpur	12	8	6	26	4 13 3
Chattarpur	14	18	6	38	16 14 9
Daltonganj	69	57	26	152	56 7 11
Banka	18	28	33	79	50 13 0
Total	199	226	86	511	226 9 5
468					
Relief of starving wanderers through police under section 186.					
Untari	2	1	...	3	0 12 3
Grand Total	201	227	86	514	227 5 8

FORM No. 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief.

WEEK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK-WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		Amount expended.
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average date.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Week ending 24th February 1897.	2,016	0 ft. 34	Rs. A. P. 0 3 11	Rs. A. P. 2 5 8	18	Rs. A. P. 0 1 10	Rs. A. P. 1,741 0 9	618	Rs. A. P. 0 1 1	Rs. A. P. 300 0 0
Week ending 27th February.	2,296	53	0 1 10	2 2 11	15	0 2 4	2,170 10 4	471	0 1 1	207 5 8

FORM 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBER OF RELIEF WORKS OF LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Number on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS IN RUPEES PER RUTEE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE		Deaths due to starvation.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice.	Marwa.	Makai.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Palamu	Sq. miles. 4,912	500	Sq. miles. 4,912	500	.....	4,287	On the 26th February 1897.			Daily average number, 514.	S. CH.	BOX.	S. CH.			
						2,512	On the 27th February 1897. The figures have not been received from all the circles.				5 7	11 4	9 9	1-75	1-75	Nil.

Statement showing the monthly death-rate in the Palamau district, thana by thana, for the month of January 1897.

NAMES OF TOWNS AND THANAS.	Monthly death-rate per 1,000 of population.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Daltonganj town	1-54	18-48	
Ditto thana	1-59	19-08	
Patan	1-48	17-76	
Chattarpur	1-89	22-68	
Huseenabad	1-55	18-60	
Gurhwa	1-74	20-88	
Ranka	3-04	36-48	
Mahundaud	1-91	22-92	
Latsyahar	1-87	22-44	
Balumath	1-79	21-48	
Whole district	1-75	21-00	

FORM No. 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT PALAMAU.

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1st APRIL 1906.			ADVANCES SINCE 1st APRIL 1906 UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER REPORT.		Revenue suspended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Palamau	67,372	12,795	69,890	12,722	82,546 — 870 = 83,676	27th February 1897, account in the case of relief work at Nawa, for which account is made up to 26th February 1897.	Rs. A. P. 6,439 5 9 Nil for 1896-97.	Rs. A. P. 915 9 1	Rs. A. P. 3,333 6 4 Nil for 1895-96.	Rs. A. P. 477 0 6 55 0 0 for 1895-96.	

Statement showing rates of wages paid on relief works (including test works), and tasks exacted.

DISTRICT.	RATES OF DAILY WAGES AND TASKS.										Grain on which wages calculated under section 104 of the Famine Code.	Retail price of the grain in column 12. (Number of seers for a rupee.)	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork.	REMARKS.
	Man.		Woman.		Big child.		Small child.		Adult male unit.					
	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Wage.	Task.	Average wage.	Average task.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Palamau	A. P. 1 10	C. ft. 100	A. P. 1 7	C. ft. 80	A. P. 0 11	C. ft. 60	A. P. 0 8	C. ft. 50	A. P. 1 10½	C. ft. 50	Common rice.	S. C. 6 7	Rs. A. P. 8 3 9	For carriage lead in below 0 to 100 feet is 1 seer to 3 feet. No minimum wage is given.

Statement of import of Burma rice from Gaya for the half-month ending 28th February 1897.

Date.	Quantity of rice in maunds.	Bounty paid.
		Rs.
25th February 1897	342	171
27th ditto	316	158
Total	658	329

Statement showing prices of rice in different hâts of the Palamau District for the week ending 27th February 1897.

Serial No.	Name of thana.	Name of outposts.	Under 8 seers per rupee.						Total.	REMARKS.
			Under 8 seers per rupee.	At 8 seers per rupee.	Over 8 seers but below 9 seers per rupee.	At 9 seers per rupee.	Over 9 seers but below 10 seers per rupee.	At 10 seers per rupee.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Daltonganj	Panki	3	1	3	1	4	* At Matlong in Lalayahar rice was sold at 7 seers 6 chitaks per rupee. † At Loharai in Chandwa rice was sold at 9 seers 9 chitaks per rupee. At Mahudand in Chandwa rice was sold at 8 seers 8 chitaks per rupee. At Meral in Garhwa rice was sold at 9 seers 7 chitaks per rupee.
	Ditto	Localiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Lalayahar	Kor	9	1	4	1	...	...	15
	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Mahudand	Garno	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Husienabad	Bhowanipour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Garhwa	Nagar Untari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Chattarpur	Haribanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Ranka	Bhandaris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patn	Hirampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Balumath	Mannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	14	6	24	17	10½	...	8	

Financial Statement.

A.—Receipt from District Road Fund, Rs. 20,000.

B.—Expenditure from the beginning of famine work up to 27th February 1897.

	Rs.	A.	P.
(a) (1) On task work—			
1. Wages given in cash ...	3,045	7	5
2. Wages given in grain, viz. 448 maunds 30 seers and 12 chitaks, value of which at 9 seers a rupee ...	1,994	7	0
[N.B.—The price of this grain has not been paid yet.]			
3. Wages given partly in cash and partly in grain at Lateyahar work (separate figures not yet available) ...	595	12	2
4. Miscellaneous expenditure on relief works ...	580	10	10
Total ...	6,404	2	6
(2) On daily wages ...	32	2	6
Total ...	6,436	5	0
(b) (1) On gratuitous relief by grain and money doles ...	915	6	1
(2) Miscellaneous expenditure ...	0	10	0
Total ...	915	0	1
(c) Advance to land-holders for relief works ...	3,333	5	4
(d) Bounty for Burmah rice ...	329	0	0
Total of a, b, c, d ...	11,015	10	5

Besides this, 100 maunds of reserve grain has been purchased by Government R. 460-R-10 only.

R. H. RENNIX,

Deputy Commissioner of Palamau.

No. 1689R., dated the 4th March 1897.

Fortnightly Famine Report of the District of Hazaribagh under sections 13 and 24 for the fortnight ending 28th February 1897.

FIGURES RELATE TO WEEKS ENDING 20TH AND 27TH FEBRUARY 1897.

1. *General condition.*—The fortnight has brought to light a further number of isolated cases of distress, but so far there is no general call for assistance in the district. I have been on tour throughout the south of the district, and found people able to get on without assistance at all places I visited, except at Gumeah, which contains a population of 6,000 in an area of about 10 square miles. Owing to the dense population there is not there the assistance from jungle products, and the place being 19 miles from a main road, other sources of income outside the village areas are not available. There were 300 to 400 persons who need some assistance. Earthwork has been started.* Cotton-making and a kitchen have also been arranged for. In all other parts the 35 road-cess works have failed to employ more than the ordinary number of labourers, and cannot therefore be considered as famine works.

2. *Prospects of crops.*—The late rains have much improved the prospects of rice. Mahua promises to be a full crop should there be no rain.

3. *Prices.*—Statements showing names of *hats* and the selling price (per rupee) of marua, makai, and mahua for the last two weeks of January and of February are submitted herewith.

4. *Importation by rail.*—Statements 8 and 9 are submitted herewith.

5. *Statistics of traffic on the Grand Trunk Road (Dunua).*—A statement of statistics of import and of export traffic down the Grand Trunk Road for the period, from 20th January 1897 to 18th February 1897 is annexed.

6. *Rainfall.*—At Sadar, 1·02. At Giridih, 3·2.

7. *Public health.*—Very good.

8. *Emigration.*—Two thousand two hundred and twenty persons emigrated from the district during the month of February 1897, against 688 persons in February 1896.

* Some particulars about this work should have been given.

A. FOURKE—6-3-97.

The statement is in too great detail, and is not, therefore submitted. A statement in the form used by the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau will be called for.

A. FOURKE—6-3-97.

is emigration through depôts and irrespective of free emigration to the Duars, of which no figures are kept.

9. *Number and nature of public works opened in the district.*—A comparative statement showing the particulars required is submitted herewith.

10. *Test-works.*—The works shown in the above statement against Road Cess are to be treated as test-works.

11. *Relief under section 12 additional.*—During the fortnight under report Rs. 110 were sent to the thana and outpost officers for giving gratuitous relief, as directed in section 12 of the Famine Code. The total amount paid for this purpose amounts to Rs. 340. About half has been spent.

12. *Loans.*—Four applications for loan of Rs. 950 were received during the fortnight under report. These are loans under special terms for construction of earth-works. They are being enquired into. The offers of loans free of interest, though widely circulated, have failed so far to attract applicants to any considerable extent.

13. *Contusion of cattle.*—Very little disease reported.

14. *Rates of wages.*—The rate given on ordinary works is Re. 1-9 per 1,000 cubic feet for municipal estates and road cess, or 2a. 6p. per *loppi* (of 10 x 10 ft.). Public Works Department rates remain unchanged.

15. *Organisation for employment of artisans, women, &c.*—Lists of *bhadralok* and other persons unable to work at earth-work, referred to in the previous report, are being received. The system of making thread from cotton, introduced into the town of Hazaribagh, has received large extension during the fortnight. It is being introduced at Giridih and at Gumeah, where there are persons of good caste in want. It will be further extended to mufassal during the present fortnight.

16. *Relief in kitchen.*—Particulars are given in statement 6 annexed.

Statements in forms 7, 10, and 11 are annexed.

J. L. HERALD,

Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh.

FORM No. 8.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT HAZARIBAGH.

Statement of imports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 28th February 1897.

Station to which imported.	Station from which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Giridih	Raniganj, Durgapur, Chokar, Dhanpur, Sambalpur and Burdwan.	Mds. 9,327	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ditto	Lukhisarni via Burhla			100			
Ditto	Mukundab, Burhla and Lukhisarni.						1,000
Mohsehunda			Nil.				
	Total	9,327		100			1,000

FORM No. 9.

[See Section 26 (v) of the Code.]

DISTRICT HAZARIBAGH.

Statement of exports of food-grains in maunds by rail during the half-month ending 28th February 1897.

Station from which exported.	Station to which consigned.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Indian-corn.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Giridih	Raniganj, Burdwan, Pansar and Howrah.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. 207
Mohsehunda			Nil.				
	Total						207

IMPORT.

TRAFFIC ON GRAND TRUNK ROAD.

Statistics taken between 20th January and 18th February 1897 (50 days).

	No.
1. Travellers in search of employment ...	4,059
Daily average (mostly without sufficient funds) ...	135
2. Pilgrims ...	224
Daily average (nearly all in distress) ...	7.5
3. Ordinary travellers (excluding villagers) ...	288
Daily average ...	9.6
4. Merchants, cartmen, bullock drivers ...	604
Daily average (these went back to similar extent, see exports) ...	20
5. Number of pack-bullocks ...	306
Daily average (rather fewer than average daily leaving district) ...	10.2
6. Number of carts ...	382
Daily average (rather fewer than average daily leaving district) ...	12.7
7. Importations of food-supplies during above period:—	
	Mds. Mds.
(1) Rice ...	504 = daily 16.8
(2) Dhan ...	64 = " 2.1
(3) Rahar ...	227 = " 7.6
(4) Potatoes ...	33 = " 1.1
(5) Wheat ...	149 = " 5.
(6) Khosary ...	173 = " 5.8
(7) Gram ...	441 = " 14.7
(8) Makai ...	100 = " 3.3
(9) Oats and barley ...	83 = " 2.8
(10) Other grains ...	120 = " 4.0
(11) Gur ...	531 = " 17.7

Daily average = 81.9 of all foods.

EXPORT TRAFFIC.

1. Number of passengers (excluding villagers of neighbourhood) ...	640
Daily average (balances number of merchants entering district) ...	21.3
2. Number of pack-bullocks ...	378
Daily average ...	12.6
3. Number of carts ...	470
Daily average ...	15.7
4. Exports:—	
	Mds. Mds.
(1) Mahua ...	2,822 = daily 94
(2) Timber ...	3,250 = " 108
(3) Lac ...	2,170 = " 72
(4) Marua ...	36 = " 1.2
(5) Sabé grass ...	230 = " 7.6

(The export of mahua is much greater than in ordinary years.)

The figures show that the importation of food from Gaya district, 82 maunds daily, is more than counterbalanced by the exportation of 94 maunds daily of old mahua.

There is a fair trade in the export of timber and lac (including shellac) from the district. No food-grains, except a small quantity of marua, were exported.

The exportation of mahua is due to an increased demand outside the district, and a large stocks left over on account of decrease in outturn of country spirits. The excessive quantities drawn from this district probably show that people in Bihar are using this cheap food to a larger extent this year.

Department.	NATURE OF WORK.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.															REMARKS.	
		1st WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1897.			2ND WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1897.			3RD WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1897.			4TH WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1897.							
		Number of weeks.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of weeks.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of weeks.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of weeks.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Works Department.	Building works ...	17	210	51	180	17	200	18	133	17	183	11	97	17	75	8	35	Ordinary departmental works.
	Road works ...	7	404	90	47	7	411	30	16	7	340	25	46	7	299	25	11	
	Maintenance of trees ...	...	18	1	2	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	21	...	...
	Repairing wells ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	21	...	...
	Repairing culverts and bridges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	23	...	...
Cem. Department estates under permanent management.	Earthwork	6	64	40	33	6	151	119	86	23	103	136	104	* These are treated as last works. At 15 other places coolies refused to accept rates offered.
	Collection of gravel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	28	23	6	2	23	15	0
Sanitary	Earthwork ...	...	...	...	...	1	25	13	12	4	55	7	5	5	63	30	33
	Road making ...	...	...	...	...	2	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jungle cutting ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trench excavating ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Drain sweeping ...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	627	118	179	...	1,116	30	185	...	508	315	244	...	741	214	181	

Statement showing the transactions in cotton thread making.

Weight of thread	...	...	...	Mds.	S.	CH.
Wt. tag	...	...	...	12	30	0
...	...	...	...	1	10	4
Total				14	0	4

The price of cotton, viz. 14 maunds 4 chitaks, was	Rs.	A.
The jail has paid, or will pay, for 12 maunds and	249	0
30 seers of thread	298	0
Profit on cotton	49	0

Besides 14 maunds 4 chitaks distributed and returned, 12 maunds 31 seers 12 chitaks, value Rs. 227-7, have been given to 446 persons who have not yet returned the thread.

Total assets—				685	3
Value of thread in stock	...	...	...	262	0
Total quantity of cotton distributed since commence-				Mds.	s.
ment of operations	...	...	...	26	32
Total quantity of thread made	...	...	...	12	18

FORM 6.

[See Section 26 (ii) of the Code.]

DISTRICT HAZARIBAGH.

Statement of gratuitous relief for the fortnight ending 28th February 1897.

Name of circle and heads of gratuitous relief.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.				Money expended.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kitchens—					Rs. A. P.
Hazaribagh ...	17	14	30	61	41 8 0
Barhi ...	17	4	3	24	18 4 6
Total ...	34	18	33	85	59 12 6

FORM 7.

[See Section 26 (iii) of the Code.]

FAMINE STATEMENT E.

DISTRICT HAZARIBAGH.

Abstract Statement of relief works and gratuitous relief for the half-month ending 23th February 1897.

WEEK.	A, B, C AND D WORKERS PAID BY TASK-WORK.				WORKERS PAID BY DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		Total amount disbursed on task-work and daily labour.	GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		Amount expended.
	Average number of male units per diem.	Work done per diem by each male unit.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average number of male units per diem.	Wage earned by each male unit per diem.		Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dose.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ending 21st February 1897.	C. D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	68	Cooked meal.	Rs. A. P.
Ending 23th February 1897.										

FORM 10.

[See Section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population, in thousands of area in column 4.	NUMBERS ON RELIEF WORKS ON LAST DAY OF MONTH.					Number on gratuitous relief.	PRICE OF ONE OR MORE PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.			MONTHLY DEATH-RATE—		Deaths due to famine.
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Common rice.	Mahul.	Mawa.	In the district.	In the affected area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Hazaribagh ...	7,021	1,104	1,750	200	...	...	...	...	...	77	7½ to 10	8 to 14	10 to 1	1-77	1-97	...

This statement will relate to the period between the last Saturday of the previous month and the last Saturday of the month under report.

FORM 11.

[See Section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the four weeks ending Saturday evening, the 27th February 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whose employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF WAS PROVIDED IN LAST PROGRAMME OF RELIEF WORKS.		NUMBER FOR WHOM RELIEF CAN BE PROVIDED BY WORKS REMAINING ON PROGRAMME ON DATE OF REPORT.		EXPENDITURE SINCE 1ST FEBRUARY 1897.			ADVANCES SINCE 189 , UP TO END OF MONTH UNDER—		Revenue expended.
		On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hazari	100,000	9,855	180,145	9,855	180,145	27th February 1897	.....	Rs. 107	A. P. 9 8	.....	99 100

J. L. HERALD,
Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh

No. 740(Fam.), dated Calcutta, the 13th March 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communications

- (1) Letter No. 318Fct., dated the 4th March 1897 with enclosures.
- (2) Letter No. 313F., dated the 6th March 1897, with enclosures.
- (3) Letter No. 307F., dated the 6th March 1897, with map.
- (4) Memorandum No. 303F., dated the 5th March 1897, with enclosure.

noted on the margin, relating to distress in the districts of Bhagalpur and Sonthal Parganas, and in reply to convey the following observations and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. *Bhagalpur*.—The Lieutenant-Governor agrees generally with the views expressed by you. His Honour notices that the Subdivisional Officer of Supaul has not been able to submit his report in due time. It is hoped that the instructions which you propose to issue will ensure greater punctuality in future.

As regards the establishment required for the Madhipura subdivision, I am to invite your attention to Government order No. 629Agri. (Fam.), in which sanction was accorded to the temporary employment of a kanungo on Rs. 50

- (1) One temporary kanungo for pargana Kab-khand on Rs. 50 a month.
- (2) One temporary kanungo for pargana Uttar-khand on Rs. 50 a month.
- (3) One extra clerk for the subdivisional office on Rs. 30 a month.

a month. I am now to convey the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction to the entertainment of the additional establishment noted on the margin, and to the appointment of Mr. H. D.

Christian to be Superintendent of Charge for thana Bongong, on a salary of Rs. 200, with a horse allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

3. *Sonthal Parganas*.—The Lieutenant-Governor agrees generally with your views as to the utilisation of the existing staff of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors in this district. The report of the Deputy Commissioner, No. 5213R., dated the 3rd March 1897, submitted to Government with your letter No. 313F., dated the 6th idem, leaves no room for doubt that there is distress in parts of the Jamtara subdivision, and the tract will be classed among the affected tracts of the Province. The Charge Superintendent required for this tract should, as you have directed, be provided by employing on this duty one of the Deputy or Sub-Deputy Collectors of the existing district staff, and the employment of such ministerial and subordinate staff as may be found necessary, may be sanctioned by you.

To meet expenditure on famine relief in the Jamtara subdivision during the current financial year, the Deputy Commissioner has applied for a Government grant of Rs. 5,000 to supplement what is available from the District Road Fund. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the grant applied for, the money being provided by transferring Rs. 5,000 to head (a), Relief works and gratuitous relief, from the sum of Rs. 10,000 provided for the Sonthal Parganas for 1896-97 under head (b), Advances for village works, in the estimate communicated to you with Government Circular No. 45Fam., dated the 16th February 1897. Care must be taken that all works are carried on strictly on the principles as to task laid down in the Code and the Government circulars.

No. 818Fct., dated Camp Rajmahal, the 4th March 1897.

From—W. B. OLDHAM, Esq., Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

In continuation of my half-monthly report No. 309Fct., dated Simi in Malda, the 22nd February 1897, I have the honour to forward in original the report under section 24 of the Famine Code for the period from 16th to 28th February for the Bhagalpur district and the second half-monthly report for February 1897 under section 13 for the Sonthal Parganas, both of which reached me after my arrival at Rajmahal to-day. There is no change in the condition or prospects of any of the other three districts of the Division. In them the Collectors and District Boards are still postponing expenditure and keeping back work while watching how matters turn out and waiting to see what the demands may be. Their ordinary expenditure and works of the kind which would afford relief (whether it is wanted or not) need no longer be kept back, as the season has so far advanced, but if the dearness of food has cheapened the supply of labour, efforts ought to be made to carry out work at the lowest rate which the circumstances make possible, without going so low as the standards prescribed for test works and famine relief works. These remarks of course do not apply to tracts declared to be effected.

2. *Bhagalpur*.—Though Mr. McIntosh's report is incomplete, it is very satisfactory. I know of no good reason for the statements for the Supaul subdivision not having been sent, as the Subdivisional Officer has lately been given a competent colleague to relieve him of his sub-treasury and much routine duty, and a great deal of his judicial work. It will be impressed on him that he must attend to the strict orders which regulate the case instead of diverging to irregular methods of his own, however philanthropic, which seem to interfere with his carrying out those orders punctually. Next week I will examine with Mr. McIntosh the tract which he thinks to be threatened in the south of his district. Meanwhile I support his proposals for establishment, and have sent a separate application for sanction to the temporary kanungo whom I have already given him, but who is included in the proposals now submitted. In my last report I prepared Government for the nomination of Mr. H. D. Christian as charge Superintendent. He is member of the well known Monghyr family of his name and is an indigo-planter in the Bongong thana. My predecessor, Mr. Quinn, took advantage of his status and abilities to get him appointed to be Manager of the Lagma Ward's Estate, without interference with his private business, and the arrangement has proved to be very satisfactory. Mr. Christian is also a most serviceable Honorary Magistrate, and altogether it is fortunate that he is at our disposal for the duties for which he is nominated. The statements for Bhagalpur will follow as soon as they are received.

3. *The Sonthal Parganas*.—Mr. Carstairs is still far more oppressed by the anxieties and uncertainties of the position than by any actual needs, and I have only to notice at present what he says in his 20th and 21st paragraphs on the subject of his staff, and wish to make what I write on the subject as distinct as possible. I have satisfied myself that while the Deputy Commissioner has had too much to do, and has been unable to get through his work punctually and to clear his arrears, his numerous subordinates, with the single exception of Mr. E. M'L. Smith, the Subdivisional Officer of Pakour, have not been and are not as fully employed as the other officers of their class elsewhere in the division. A plain instance is the fact, only recently discovered by me, that in January last the Subdivisional Officer of Rajmahal was absent from his subdivision, though with Mr. Carstairs, for 25 consecutive days. No other district could, in ordinary times, afford such a length of absence by one of its Subdivisional Officers, and that under notice occurred just at the time when the Deputy Commissioner was complaining of the drafts from his staff. Mr. Carstairs, who has been now for nearly 11 years in the Sonthal Parganas, does not realize how these subordinate officers have to work elsewhere, and I have insisted that if the Sonthal Parganas subordinates are not to do as much as they used to, they must at least be as fully employed as their colleagues in other districts.

are: I have satisfied myself here at Rajmahal to-day that at least the Sub-Deputy Collector can be spared for greater exigencies elsewhere. Now that the premature alarm raised in Godda has subsided, I am fully aware that there is not sufficient work there for the three officers stationed there at present. The Sub-Deputy Collector at Deoghur, who is enjoying an extension of service, is said to have broken down, and I have called for a report on the subject in order that he may retire at once; but apart from this personal accident, the officer is in reserve. The Subdivisional Officer of Deoghur has a very capable and responsible indigneous agency at his call, in the resident Ghatwal talukdars, who are or can be linked to him by the Regular Police, and who should be specially used, as they have been used, and have proved useful, in past emergencies of different kinds. Moreover, the Manager of the Wards' estates in that subdivision is a most trustworthy and competent agent, who served with me throughout both the Bihar and Madras famines, and can command subordinate agents. Finally, there is the Forest Officer at Dumka, whose duties are never heavy, and in a year like the present are reduced to a minimum. In the last Bengal Administration Report, I remember that he was mentioned as virtually filling the place of Superintendent of the Damin-i-koh, and Mr. Carstairs has still to make proposals for employing him in the present exigency in this virtual capacity, and, so far, setting other officers free. What chiefly oppresses the Deputy Commissioner and seems to prevent his organizing and resorting to the resources at his disposal is the weight of his judicial work. Some of this must be dealt with more slowly, and Mr. Carstairs cannot hope in a time like this to keep up to the standard of disposals which he has attained and on which he can justly pride himself, as it is a great contrast to the delays which marked the administration of civil justice in the Sonthal Parganas till ten years ago. With the consent of Government I myself am to go to Dumka and will in my capacity of High Court for the Sonthal Parganas try the Sessions cases which Mr. Carstairs estimated would take up sixteen days of his time. Meanwhile, as stated in my last report, I can still spare one Deputy Collector and two Sub-Deputy Collectors for the Sonthal Parganas when the actual demands for them there are as great as those which now employ them elsewhere. I have informed Mr. Carstairs that he can post his own Sub-Deputy Collectors, of whom he still has seven, wherever, he finds that their services are most needed.

No. 2681G., dated Bhagalpur, the 3rd March 1897.

From—H. J. McIntosh, Esq., c.s., Collector of Bhagalpur,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division.

In continuation of my letter No. 2507G., dated the 17th ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following report under section 24 of the Bengal Famine Code. The figures of this report relate to the week ending 28th February 1897.

2. Regarding South Bhagalpur, I have nothing to add to what I said in my last fortnightly report. No test work has been opened in South Bhagalpur.

3. In North Bhagalpur, I was on tour from the 17th to the 26th of the month. The present report is based on what I saw there and on the statements in Form No. 19, which have been submitted to me by the District Engineer. The Subdivisional Officer of Madhipura has submitted a report under section 24, but again, I regret to say, no report has been received from the Subdivisional Officer of Supaul, although a special reminder was sent to him to be punctual with his report.

4. In Madhipura, the area affected is the same as in my last report, viz., thana Bongong, pargana Kabkhand, where the rice crop failed is badly affected, whereas pargana Uttarkhand of this thana is only very slightly affected at present.

5. As in my last report, two relief works were open in thana Bongong during the period under review—one in pargana Kabkhand and one in pargana Uttarkhand. There has been a very marked increase in the number of persons seeking employment on the work in pargana Kabkhand. The maximum number of workers on any one day was 7,293 with 306 non-working children on the 25th February, while the actual number on the 27th February (the last working day of the period) was 5,828 with 295 non-working children.

6. The relief work in pargana Kabkhand is a road running east to west through the centre of the affected tract, so situated as to be within reasonable reach of the greater part of the pargana. So far it has afforded sufficient employment for those who sought it. It is true that the falling off in numbers between the 25th and 27th of the month is ascribed to the fact that the work has proceeded eastwards to a considerable distance, and that consequently the inhabitants of a number of villages to the west ceased to attend the work, but I do not attribute much importance to this. I found by personal inquiry while inspecting the work that so long as work was progressing in, or close to, a large village, many

people turned out from that village to earn a few days' wages. They would not, however, take the trouble to walk half-a-mile or so when the work moved on. In their case, they were willing to take work if provided at their very door, but they were not in such urgent need of employment as to exert themselves to obtain it.

7. In order to ensure sufficient employment for all who really require it, I have now directed that the road in question be worked in two sections, and I have instructed the District Engineer to commence operations on three tanks at selected central sites. By this arrangement every village in the pargana will be within reasonable reach of a relief work.

8. I made a very careful inspection of all the people on the work, and saw not the slightest sign of physical deterioration. All looked exceedingly well. The fact is that what is wanted in this locality is work. The people are not reduced, but they have exhausted their slender stock. They want employment, and as they cannot obtain it in the ordinary way, they are willing to take it at Famine Code wages.

9. No gratuitous relief (beyond the payment of allowances for non-working children) has yet been given, nor has any been required. The sources of private charity are not dried up, and the beggar classes are not yet reduced to extremities. The Subdivisional Officer has, however, taken steps to administer gratuitous relief whenever necessary. He has divided the affected tract into five circles and made organized inquiries in every village in that tract. The agency employed is a Sub-Deputy Collector, a temporary kanungo, a khas mahal patwari, two circle officers of the Banaili-Srinagar estates, and three zamindars who are Honorary Magistrates of the Bongong Bench. With this agency the Subdivisional Officer is in a position to give gratuitous relief whenever required. The only fear is that he will do too much and give relief where not really wanted, but this I have warned him against.

10. In pargana Uttarkhand, or the eastern half of thana Bongong, the only work open is still being conducted as a test work. The number of persons attending the test work on the 27th February was 375. In this locality there is some *rabi*, and until that is out it is not likely that distress will develop.

11. To sum up my remarks about the Madhipura subdivision, I may say that the area affected continues to be the same, that it is only in pargana Kabhand or the western half of thana Bongong that active operations are necessary, and that these operations are confined to the provision of labour for those who can find no employment. No gratuitous relief is yet required, but the Subdivisional Officer is fully prepared to give it when necessary. A sum of money has been placed at the disposal of the Subdivisional Officer for distribution as advances under the modified rules under the Land Improvement Act, but he has not been able to place this money advantageously. In my letter No. 2452G., dated 16th February 1897, I have asked your sanction to utilize part of the grant for distribution as ordinary loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

I have addressed the Board of Revenue about this.

W. B. O.—4-3-97.

12. I now beg to submit definite proposals for establishment in the Madhipura subdivision. Excluding the Sub-Deputy Collector, who is in charge of the Sub-Treasury and the office during the absence of the Subdivisional Officer from head-quarters, the only extra establishment which I have allowed the Subdivisional Officer is one temporary kanungo and a young apprentice, whom I have appointed in anticipation of sanction on Rs. 30 a month. I also, at the close of the month as a temporary measure, when the numbers on the works increased to over 7,000, sent up the Sadar Sub-Deputy Collector to assist the Subdivisional Officer. I now recommend the following establishment:—

(1) A Charge Superintendent for the whole of the Bongong thana. For this post, I recommend the appointment of Mr. H. D. Christian, Manager of the Lugma Ward's Estate, on Rs. 200 a month with Rs. 100 horse allowance. Mr. Christian, whose head-quarters are at Bongong, is a man of great energy with a most intimate knowledge of the whole thana, and I am sure no better officer could be found for the work.

(2) Two temporary Kanungos, each to be placed in charge of one circle in pargana Kabhand. This will give them an area of about 45 square miles each. Pay Rs. 50 each. You have already sent me one, and I have another suitable candidate whom I can appoint at once.

In anticipation of the sanction of Government.

W. B. O.—4-3-97.

(3) One temporary kanungo for pargana Uttarkhand on Rs. 50 a month. For this appointment I would recommend the apprentice whom I have already sent up. He is active and can ride, and is qualified for the post.

(4) One extra clerk for the subdivisional office on Rs. 30 to deal with the now greatly increased correspondence and returns which it is beyond the power of the existing staff to deal with efficiently.

In addition to the above, the District Board will provide the necessary staff of overseers and sub-overseers for the actual conduct of the works. The circle officers I propose will perform the duties assigned to them by the Code, and be in charge each of one tank, while the work on the other roads and tanks will be conducted by the District Engineer and his staff.

13. In Supaul there is no marked development. The area affected remains the same. Two works continue to be open here. On the work to the south of Supaul, the number,

have gone down to 276 on the 27th February. The decrease is due to the fact that two private relief works were opened by zamindars in the neighbourhood and of course proved more attractive than a work conducted strictly according to the Famine Code. On the work to the north west of Supaul, the numbers have increased steadily although not rapidly. On the 27th February there were 1,317 labourers and 84 non-working children. Arrangements have been made to open more works when necessary. Meanwhile in this locality the lands are being ploughed and dug in all directions, and the rabi crop will shortly be out. Until these operations are over, there should be no increase on the works, nor should any be invited.

14. Up till the present time there has been no organized system of gratuitous relief at Supaul, nor has any been required. The Subdivisional Officer has, however, with the aid of private subscriptions, improvised an irregular system of gratuitous relief. There is no objection to private individuals giving charity to any extent they choose, but in the existing circumstances it would have been wiser if the Subdivisional Officer had held aloof from active co-operation in the scheme. My instructions to him are to be prepared to start gratuitous relief according to the Code when necessary, and to base his operations upon a carefully prepared Register 13. But so far there has been no urgent necessity for gratuitous relief.

15. As in the Madhipura subdivision, the Subdivisional Officer of Supaul has not been able to suitably place advances under the modified rules under the Lands Improvement Act. I have asked that these advances may be given under the Agriculturists Loans Act.

16. The Subdivisional Officer has a Sub-Deputy Collector and a Kanungo. No proposals for further establishment are made at present. The District Board Officers are in charge of the conduct of the two works now open.

17. The prescribed statements which should accompany this report will be submitted as soon as the report of the Subdivisional Officer of Supaul is received. Meanwhile I beg to forward a map showing the areas at present considered to be affected.

No. 5146R., dated Dumka, the 1st March 1897.

From—R. CARSTAIRS, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas.

I HAVE the honour to submit my fortnightly report on the state of my district.

2. The last report submitted by me was from Godda (my No. 4549R. of the 5th February last), and I also sent an emergent report for Jamtara (my No. 118Ret. of 16th February last). At that time I added that fears were entertained for Deoghar and parts of Dumka.

3. I have since received a report under section 10 for Deoghar. I shall note what I have to say regarding each subdivision separately.

4. For Godda I have received revised forecast of the crop outturn based on the improved prospects of the rabi crop. Mr. Piffard now estimates the produce of the season's crops, exclusive of old stock and mahua at 18,00,000 maunds, or about enough to feed the population for nearly 11 months. This, as contrasted with the outturn estimated in my No. 4549R. of 5th February last (12,84,000 maunds), is a very great improvement, and I agree with Mr. Piffard that most of the subdivision, with the help of private employment, will be able to do without formal famine relief. The weak spot is still Poria and Belbathan. A test was opened at Ghangrabaandh in this area, but no one came to work, and I think the great pressure for relief, if it comes at all, will not come till after the mahua crop has been consumed.

5. I have received no formal report from Jamtara or Deoghar. I hear from Jamtara that test works were opened and frequented. There has been no great rush to these, and one test work at Jamtara, where nearly 200 people had gone for work, was closed because they would not work on the terms. This work was opened on the 5th and people began coming from the 6th. The numbers increased up to 81 on the 14th and there were 200 later on. It has now been closed.

6. Another test work in Jamtara, at Majladih, near Karmatar, opened on the 5th, drew 21 the first day, 41 on the 10th, and had fallen to 30 on the 14th.

7. One reason why our test works ceased to attract was no doubt the private employment which has been given somewhat freely. I expect to see the Subdivisional Officer to-morrow, and shall try to get more exact information in future than I have so far obtained. It seems that the pressure in Jamtara, though nearer than in Godda, has not yet become great. I shall, however, have clearer information soon.

8. Deoghar.—The Subdivisional Officer of Deoghar has sent in a famine report under section 10 of the Code. He has not yet opened test works, and I await their result before saying anything further. The report is what my own estimate of stocks led me to expect, and I feel anxious about this subdivision. I hope to see Mr. Heard on the 5th and discuss matters personally with him.

9. The prices of food-grains are almost stationary, but, if anything, easier. The fact that no great distress is showing itself, though prices are so high, seems to show that the raiyats are very largely holding up their stocks. I have not paid very great attention to the movement of stocks, as I do not see much benefit that we locally can derive from the study of this subject. We have railways on both sides of the district and roads easy to traverse up to the rainy season, and so far have had no reason to doubt the ability of trade to supply effective demand. No signs of general distress have yet appeared, though there are scattered

cases, especially the wives and families of men who have gone off to the tea-gardens or elsewhere to look for work.

10. There has been no rain, and public health has been on the whole good.
11. The areas I have so far reported as affected are--

	Area.	Population.
	Sq. miles.	
Godda	331	102,800
Jamtara	350	98,000
Total	681	195,800

12. Deoghar must shortly be reported, but not yet. I am looking forward to the early opening of the Deoghar-Bowai Railway as an excellent relief to the north of Deoghar, north-west of Dumka, and south-west of Godda, in all of which there has been failure of crop.
13. The amount of loans sanctioned so far is--

Jamtara	...	...	...	...	Rs.
Deoghar	...	...	...	...	2,850
	...	...	...	...	2,850

I hear from Godda that there are many applications which are being sifted. Many applications in addition are expected.

14. The amount available for agricultural and estate improvements in the Government estate for the remainder of 1896-97 was about Rs. 10,000, and works are being done out of this in all the parts where failure has been greatest.

15. The amount of balance in the district road account is now Rs. 5,372. We have been spending money out of this fund in opening test works, and laying in stocks of tools, baskets, &c. The cost of these will probably take up most of our available balance.

16. The principal relief works likely to be opened are an irrigation work at Hahajore in Godda, another at Pabia in Jamtara, and road works in Kundahit, where the Raja of Hetampur has expressed a wish to do something.

17. Charitable relief meetings have been held and the district meeting will be held on the 8th March. The subscriptions promised up to date amount to something like Rs. 15,000.

18. Many small private works are being opened.

19. As regards funds, you have asked me by wire if I have any modifications to propose of the Government allotment made in its circular No. 45(Fam.) of the 16th February last, sent with your No. 241F. of the 18th February. I believe my own estimates were not excessive, but I cannot at present make out any very strong objection to the allotment as it stands.

20. As regards staff, I have read your No. 270F. of the 26th February, forwarding my last report to Government. You say that I have, as reserves, in the district the Second Deputy Collector at Rajmahal, the Second Deputy Collector at Godda, and the Sub-Deputy Collector at Deoghar, who are not yet fully employed.

21. I am unable to argue the question now, and it would be wrong of me to do so, but I would point out that the strength of staff in these three subdivisions is only what was fixed by Government as necessary in ordinary times, and in Godda and Rajmahal we shall for sometime to come have a great deal of extra work in inspecting and looking after our raiyats, and getting in our rents, even if we escape the threatened distress. Deoghar is already threatened with famine, and cannot be weakened. In my opinion the Subdivisional Officer of Jamtara needs help, and probably the best way would be to post Maulvi Ekram Hossain, now on special duty in Pakaur, to Dumka, and send Mr. Robertson, Sub-Deputy Collector, temporarily to Jamtara.

22. I have written this in haste, as I have pressure of work, and leave for Jamtara to-morrow. The information on most heads is vague, but I hope soon to have more accurate information to send. The general feeling I have is that the pressure will not come heavy till April, and by that time the edge of it will have been taken off by the mahua crop. I am collecting statistics about mahua, which I hope to give when ready.

No. 318F., dated Bhagalpur, the 6th March 1897.

From—W. B. OLDHAM, Esq., C.I.E., Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

IN continuation of my No. 318F.Ct., dated Rajmahal, 4th March 1897, I have the honour to submit an intermediate report for the Jamtara subdivision, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, with his No. 5213R., dated 4th March 1897, and to ask for the grant of the Rs. 5,000 referred to in its 15th paragraph. I also send a copy of my order No. 312F., dated 6th March 1897, on the report.

No. 312F., dated Bhagalpur, the 6th March 1897.

Order by—W. B. OLDHAM, Esq., C.I.E., Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas.

WITH reference to the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas' No. 5213R., dated 3rd March 1897, submitting an intermediate report for the Jamtara subdivision in connection with the famine.

Order.

Your No. 5213R., dated 3rd March 1897.

The report is being forwarded in original to Government with an application for the grant of the Rs. 5,000 asked for in its 15th paragraph. As Charge Superintendent you should for the present employ either one of your other six Sub-Deputy Collectors (besides the Sub-Deputy Collector now at Jamtara) or the second Deputy Collector at Godda, who is not fully employed. The case should for the future be dealt with in half-monthly reports under section 24 of the Famine Code. Your attention is again drawn to Chapter VII about relief wages and to the necessity for appending complete statements. The establishments entertained under the general sanction conveyed by Government order No. 366Agri., dated 9th February 1897, are to be reported separately as routine cases.

No. 5213R., dated Dumka, the 3rd March 1897.

From—R. CARSTAIRS, Esq., C.S., Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas.

I HAVE the honour to submit the result of a conference held by me with Mr. Stark, Sub-divisional Officer of Jamtara, at Angutia yesterday.

The object of this conference was to ascertain the exact state of things in the Jamtara subdivision—

- (1) As to prospects of distress.
- (2) As to preparation to meet it.

I take these points in order.

2. *Prospects of distress.*—Mr. Stark handed me his No. 669R., of the 1st instant, which did not reach me in time to incorporate with my fortnightly report. Appended to it was a Statement D in Form 5 for the three weeks ending 26th February 1897.

It shows the attendance, work done and payments made at the three test works, Pindari, Jamtara and Morro.

The statement, which was prepared by the kanungo, a new man, does not show any classes of workers, or distinguish between grown-up persons and children. It shows simply men and women—total for the week.

3. The particulars, work by work, are as follows:—

	Pindari.	Jamtara.	Morro.
How long open ...	3 weeks	3 weeks	3 weeks.
How many attended ...	964	1,707	1,174
Total work done in cubic feet ...	30,263	78,860	41,776
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total paid (uniform rate Rs. 1-4 per 1,000 cubic feet) ...	36 10 0	36 5 0	54 11 0
Average task done ...	53 c.ft.	46 c.ft.	35 c.ft.
Average earnings ...	1 anna	11 pies	9 pies

The works were—

Pindari.—Road embankment, average height 2½ feet and width 20 feet at top.

Jamtara.—Road embankment, 2 feet high and 20 feet wide at the top; soil harder.

Morro.—Widening an embankment to carry a road, average height 12 feet and width 22 feet at top. Soil softer, but load longer and lift higher than at Jamtara.

4. The method of payment is to pay for a completed *chouka* of 100 cubic feet at the rate of Rs. 1-4 per 1,000 cubic feet, or 2 annas per 100 cubic feet. The payment is generally made in the evening, but if a *chouka* is completed the next morning, payment is made then. The attendance of workers was generally given from 9 to 5. The persons in charge were:—

- (1) *Pindari*.—Ghatwal's muharrir, supervised by the kanungo, with the help of Mr. Hills, an ex-plate-layer of the East Indian Railway now living near there.
- (2) *Jamtara*.—Kunja Das, circle sardar, supervised by the Subdivisional Officer and the sub-overseer.
- (3) *Morro*.—Bhagwan Das, a temporary muharrir, employed by the Narainpur Ward's Estate munshi; Paru Majhi, headman of Murgadi, making the payments.

The returns are not full, but it appears that a full task for very moderate payment made is exacted, and has not discouraged the workers from coming.

The task for which Rs. 1-4 is paid includes cutting and carrying, but not trimming and levelling the earth.

The average earnings are not sufficient to feed the workers fully at present prices.

5. Besides these test works, other works have been opened at Dhasonia, about 8 miles south of Angutia, on which 100 persons are said to be working, and at Pabia, where 500 persons are said to be attending.

An attempt was made to introduce the gang system at Jamtara, but resulted in all the workers, about 200 in number, leaving. They are said to have got private employment.

With this exception, there has been an increasing attendance at every test work opened. Pabia is the place in greatest distress. The Subdivisional Officer held back his test work there, because a loan had been taken by one Sibudube of Rs. 400 to dig a tank. The money, however, has not been used by him for that purpose. A loan taken by Paru Majhi of Domohani, near Dhasonia, of Rs. 400 to dig a tank, has been duly expended for that purpose, and enabled the test work at Dhasonia to be held back till now.

A good deal of private employment has been given.

6. My conclusion is that distress has begun to press on the people, and that we must declare famine in the Jamtara subdivision throughout the area already reported as in need (see paragraph 5 of my No. 118B.Ct. of the 16th ultimo).

This is only in accordance with what I expected, and the distress will be all the greater, because two staple employments, namely, coal-mining and stone-breaking, have this year been practically closed, there being no demand for either coal or stone.

Unless relief is given now, people will eat their seed-grain, and will starve.

7. *Preparations to meet distress*.—Government, in its No. 366Agri.—(Fam.) of the 9th ultimo, sanctioned my proposals for organization, and these I will state here for easy reference. The leading points are—

- (1) Division of the subdivision into charges.
- (2) Division of charges into circles.
- (3) Appointment of a Charge Superintendent for each charge, and of a circle committee for each circle.
- (4) The appointment for the Superintendent of a clerk on Rs. 25.
One or more sub-overseers on Rs. 50.
An orderly Rs. 6.
- (5) The payment in each circle where relief goes on of Rs. 10 a month to cover all expenses.
- (6) The appointment of a subdivisional famine clerk and one for the district office on Rs. 25 and Rs. 50, respectively. This is the provision for machinery.

8. Being aware of the urgent necessity for preparation, I anticipated the sanction of Government, and directed officers to depute their kanungos, as proposed in section 8 of my report, to organize the charges and circles. Unfortunately this arrangement in Jamtara was thrown out by the transfer of the kanungo to Darbhanga. He was not replaced till after an interval, and his successor is a lad without experience. The work of organization is thus not yet completed for Jamtara, and Mr. Stark has had to content himself with making arrangements where and when there was immediate need.

9. I have instructed him, with a view to lessening the work, so far to modify the instructions as to take advantage of the division of his subdivision into 24 police circles, of an average area of about 30 square miles, and to make his circles coincide with these. The circle committee will comprise the Ghatwal or his representative where there is one, or the sardar, respectable residents and representative headmen. Mr. Stark thought of dividing each circle into two, but that involves a good deal of boundary work.

10. The affected area is to be reckoned as one charge. The work is to be mapped out circle by circle showing for each circle—

- (1) Population.
- (2) Number likely to need relief.
- (3) Time for which it will be needed.
- (4) Relief works according to programme, and number they will maintain. (In case they are insufficient, further works must be selected).
- (5) Relief expected from private employment out of private funds or public loans.

11. It is evident that, owing to the increasing applications for relief and to the delay in preparation caused by the kanungo's transfer, a Charge Superintendent is urgently needed at Jamtara. In my No. 5146R. of the 1st instant, I have already submitted a proposal for the appointment of Mr. Robertson, who may be replaced at head-quarters by Maulvi Ekram Hossain on his special work being closed. Should this not be approved, some other arrangement should be made. If it is approved, I will send Mr. Robertson without waiting for Maulvi Ekram Hossain to join.

12. The supplementary establishment should be appointed at once. The clerks should be in addition to the present staff. The sub-overseer may for the present be the Road Fund sub-overseer now posted at Jamtara.

13. Mr. Stark will have the work done in the manner prescribed in Mr. Glass's pamphlet. A later circular has been received, and is being considered.

14. As regards funds, I find that, as will be seen from the accompanying statement, the balance available from the Road Fund is only Rs. 4,847, if we reduce the balance considerably. I was reckoning on the grant of Rs. 6,000 for this year's needs which I estimated we should require.

In Government's No. 447Agri.—(Fam.) of the 16th ultimo, received with your No. 241F. of the 18th idem, and received by me on the 25th idem, my estimate has been revised by the omission of that sum.

In a telegram received on the 25th from the Commissioner, I was asked if I considered any changes necessary in the Government estimate, and replied (No. 5089R. of 27th ultimo) that I saw no reason to alter my original estimate, but should deal with the matter in my fortnightly report.

On the 1st I wrote that, without having received the Jamtara report. The money was originally wanted for Godda, and it was by no means certain that we should need anything beyond what we had till the end of March. I was therefore unwilling to ask for a revision of the orders of Government.

15. I am, however, satisfied that a grant of Rs. 5,000 in addition to the amount to our credit in the Road Fund will probably be wanted for Jamtara within March, not to speak of the possible needs of Deoghar and Godda, in both of which famine threatens. The case of Jamtara is more urgent than that of Godda and Deoghar, as its test works have been attended for some three weeks in some cases and all wherever opened, while neither Godda nor Deoghar has as yet had a test work.

16. I do not take credit for the Estate Improvement and Agricultural Improvement Funds, the whole of which are needed for the Government Estates. As for the working balance of the Road Fund, amounting to Rs. 6,225, I shall have to draw on this latter, if necessary.

17. I request now that famine may be declared for this district in respect of the affected area of the Jamtara subdivision, and that sanction may at once be given to the appointment of a Charge Superintendent and the necessary ministerial and subordinate staff.

18. I have discussed with Mr. Stark many practical points of detail, which need not find a place here. He has been working very hard to keep things going, but is feeling the strain and needs help. I have told him for the present to stop all civil case work and avoidable work of all kinds, merely taking in plaints and petitions to save limitation. He can resume the work when he gets his Charge Superintendent. The Superintendent is needed both for laying out and supervising relief works, for looking after gratuitous relief, and for inspecting works being done out of public loans, of which we expect a good many will be undertaken.

Statement of Balances of District Road Account.

	Rs.	Rs.
Amount made available by stopping works	5,872	
Balance on 1st April 1897, as estimated in the Budget Estimate for 1896-97	6,225	
Total	11,597	
Working balance on 1st April 1897 necessary to meet, for two months, establishment pay, &c., in round numbers	3,000	
Amount already advanced for relief works	8,750	
Total	6,750	
Amount available at present	4,847	

A. H. CUMING,
for Deputy Commissioner.

No. 466R., dated Cuttack, the 10th March 1897.

From—H. G. COOKS, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the monthly report on the condition of this Division with respect to scarcity.

2. *Angul*.—All information received continues to be of a reassuring character. The rain that fell in the middle of the month gave increased occupation to day labourers and benefited standing crops: prices stationary.

3. *Balasore*.—Reports no change except for the better. Standing crops having benefited by the rain which has fallen, prices remain stationary—12 seers for the rupee at Balasore and 13 seers at Bhadrak.

4. The Settlement Department has submitted the reports of eight Assistant Settlement Officers engaged in as many camps in the interior of the Balasore district and a statement showing the price of coarse rice in their respective parganas, which I give below:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Pargana.	Outturn of paddy in annas.	Price of common rice.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Babu Kuntal Behary Goswami	Bogo	4-5	13 per rupee (80 tolas).	
Brigopal Bhattacharjee	Baalkhand	4	13 1/2 " (80 ")	
Jagannath Bhowa	Baalkhand	4	13 " (80 ")	
Debendra Nath Bose	Ankura	6	12 1/2 " (80 ")	
Ashoy Prasad Das	Uthmanagar	6-9	10-11 " (105 ")	
Hari Krishna Mahanty	Banad	...	12-14 " (84 ")	
Jagabandhu Ghose	Banyas	15	14 " (84 ")	
Jagan Chandra Das	Banchara	5	16 " (80 ")	
Hemesh Chandra Das	Khandi-margara	6-9	10-13 " (80 ")	

5. With one exception, all the Assistant Settlement Officers' reports are most encouraging, and show an entire absence of distress. The Assistant Settlement Officer of the Bayang Circle complains that fodder is to be had with much difficulty. "Many men have already left home for employment elsewhere. Apparently there is no general cry about famine. No beggars or famished people have I come across yet; but that the future is gloomy is almost certain." The last remark seems speculative—at least it is not supported by facts, the reverse being rather the case. As for many men leaving home for employment, as much may be said of Orissa generally in the most favourable years. It is a matter of notoriety that thousands of Uriyas go to Calcutta every year for employment.

6. *Cuttack*.—The Cuttack report, copy of which I enclose, which was received late yesterday, explains the delay that has attended the submission of the divisional report. The report is, I think, reassuring. The officer referred to as the Assistant Settlement Officer of Dalijora is in fact the Assistant Settlement Officer of Jaipur, whose letter was written from Dalijora. His report is noticed below.

7. *Kendrapara*.—The area between the Kendrapara and Taldanda Canals includes some or all of the Balubisi Settlement Circle, and the Assistant Settlement Officer does not report unfavourably of what he sees there.

8. *Jaipur*.—The Kalamatia, Alua and Aliyas Circles are all in this subdivision, and the Assistant Settlement Officers of these circles reported unfavourably, and the first two tracts are marked brown in the Collector's map. The Assistant Settlement Officer of Aliyas refers to the extensive dalua cultivation due to irrigation.

9. The Kujang-Kanika Wards' Estates and the Banki Government Estate are not under settlement, but are happily exceptionally well provided with means of famine relief.

10. The steps taken by the Collector appear adequate to meet the case at present.

11. I support Mr. Growse's request that his staff should be strengthened in the manner proposed by an additional Sub-Deputy Collector being allotted to each of the three subdivisions. The difficulty about the removal of Maulvi

Tajmal Ali and his replacement by a Sub-Deputy ignorant of Uriya and English has already been removed by Government.

12. Twelve Assistant Settlement Officers' reports are before me. Of these officers, three on the last occasion reported unfavourably viz., those of Kalamatia, Jaipur and Ahyas. The first two report no change, but the Jaipur officer has since, on the 2nd March, reported that immediate relief measures are called for in his circle, and the Collector is taking action to ascertain what is necessary. The Kalamatia officer reported on the 17th January that on the 17th February "the condition of the people who would give rise to anxious solicitude." The condition remained unchanged on 2nd February.

The Ahyas officer, who mentioned in his last report that people had given up work on the railway, dissatisfied with their earnings, now reports extensive dalua cultivation by means of canal water. In one village almost half the cultivated land is thus planted with dalua rice.

In another part of the circle, apparently near Balarampur, he describes "the condition of the people as bad. Most of the families being poor are supporting themselves by selling their little ornaments and brass and bell-metal utensils, and some have gone to Calcutta" for employment. Prices are stationary.

13. Of the remaining nine, eight report no change since their last reports, which were not unfavourable. One, the Circle Officer of Olas, says rice sells at 13 seers to the rupee, Cuttack measure, or nearly 15 standard seers, which does not seem high rates as compared with other places. He also mentions a lack of drinking water. These reports will be sent on to the District Officer who is probably fully informed. His report has been delayed owing to Mr. Growse having been ill.

14. I give the table of prices-current in each Settlement Circle of Cuttack:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Pargana.	Outturn of paddy in muddas.	Price of common rice.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Babu S. C. Bose ...	Utkalan ...	8	14 seers per ropas (105 tolas).	
" H. C. Roy ...	Balubisi ...	12½	" " " (80 ")	
" J. N. Mukerjee ...	Banman ...	3-4	11 " " (105 ")	
" J. N. Miller ...	Aswarwar ...	No change reported.		
" K. C. Sircar ...	Shankad ...	8-12	10 seers per ropas.	
" S. C. Dutt ...	Ahyas ...	2 (portion as in previous report).	13 " " (80 tolas).	
" J. M. Das ...	Jaipur ...	10	12 " " (105 ")	
" M. M. Choudhuddin ...	Jaipur ...	7-8		
Babu Murari Wimala ...	Kalamatia ...	12	12 " " (105 ")	
" G. C. Das Gupta ...	Olas ...	"	13 " " (105 ")	
" D. P. Bui ...	Bargara ...	"	11 " " (105 ")	
" Haradwaj Lal ...	Dakgram ...	6-8	9 " " (105 ")	

15. *Puri*.—Considering that this is the worst district in the Division, the information received appears meagre.

The first four reports, dated 30th January 1897, 3rd February 1897, 6th February 1897, and 13th February 1897, simply state that rain has not fallen: if it did fall, it would do good, and that there is a great scarcity of grain in the Chilka tracts, and efforts are being made to bring grain there and that prices remain stationary. The report of 3rd February was submitted direct to Government and is fuller than the others.

16. The report of the 20th February mentions heavy rain in Puri, 4.25, light rain, .062, in Khurda, the rain being badly distributed, and more of it is said to be required.

The report of the 18th, which was sent to Government, shows a falling off of labourers on the railway works, and an increase from 1,050 to 8,885 on District Board and famine works.

The report of the 27th gives further information as to the rainfall which is said to have benefited standing crops and given employment to labourers.

The maximum rainfall was at Satpara on the Chilka Lake, where it reached 5.12, Banpur 3.70, and Pipili .30.

17. I have received a separate report, dated 2nd March, stating that a road was commenced in the Parikud-Malood area on 22nd January as a relief

work, and that 500,000 cubic feet of earthwork had been done up to 2nd March. There is nothing to show whether the work provided was sufficient to supply with occupation all who required relief, or even how many labourers were engaged on the work: all but two miles of the road was, on the date of the report, completed; but nothing is said as to what other works are contemplated when this one is finished. I learnt verbally, on my visit to the Chilka Lake last month, that the restoration of protective embankments to keep out salt water would supply work of a very useful kind in this neighbourhood, and it may be assumed that these will be taken in hand when the road is finished.

I also learnt that Mr. Beale was preparing plans for a protective embankment in Chhabiskud, but I have heard nothing further as to this, which I referred to in my No. 329R., dated 19th February 1897.

It was under contemplation to make a similar embankment at Satpara, as a relief work, out of funds provided chiefly by the Khurda Estate Improvement allotment.

18. As to the other affected areas, I have no information, and I presume that no scarcity at present exists anywhere except around the Chilka. I have not yet received the particulars required for the report under section 9, Chapter II of the Famine Code.

19. The Settlement Officers' reports are brought up only to the 1st February, except that of Mr. H. McPherson, which is dated 13th February. I give the statement of prices-current as received with these reports:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Pargana.	Outturn of paddy in annas.	Price of common rice.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen	Lembai	3	10—10 per rupee (105 tolas).	
Prasanna Kumar Banerjee	Kotdesh	8	20	
Ram Kanti Pal	Purhodai	2	10—15	
Jatendra Mohan Biswas	Damarkhand	4	9	
Syama Charan Sen	Atais	5	8	
Jagdish Chandra Lahiri	Kodhar	9	12	
Anuraj Lal Sinha	Chhabiskud	8—10	12	
Ajay Chunder Das	Rahang	10	6	
Bahadur Singh Kanungo	Kotdesh	8	10	
Suderman Das	Disto	8	10	

20. Mr. McPherson's report I give in *extenso*, as it contains reliable information with reference to a large area. The Assistant Settlement Officer of Delang reports prices rising; *rabi* crops withering for want of rain this was before the rain of mid-February fell; the people find employment on railway works; "the condition of the people is by degrees becoming worse, but at present their condition is not so bad as to cause anxiety."

The Assistant Settlement Officer of the Antrodh Circle reports inadequate grain-supply, but that labour is forthcoming on railway works and otherwise, though he thinks that relief works will be necessary.

The Assistant Settlement Officer, Purba Dohai, reports no relief necessary. The Assistant Settlement Officer, Atais, reports that there is scarcity prevailing in his neighbourhood, and that the inhabitants of the western part of Atais and Matgutpatra are in the greatest distress. He thinks that *relief works will urgently be needed* in the course of another month.

The Kotdesh Assistant Settlement Officer reports no change beyond an improvement in the condition of standing crops.

The Assistant Settlement Officer, Kodhar, reports standing crops not doing well; prices rising; inadequate supply of grain in the market; the people seeking work on the railway, and living by selling their household utensils. He recommends the erection of protective embankments.

The Assistant Settlement Officer, Chhabiskud, reports reassuringly as to that area, though a portion of it is so bad that relief works on a large scale are proposed by the Collector. In the Rahang Circle prices are reported as high as 6 seers to the rupee, and no adequate supply at that price. He recommends the opening of test works in the worst villages, *e.g.*, Dhankera and Andarsing.

The second Assistant Settlement Officer of Kotdesh Circle reports no change.

The third Assistant Settlement Officer, Kotdesh, thinks "no relief operations will be necessary, if the mahajans and zamindars are a little generous towards the poor."

The Settlement Office reports from Khurda are separately submitted. I append price-current lists, from which it appears that the highest price attained is about 13 standard seers per rupee:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Pargana.	Outturn of paddy in annas.	Price of common rice	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Babu Radia Chand Dutt	Bomocwar	8-10	14 seers per rupee (100 tolas)	
Jagannath Dutt	ditto	8-10	11-12	1106 "
Kalinichin Sen	Banpur	8-10	14-15	1105 "

Of the three reports, two are favourable, and one, which refers to Banpur, a mountainous tract, is not favourable. "Several thousands of people will require employment here soon. A test relief work should be started without delay for the sake of the stricken villages." He recommends the re-excavation of old tanks and roads from Sonakhala to Aitapur and to the Mula.

The above report will be sent to the Collector. Sometimes the Assistant Settlement Officers take an unnecessarily desponding view of the situation. I have before me a case in which raiyats were declared to be in want of immediate relief in the Cuttack district. An inquiry was held by Mr. Desgratoulet, District Engineer, who reported that no foundation existed for the statement. The most alarming of the above reports are those from parganas Atais, Rahang, Banpur and Kodhar.

Rahang has been dealt with by the Collector together with Chhabiskud. The state of Banpur was mentioned when I visited the Chilka last month. Much of the population consists of forest tribes that can manage very well without rice. Prices are not by any means high, being 8½ to 10 Cuttack seers per rupee, equal to 11-15 to 13 standard seers.

Pargana Kodhar is included in the area marked brown in the Collector's map, together with Astrang and Marichpur, and pargana Atais identical with pargana Athaisie, which is similarly situated to the group of parganas just referred to. Though the Collector's map does not show that any scarcity whatever was apprehended there when the map was prepared, the same remark applies to Banpur, which is uncoloured in the map. The Settlement Office reports will be sent to the Collector of Puri, whose attention has, I know, been attracted to Banpur, and he should now direct it to parganas Khodar, Athaisie, and killa Marichpur, if he is not already camping in that direction, which I think highly probable.

I should have liked to be in a position to report what progress has been made in opening grain stores at Satpara, Malood and in Chhabiskud; but nothing has been reported on this point. I have already, as previously reported, given detailed instruction on most points here noticed, as well as others, to the Collector of Puri. A copy of this section of the present report will be sent to the Collector, and it is to be hoped that his next report will be more full.

21. Since writing the above, I have received a report, dated 6th March, from the Collector of Puri, stating that standing crops have been saved by timely rain, which has given field labour to labourers. Also that the general aspect of the tract adjoining the Chilka Lake has slightly improved.

No. 697G., dated Cuttack, the 8th March 1897.

From—E. F. GROWER, Esq., Collector of Cuttack,
To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

In continuation of my No. 224G., dated the 24th January, I have the honour to submit the following report on the condition, during the month of February, of those parts of the Cuttack district for which anxiety is felt.

2. *The Sadar subdivision.*—Speaking generally, the condition of the affected tracts remains unaltered, but has improved in so far that there was rain, which enabled the raiyats to make first ploughings of the land for the "biali" and later rice-crops. It also did much good to the "dalus" and "grey mung" and "china" and "bringals" and other

vegetable, crops, which, though cultivated in comparatively small quantities, all tend to increase the food-supply of the people. Prices have remained practically stationary during the month, but there seems to be a tendency towards larger supplies of grain coming into the market since the rain. Public health is generally good. The rainfall at Cuttack was '64 only; but this was the smallest fall registered at any of the reporting stations. There is no emigration or immigration of famished people, but considerable movement of labour towards the railway from the eastern portions of the Sadar subdivision. The condition of cattle is normal. As I am writing this, I have received a report from the Assistant Settlement Officer of the Daljora Circle, in which he gives rather an alarming account of the condition of the Kukunda-Jaipur pargana to the north of the Pattamundai Canal and bordering on the Jajpur subdivision. This has been long known to be a tract in which distress must occur owing to practical loss of crops for four years and total loss last year. I am preparing to start a test work in the shape of a tank at once, and also to appoint a circle officer and organise gratuitous relief, should it prove necessary, as seems probable.

3. *In Banki*, where the number of poor is large, and where I anticipated some trouble by the end of March, no sign of distress has yet appeared, and the late rain (1'06 was registered at Banki) has saved the "dalua" which was beginning to wither, and, as elsewhere, allowed the raiyats to plough the land for the "binali" and "sarad" rice crops, and also done good to the "gray mung" and other small food-crops. Rice appears to be coming in freely from Khurda, and to be freely exported also to Cuttack, and the local price has fallen from 14 seers 13 chitaks to 15 seers 12 chitaks (standard weight).

4. *Kendrapara subdivision*.—The affected tracts remain the same as previously reported. The worst parganas are Balubisi, Suknai, Pania, all lying between the Kendrapara and Taldanda Canals, and Neulbisi and Athpaula, which lie between the Kendrapara and Gobri Extension Canals.

As elsewhere, there are some villages in these and other parganas whose condition is worse than others.

Speaking generally, the villages furthest removed from the river banks and situated in the centre of the basins have suffered most. The Subdivisional Officer at my direction made a careful tour through several villages in parganas Balubisi and Suknai and Asureswar; but although he found signs of great poverty among many of the lower classes, especially those who have none to maintain them, and although they were living chiefly on "kutthi" meal, and got very little rice, still he found no cases of starvation and no person who had been compelled to pass a day without food. This, however, is one of the tracts in which, I think, it will soon be necessary to organise some form of gratuitous relief.

The price of rice has ranged during the month in the affected tracts from 13 seers 2 chitaks to 15 seers 12 chitaks per rupee, but at the end of the month it seems that rice was rather more easily obtainable than before, although the price seems to have remained almost the same.

Food-stocks.—As previously reported, a large deficiency is feared, and the Subdivisional Officer says he found some "amars" of zamindars and mahajans practically empty. He believes, however, that the well-to-do raiyats and mahajans have still enough for their own consumption. The tendency for rice to become more easily obtainable after the late rain is, moreover, noticeable, and seems to show that there may be more rice in the country than we thought.

Exportation and Importation.—Exports have, the Subdivisional Officer believes, decreased, and this is borne out by the statistics of export from Chandbally. There are no imports, except that those in the affected tracts fetch rice from their more fortunate neighbours in the protected areas, and petty dealers are also doing some inter-village business of this kind, it is said. The Subdivisional Officer apprehends much tightness of the market during the cultivating season, and advocates importation of rice from outside. This cannot be done at the present prices. There should be no difficulty in getting Burma rice from Calcutta or Rangoon via Chandbally, if necessary, even in the monsoon.

Rainfall.—This subdivision has had the heaviest rainfall of all. There were moderate showers in some parts in the early part of the month which did good to the standing crops and allowed the soil to receive its first ploughing for the rice crops. On the 17th February 4'11 inches were registered at Kendrapara, and the Subdivisional Officer reports that the rain was general. There is no doubt that besides the good done to the standing crops it has done much to restore confidence and allay anxiety.

Condition of cattle is generally good.

Public Works.—The Jamba Canal repairs are the largest work in progress in this subdivision, and have attracted some adult males only from the affected tract. Some 50 more are said to have gone to work on the Bhara embankment.

5. *Jajpur subdivision*.—The Subdivisional Officer says that conditions are generally the same, but the late rain has made matters rather more hopeful. The most interesting fact in connection with this subdivision is the extension of the cultivation of "dalua" rice in Ahya and Kalumatia and some of the other flooded parganas, due to canal and river water being let down by the Irrigation authorities through old channels and jores to the "pats" in which "dalua" can be grown. The estimated outturn for the "dalua" in the Jajpur subdivision is a 10-anna crop for 9,000 acres.

The price of rice is practically stationary—at about 14'7 standard seers the rupee. The mango crop here, as elsewhere, will unfortunately be the worst for many a year.

6. *The Kanika Estate.*—The Manager reports that the raiyats have grown "dalua" and "mung" and "birhi" and "kutthi" and in some places even wheat, and hopes that the outturn from these crops will go to make up 2 annas of the deficiency of the rice crop. It is a very noticeable fact, too, that out of a total demand of Rs. 60,330 for the 8-anna kist in January no less a sum than Rs. 51,882 was collected, and this without much difficulty. It is true that the assessment is a light one, but it shows that the raiyats must be better off than was expected. Anxiety, too, has been allayed on the ground of failure of stocks by the estate purchasing rice to store against the evil days expected after May, and for sale and distribution otherwise to the raiyats. A sum of Rs. 15,000 is being spent in this way with my approval, and I have applied for sanction of the higher authorities.

The rainfall in the estate was 3.13 inches.

Prices remain almost stationary—at 12 to 13 seers standard weight.

Owing probably to the neighbourhood of Chandbally prices are generally higher here than elsewhere in the Kendrapara subdivision. Owing to the rainfall and to the rush away from the works to start ploughing, the average daily number of males on the ordinary estate work fell from 709 on the 14th February to 246 on the 27th February.

7. *Kujang Estate.*—Here, as elsewhere, the rain has been of much benefit. The condition of the people is generally good. Prices are stationary—at 10 Cuttack = 13.2 standard seers higher than elsewhere except Kanika. It is believed that stocks are deficient, and the Manager and Sub-Manager are buying rice and paddy as a reserve against the evil days to come with my complete approval. Sanction has been asked for. It is estimated that some 500 or 600 persons of the estate are working on the Jambu Canal repairs, and some 410 persons, almost entirely men, on ordinary works undertaken by the estate.

8. *General summary.*—The condition of the people generally is better than I had hoped for at this season, and, except in isolated tracts, I anticipate little trouble before May, and even then see no reason to fear anything like a widespread calamity. The general feeling seems to be that it is during the rains that most distress will occur. No relief operations have yet been undertaken, but a test relief work and tentative organization of gratuitous relief will be started as early as possible in pargana Kohunda-Jaipur, of which the area is about 27 square miles. This tract has lost the greater part of its rice crop for four years, and suffered a total loss last year. The *rabi* crop is insufficient to feed the population. The test-work and organization of gratuitous relief will all be done at the expense of the District Board. I have also supplied, from the funds of the District Board, a sum of Rs. 25 to each of the offices of nine thanas and outposts (as provided in section 12 of the Famine Code) for the relief of destitute wanderers. I have also ordered the preparation by kanungos, under the supervision of the Subdivisional Officers and the Sub-Deputy Collector of Banki and the managers of estates, and of a Deputy Collector at the Sadar, of "village lists" of persons who come within the category of section 42 of the Famine Code. These should, if carefully prepared, be of much use hereafter should it be necessary to organize gratuitous relief in any quarters. A rough scheme of circles is also under preparation.

In pargana Balubise, on the borders of the Sadar and Kendrapara subdivisions, I have ordered a tank to be taken up as an ordinary work, and hope to get a local contractor, who will employ local labour. I have ordered two other tanks to be started as ordinary works in parganas Kate and Bardialla in the Sadar subdivision for the purpose of giving local relief. It is a noticeable fact that the railway could employ double the labour which it now gets on its embankment between Ba-ang and the Katjuri river, and although the number of local coolies who are now employed on the work may be larger than would be attracted to it in ordinary years, I am surprised that it is not still larger. I append a statement showing the daily average number of local coolies employed throughout the district, as far as is known, during February, and also a statement showing the estimated outturn of the *dalua* rice crop and both *rabi* crops. It is most satisfactory to note that this is reported to be a 14-anna crop for the whole district, and I think we may say that it will be nearer 16 annas. An area of 4,000 acres over the normal has been cultivated in Jajpura for reason given above. I do not understand why each year in Kendrapara and Banki the cultivated area is reported to be so much less than the normal, but it is useless to alter the figures till we get figures from the Settlement Officer.

9. I would earnestly submit that the time has now come to strengthen the hands of the Subdivisional Officers and myself. I have already asked for a lakh of rupees to be advanced under the Agriculturists Loans Act, and I want hands to make the distribution. It certainly cannot be entrusted to the local kanungos, although they may assist; and the Subdivisional Officers cannot be expected to undertake this troublesome and tedious work, which requires great care and much time, in addition to their ordinary duties. Moreover, although I do not anticipate much serious distress, I am practically convinced that gratuitous relief must be organized in May, and possibly earlier, and the supervision of the kanungos' village lists is very necessary, and cannot be well done by the overworked Subdivisional Officer.

What I want is a smart and active Sub-Deputy Collector to be posted by the 1st April at the head-quarters of each subdivision, when application for taccavi advances will probably pour in, and another at the Sadar. The only Sub-Deputy Collector I have is one of the old school, who is now in Orissa, and knows no Uriya and little English, and is near his time for retirement. He will be of no use to me in a tight place. My staff of Deputies is strong enough, but I fear Mr. Thomson's health will not permit him to remain here

much longer, and in that case I beg you will press Government to give me another Joint-Magistrate. One of the Deputy Collectors will, from this time be employed almost entirely on work connected with scarcity, and I am sending him to start a test-work and supervise the organization of gratuitous relief at Kihunda-Jaipur, and without a Joint-Magistrate I shall be much handicapped in the supervision of all this extraordinary work. I presume some of the Settlement Officers will be available in June, but I want men before that.

In conclusion, I beg to apologise for the delay in submitting this report; but the pressure of current work and indisposition during the last four or five days must be my excuse.

Statement of local labour employed February, 1897.

Name of railway, irrigation divisions, and other places.	Daily average number of coolies employed.	
1	2	3
<i>Irrigation Division.</i>		
Acquapada-Jajpur Division ...	587	For the fortnight ending 28th February 1897, No. 2 Subdivision.
Mahanadi Division ...	4,131	For the fortnight ending 26th February 1897.
Brahmini-Bytarni Division ...	3,437	2,863 on the 28th February 1897 for Nos. 4 and 5 Subdivisions.
Total ...	8,155	
<i>Railway.</i>		
No. 2 Jenapur Subdivision ...	2,308	(a) Excluding 1,516 from beyond the district.
Dhaumandal Division ...	741	
Brahmini Bridge ...	1,096	
Mahanadi District ...	5,189	
Bytarni Subdivision ...	365	
Total ...	9,699	Total 5,865 which includes,
		1,973 from Puri,
		141 " Balasore,
		374 " Gurjat,
		816 " Ganjam,
		and the rest from other places.
Kanika ...	876 (a)	508 employed on 26th February 1897.
Kujang ...	644 (b)	Figures for labourers employed under the District and Local Boards not available.
GRAND TOTAL ...	18,874	

(a) Average per day for the week ending 27th February 1897.

(b) Do. for second week of February 1897.

(c) Do. for the half-month ending 17th February 1897.

E. F. GROWER,

Collector.

Statistics of Dalua crops.

Name of Subdivision.	Approximate normal area under dalua crop, in acres.	Approximate area in acres sown in last year, i.e., 1895-96.	Approximate area in acres sown in 1896-97.	Outturn in dalua during 1895-96.	Outturn in acres during 1896-97.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bareilly or summer rice, or dalua.						
Sadar ...	20,000	20,000	20,000	13	13	
Jajpur ...	5,000	5,000	5,000	13	16	
Kendrapara ...	24,400	24,000	25,000	16	19	
Banki ...	3,400	3,400	1,700	14	16	
Total ...	58,800	47,400	51,700	14	14	

No. 405, dated Pipli, the 13th February 1897.

From—H. MACPHERSON, Esq., Assistant Settlement Officer in charge,
To—The Settlement Officer of the Orissa Division.

I HAVE little to add this fortnight to my former reports on the subject of famine relief.

There has been a further rise of prices, and coarse rice, I find, now sells on the average at 9 Cuttack seers to the rupee. In some out-of-the-way places, which were seriously affected by flood, the price is higher. Babu Ajoy Chandra Das of Circle Rahang reports that near Demireina the price is as high as 7 seers to the rupee.

2. This place, I may note, is near that part of Serai and Chhabiskud, where Babu Amrit Lal Gupta reported that certain villages had suffered a total loss of crop. When I was on tour there at the end of last month, I was told that the Deputy Collector in charge of Puri khas mahals had been making enquiries into the condition of this locality. I was also told that there was some proposal to give relief work in the shape of repairs to the Chilka bundh, which protects villages on the north of the lake from the incursions of salt water. So far as I have observed on tour, this part of the district is the place where most immediate and particular attention requires to be given to the situation.

3. Since my last report I have been touring in parganas Lembai, Rahang, Chhabiskud, Kotdeah, Purbaduar, Banohas, Athaisil, Damarkhand and Antrodh, and have not yet seen a single case of emaciation. On the contrary, the persons in attendance at the Settlement camps seemed to be well fed and had a cheerful look about them, which was anything but suggestive of approaching scarcity or famine. None of the Assistant Settlement Officers have as yet reported cases of actual distress.

4. In my last report I suggested that it might be necessary to start test relief works in some parts of the district, notably the north of the Chilka and the sea coast parganas. I still think it is advisable to do something by the end of the month in the region north of the Chilka, but for other parts of the district it does not appear likely that succour will be called for before the end of next month.

5. The variations in the price of rice shown by the circle reports seem to prove the necessity of measures being taken at the time of opening relief works or ensuring a sufficient supply of grain in some of the distressed areas. Means of communications are so scanty in Chhabiskud and some of the sea coast parganas, that a departure from the ordinary course appears to be justifiable. The Collector of Puri, whom I met at Pipli on the 2nd instant, tells me that such a departure has already been made in Parikud and Malud portions of the district, which have suffered worse than any, and which are least accessible to ordinary traders.

(Enclosure to Cuttack Collector's No. 697 G., dated the 8th March 1897.)

Statistics of rabi crops.

NAME OF RABI CROPS.	Name of Subdivision.	Approximate normal area under each specified rabi crop in acres.	Approximate area in acres sown in last year, i.e., 1895-96.	Approximate area in acres sown in 1896-97.	Outturn in aunes during 1895-96.	Outturn in aunes during 1896-97.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wheat	Sadar	50	40	12	13	8	
	Jajpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kendrapara	2,270	1,400	2,000	16	4	
	Banki	1	13	1	18	10	
	Total	2,321	1,440-53	1,913	14	9	
Barley	Kendrapara	1,000	800	800	16	4	
	Sadar	26,000	23,000	26,000	12	12	
	Jajpur	3,000	5,000	9,000	13	14	
	Kendrapara	24,400	14,500	16,000	16	11	
	Banki	3,400	3,400	1,700	16	16	
	Total	38,800	47,400	51,700	14	14	
Other rabi cereals and pulses	Sadar	70,800	60,000	60,000	10	5	
	Jajpur	32,700	35,000	33,000	12	9	
	Kendrapara	6,400	4,800	5,000	16	6	
	Banki	9,800	9,500	4,700	16	6	
	Total	119,700	109,300	102,700	14	7	
Sugarcane	Sadar	3,540	2,200	2,000	12	10	
	Jajpur	1,920	1,820	1,500	12	10	
	Kendrapara	440	200	200	16	8	
	Banki	1,200	1,200	800	16	8	
	Total	7,100	5,320	4,500	14	8	
Tobacco	Sadar	4,610	4,200	4,000	12	12	
	Jajpur	1,280	1,280	1,200	12	14	
	Kendrapara	4,480	1,000	1,000	16	12	
	Banki	30	50	40	16	16	
	Total	10,400	6,530	6,240	14	13	

CUTTACK COLLECTORATE;
The 9th March 1897.

W. B. THOMSON,
For Collector.

RESOLUTION ON THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT REPORTS FOR
THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 1807.

READ—

Letter No. 85A., dated the 16th January 1897, from the Board of Revenue, submitting the reports of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture on Settlements and Land Records, and the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys on Surveys, in Bengal, for the year ending the 30th September 1896.

The report of the Director of Land Records was submitted to the Board of Revenue with commendable punctuality by the Officiating Director, Mr. Lyon, two days only after the due date, that is, on the 17th instead of on the 15th December, while that of the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys was not received till the 30th December (15 days after time), and then without maps. The delay in submission is attributed by the Superintendent to inaccuracies requiring further reference. Both the reports give a full and complete account of the operations conducted during the year.

2. Colonel W. H. Wilkins officiated as Director of Surveys in Bengal up to the 19th October 1895, on which date Captain R. T. Crichton, I.S.C., took charge, and continued as Charge and inspection. Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys throughout the rest of the year. He was absent from head-quarters on tour for 147 days in the year. Mr. W. C. Macpherson, I.C.S., was in charge of the office of Director of Land Records and Agriculture up to the 22nd February 1896, when he went on furlough, and Mr. P. C. Lyon, I.C.S., acted for him for the remainder of the year. Mr. Macpherson spent 47 and Mr. Lyon 111 days on tour. Mr. Macpherson was detained in Calcutta for some time during the cold weather in connection with an Agricultural Conference. Mr. Lyon was on tour during every month from March to September, except May, and visited every settlement of importance under his charge.

3. In view of the necessity of expediting the completion of the settlement of Orissa, and of the heavy demand for officers entailed by the rapid pace at which survey and settlement work was being carried on in Bihar, Sir Alexander Mackenzie decided to employ only two survey parties instead of four in North Bihar, and thus to reduce the programme area of survey and initial record-writing from 2,000 square miles to 1,000. The outturn of survey work during the year ending 30th September 1896 was (1) traverse survey, 2,131 square miles; (2) skeleton boundary survey, 187 square miles; (3) cadastral survey, 2,429 square miles; (4) record-writing, 2,478 square miles. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure that the whole of the survey programme of the season was completed. Settlement work under the control of the Director of Land Records was in progress in the following areas:—(1) for revision of land revenue in temporarily settled estates and Government estates, 8,741 square miles; (2) for survey and record of rights in private estates other than wards' estates,

inclusive of Bihar, 9,580 square miles; and (3) for survey and records of rights in wards' estates, 891 square miles,—making a grand total of 19,142 square miles, as compared with 18,445 square miles in the preceding year. The following statement shows the general outturn and cost of survey-settlement work during the year under report and during the preceding three years:—

YEAR.	Traverse survey.	Skeleton boundary survey.	Topographical survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Cost of survey.	Cost of settlement.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1893-94	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	3,324	1,847	1,078	2,078	2,330	7,58,309	5,00,961	12,59,270
1894-95	3,483	176	1,083	2,754	2,337	6,50,185	5,04,528	11,54,713
1895-96	3,091	98	1,083	2,786	2,120	6,04,304	4,07,138	10,11,442
1896-97	2,131	187	1,083	2,429	2,478	4,39,091	24,00,017	14,39,108
Total	14,431	1,688	1,083	12,047	12,138	24,11,539	27,51,861	51,63,400

The Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys has explained in detail the reasons for the variation in cost rates of the survey operations of this year in different districts and for the same district in successive years.

4. The following table shows the survey work done in each district in Bihar season by season from the commencement of the operations in 1891:—

Bihar Survey.

	TRAVERSE SURVEY.		CADASTRAL SURVEY.		RECORD-WRITING.		Total cost of cadastral survey and record-writing.	COST RATE PER SQUARE MILE.			Cost of survey and record-writing per acre.	Expense incurred per acre.
	Area in square miles.	Cost.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.		Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey and record-writing (approximate).	Total cost (approximate).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Muzaffargarh.		Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	
1891-92	1,247	43,890	1,138	539	1,025	400	74,418	34.7	119.1	153.7	Nearly 5	
1892-93	997	38,816	1,138	578	1,305	789	1,27,045	38.4	148.3	186.7	Over 5	
1893-94	NIL	0,000	1,554	603	907	000	1,19,079	00.0	185.3	185.3	Nearly 5	
Original work ...	2,990	650	410	410	410	410	44,788	00.0	129.3	129.3	Over 5	
Revision of Col- nel Barron's survey.											Nearly 3	
Revision survey of Raj Dar- bhanga vil- lages.			6	14	5	7	800		73		Nearly 3	
Original work ...	30	991	438	453	438	432	19,690	33.58	173.81	204.39	Over 5	
Revision of maps and records of 1892-93.			9	7	9	7	603		71.77		Nearly 3	
Revision of maps and records of 1874-75.			3	7	3	7	1,074		167.80		Nearly 4	
Cham- paa.												
1891-92	363	12,071	244	416	234	350	41,163	37.8	109.1	146.9	Nearly 5	
1892-93	1,103	36,034	325	817	354	543	71,404	39.3	130.2	169.5	Over 5	
1893-94	1,320	46,498	1,035	1,162	1,048	1,376	1,08,635	65.2	131	196.2	Nearly 6	
1894-95	123	6,295	1,047	1,755	1,047	1,168	1,23,109	24.78	108.90	127.20	Over 5	
Baran.												
1892-93	394	74,537	1,590	540	1,229	837	2,064	38.8	119.2	158	Nearly 6	
1893-94	936	34,273	1,204	605	1,234	600	65,400	39.8	147.17	186.97	Over 5	
1894-95	610	18,238	1,204	605	1,234	600	10,287	64.00	147.17	186.97	Over 5	
1895-96	51	2,304	1,204	605	1,234	600	93,546					
Darbhanga.												
1893-94	618	15,340	14	10	14	10	21.6	33.70	140.43	124.57	Over 5	
1894-95	1,179	27,344	14	10	14	10	1,078					
1895-96												
Total	9,653	8,34,607	9,648	7,540	8,674	7,867	10,15,870					
1891-92	1,610	55,891	1,307	945	1,336	786	1,18,901	35	159	194	Nearly 4	
1892-93	2,994	1,08,690	3,179	2,045	3,048	1,914	2,63,739	31	132	171	Over 4	
1893-94	2,770	1,07,910	3,179	2,045	3,048	1,914	2,63,739	31	132	171	Nearly 4	
1894-95	843	26,289	3,380	2,341	2,706	2,531	3,34,684	40	137	177	Nearly 4	
1895-96	1,637	40,017	2,710	2,512	2,740	2,338	2,99,692	44	120	174	Nearly 4	
Total	9,653	8,34,607	9,648	7,540	8,674	7,867	10,15,870					

(* Including Baran.)

† Includes 29 square miles of Majhuli Ward's Estate, and excludes 11 square miles of river areas actually surveyed, but which, owing to the midstream, belong to the North-Western Provinces.

The statement given below shows the total survey work done up to the 30th September 1896, and remaining to be done on that date in each district:—

DISTRICT.	Total area of district.	AREAS COMPLETED.			AREAS REMAINING.		
		Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Muzaffarpur ...	3,070	3,059	3,092	3,063	Nil	Nil	Nil
Champanan ...	3,675	3,298	3,280	3,280	Nil(a)	Nil(a)	Nil(a)
Saran ...	2,624	2,694	1,194	1,194	228	1,428	1,428
Darbhanga ...	3,238	1,697	16	16	1,536	3,217	3,217
Total ...	12,500	10,448	7,552	7,553	1,764	4,645	4,645

(a) The jungle area, approximately 290 square miles, in the north of the district is not for survey.

The Superintendent reports that, as in previous years, the voluntary attendance of the raiyats was indifferent, but he attributes this in the majority of cases to the action of the petty landlords, who, according to Captain Crichton, endeavoured to keep the raiyats from coming forward to claim possession of lands to which these petty maliks prefer fraudulent claims themselves. Once the raiyats were induced to attend, they took a keen interest in the proceedings and were anxious to obtain their *parchas*.

The survey operations in the Muzaffarpur and Champanan districts have now been completed, with the exception of an approximate area of 290 square miles in the north of the latter district, which has been excluded from the survey operations. The total expenditure from 1891-92 in these two districts has been as follows:—

	Traverse survey.	Cadastral.	Record-writing.	Other heads.	City survey.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muzaffarpur ...	Rs. 92,441	Rs. 2,03,865	Rs. 2,83,678	Rs. 2,091	Rs. 4,090	Rs. 5,65,138
Champanan ...	1,11,230	2,18,043	1,76,521	3,079	160	5,04,638

The cost rate of the entire operations per square mile is shown in the statement below:—

DISTRICT.	Traverse, including stone embedding.	Cadastral survey, khamapuri, completion of records, &c.	Total cost per acre.
Muzaffarpur ...	Rs. 30-21	Rs. 152-33	4½ annas.
Champanan ...	33-72	118-76	4 annas nearly.

In the Saran district there were 52 square miles traversed, leaving 228 square miles remaining, or 240, including 12 square miles in the Gandak diara, and 645 square miles were cadastrally surveyed, leaving 1,425 square miles still to be done. In the Darbhanga district 1,179 square miles were traversed and 16 square miles were cadastrally surveyed during the year. Of the 1,536 square miles still left for traverse survey, about 640 were surveyed by Mr. Finucane, i.e.s., in 1878-79, but the records then made have not been kept corrected up to date. The Darbhanga Raj, however, has asked for a complete resurvey

of all these villages; and the Director, in anticipation of the Board's orders, requested the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys to arrange for the traverse of all the Darbhanga Raj villages in areas not dealt with during the present survey operations, and to prepare new maps for all villages in which Mr. Finucane's maps have not up to date been revised. The Board have submitted a report to Government regarding these proposals, which have been approved.

5. The following statement shows the work done in each district from the commencement of the settlement proceedings:—

Bihar Settlement.

	ATTESTATION.					DRAFT RECORDS PUB- LISHED.	SETTLEMENT OF FAIR RENTS UNDER SECTION 104.		CASES UNDER SECTION 105.	CASES UNDER SECTION 106.		PER- CENTAGE TO LAND.	
	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Number of plots.	Number of tenancies.	Number of villages.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of tenants affected.	Rents raised or lowered by decisions up to date.	Number of objec- tions filed.	Number of objec- tions disposed of.	Number insti- tuted.	Number disposed of.	No. of vill- ages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Muzaffarpur	1893-93 ... 1893-94 ... 1894-95 ... 1895-96 ...	56' 378' 746'40 1,519'43	320 712 1,361 1,683	119,821 487,099 1,180,745 9,953,028	25,799 161,069 278,004 456,038	511 696 1,255 1,841	68 117 453 1,860	713 2,378 2,646 3,862	+5'47	986 3,215 7,402 10,817	868 3,029 6,568 7,697	863 562 1,068 682	870 1,068 314
Champaran	1893-93 ... 1893-94 ... 1894-95 ... 1895-96 ...	44'42 280' 401'45 1,162'	75 186 378 1,076	34,340 225,511 470,090 1,556,793	7,774 61,022 75,685 195,611	75 185 319 692	98 164 223 1,029	1,585 16,790 17,803 24,638	+9'34	46 2,356 1,690 4,12	46 2,324 1,097 3,971	40 206 220 293	858 220 825
Saran	1893-94 ... 1894-95 ... 1895-96 ...	19' 487'41	68 1,160	33,155 740,668	5,130 115,315	68 263 697	33 1,787 1,586	426 10,783 21,739	+12'70	1,054 418 9,487	947 98 7,143	41 11 116	81 21 21
Total	1892-93 ... 1893-94 ... 1894-95 ... 1895-96 ...	113'43 775' 1,723'20 2,481'43	366 905 2,807 2,768	164,161 643,795 9,350,198 2,441,819	43,573 216,281 478,013 661,646	260 940 1,846 5,940	164 234 2,645 4,878	2,066 18,419 40,325 60,234	.....	974 6,215 9,397 24,430	916 6,203 7,763 18,611	403 1,199 1,161 1,194	214 1,074 1,219 650
GRAND TOTAL		5,094'12	6,966	6,720,688	1,384,487	6,921	7,236	131,046	.....	41,626	32,693	3,947	3,196

6. Mr. P. C. Lyon was in charge of the operations in Muzaffarpur up to the 15th February, and Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore from that date to the 7th July. After Mr. Stevenson-Moore's departure on special leave, Mr. R. B. Hughes, the Assistant Settlement Officer, was in charge. Mr. Hughes corresponded directly with the Director. The Director has brought to notice that the bulk of the work of direction and supervision fell upon this officer. In all, 21 Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers were deputed for various periods during the year. The programme of the year was the supervision of record-writing and disposal of boundary disputes in an area of 445 square miles, the attestation of the records of 1,664 villages, covering an area of 1,341 square miles, the disposal of petitions, the completion of the records after the disposal of case work, and the initiation of proceedings for the computation and recovery of costs. The progress made during the year was satisfactory. All the boundary disputes which arose and nearly 8,000 of the 22,000 disputes entered by the amins on their dispute lists, were disposed of. The survey and initial record-writing were completed, and attestation will be finished in the present season. It is satisfactory that 1,633 villages out of 1,649 taken up were attested, and the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notice the success with which this heavy work was accomplished. These villages covered an area of 1,319 square miles, and included more than two million plots and over four hundred thousand holdings. The records of all villages attested in previous years, and of 1,460, out of the 1,633 attested during the year under report, were published in draft, and 1,161 records were finally published in the course of the year. There were 2,307 applications made under section 104 of the Tenancy Act for the settlement of fair rents, and 1,859 of these were disposed of. The rents of 3,862 tenants

were settled, their rents being raised from Rs. 29,276 to Rs. 31,826, giving an increase of 8·7 per cent. on the previous rentals of these particular tenants. This enhancement was due to the assessment of new cultivation. There were 4,128 objections under section 105 pending at the close of the year, but it is reported that they are being actively disposed of. It is also stated that special officers are now engaged to deal with the arrears of cases under section 106. The general principles of computation and recovery of the costs of the survey and record of rights were approved by the Board and by Government in the course of the year, and the Lieutenant-Governor notices with much pleasure the satisfactory results of the beginnings made in the recovery of costs in this district. He agrees with the Director that the promptitude with which the landlords and raiyats have paid the sums due from them is evidence that they attach value to the extracts relating to their estates and holdings that have been furnished to them. Out of Rs. 21,443 due from landlords, Rs. 17,766 were paid voluntarily and Rs. 1,548 were realised by certificates, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,129; while out of Rs. 15,062 due from tenants, Rs. 14,654 were paid voluntarily and only Rs. 84 were realised by certificates, leaving a balance of Rs. 324 outstanding at the close of the year. As regards the realization of the cost, the settlement officer writes :—

"The procedure is simple: convenient centres are chosen, and notices are served in all the surrounding villages fixing days for their attendance; at the same time a schedule is sent to each village, setting forth the amount due from every payee in it. When the Assistant Settlement Officer goes to the centre, he erects a bamboo enclosure and sits in the middle of it surrounded by his tahsildars, who collect the money, give the receipts and the certified copies of the khatians. At the close of each day they hand in their money and accounts to the cashier, who counts the money and deposits it in the treasure chest that night, and writes up his account next day.

Babu Siva Sanker Singh had collected in the thanas of Hajipur and Mahuwa, by the end of May, almost entirely without the adoption of coercive measures, Rs. 31,802-8-9 out of a demand of Rs. 36,504-10-11. He thus left a balance of Rs. 4,702-2-2 to be collected from head-quarters, and Babu Rai Krishna Bahadur, the Assistant Settlement Officer at head-quarters, was vested with powers under the Certificate Act for the purpose. The balance at the end of the year is Rs. 2,453-13-2, or rather more than 7 per cent. of the total demand. We have thus succeeded in collecting more than the 85 per cent. mentioned in my letter to Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 84B of 5th July 1896. The principal difficulty has been to obtain payments from the numerous petty maliks whose shares are often not more than a few annas. They show the same apathy in payment to us as they do in payment of Road and Public Works cesses in the Collectorate. On the other hand, no difficulty has been found in obtaining payment of the occupier's share, only Rs. 109-8-6 in Hajipur and Rs. 215-4 in Mahuwa being still outstanding. The smallness of the arrears afford a most striking proof of the popularity of the record. Other proofs are not wanting. The Subdivisional Magistrate of Hajipur has informed Mr. Hughes that the certified copies of the record which have been thus distributed are frequently filed before him, and Mr. Hughes has himself received several complaints from raiyats that, though the raiyats of neighbouring villages had obtained their khatians, they had not been so fortunate. Several enquiries have been made at head-quarters lately also, by proprietors and others, as to whether their certified copies were obtainable at head-quarters on payment."

It appears that rent rates run high, but His Honour agrees with the Director and the Board that the full discussion of them must be postponed until complete figures for each thana are available. On the question of the rates in this district, the Settlement Officer observes :—

"Turning to the rates of rent, we find, as might be expected, that the rent of raiyats at fixed rates is lowest, viz., Rs. 3-8, including the rent of cultivated and uncultivated land. Next come occupancy raiyats with a rent rate of Rs. 4-3-2 for all lands held by them. Non-occupancy raiyats pay at the rate of Rs. 5-1-3, and under-raiyats a still higher rent of Rs. 5-3-11."

Whatever may be the cause, there can be no question of the fact that these, all-round rates are very high.

As the Board, in their letter to Government, have stated, the crop statistics are manifestly incorrect, for it is clearly impossible that 454,114 acres, or 32 per cent. of the cultivated area of the district, should be sown with indigo. A tenth of that area would probably be nearer the truth. The Settlement Officer has accepted these figures, and the officiating Director has passed them without question. In the report on the indigo crops for the year 1896 the average of the current and preceding year's crops is shown as 65,500 acres. The Lieutenant-Governor would draw the Director's special attention to these discrepant figures,

and request him to submit an explanation of them. The Board remark that the entry of 68 acres under coffee is probably a mistake; but the Settlement Officer states it is said to be cultivated in Muhammadan villages entirely for home consumption. Rice is shown as occupying 40 per cent. of the cropped area, and after rice and indigo, "other food-grains" come next, followed by marua and maize. It is worthy of note that out of a total area of 3,035 square miles there are, excluding current fallow and mango groves, only 141 square miles available for fresh cultivation. On the effect of partitions in running up rents, the Settlement Officer remarks:—

"Four statements were submitted—the first containing extracts from the village notes written by 14 different Assistant Settlement Officers at the time of attestation; the second a statement showing the rent rates obtaining in estates which had undergone *batwara*; the third was a comparative statement for estates surveyed *ijnali* in 1885 by Mr. Collin, and now revised after partitions had been given effect to; while the fourth showed for certain estates which are pending partition in the Muzaffarpur Batwara office, and the records of which had been prepared *ijnali* by us, comparative figures of areas held by proprietors and raiyats, and of raiyat's rent as entered in the landlord's *jamabandi* filed in the batwara office, as found by the Deputy Collector's rate statement and as attested.

"Commenting on these four statements, the conclusion was irresistible that batwaras are the cause of very considerable enhancements of rent, and of dispossession of raiyats of their lands to some extent. From the information derived from the village notes, it appears that, after batwara, enhancements varying from 2 annas in the rupee to more than double the former rates invariably take place. At the same time the rates in estates in which batwara had taken place were found to be 3 to 22 per cent. higher than the total rates for 50 villages taken at random in each thana."

From the beginning of the operations only 17 appeals were preferred to the Special Judge against the decisions of Settlement Officers in settling rents. In 11 their decisions were upheld, in four reversed, and in two modified.

7. Mr. P. C. Lyon was in charge in this district and of Saran till 7th November; Mr. E. G. Colvin from that date till 8th March, when Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore became

Champanan.

Settlement Officer of these districts as well as of Muzaffarpur. As in Muzaffarpur, after Mr. Stevenson-Moore's departure on special leave, the Assistant in charge corresponded directly with the Director. Eighteen Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers were employed in the Champanan district for various periods during the year. The programme was similar to that in Muzaffarpur, but it is noted that the attestation work was simpler and the settlement of fair rents more onerous than in the former district. The survey and initial record-writing have been completed. There were 513 boundary disputes dealt with during the year. The records of 1,075 villages covering 1,162 square miles and containing over 1,300,000 plots were attested. The following statement shows the amount of work done in the settlement of fair rents from the beginning of operations according to the area attested in each year:—

YEAR.	Number of tenants for whom fair rents were settled.	Former rental.	Fair rent settled.	Enhancement.	Percentage of enhancement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1893-94	22,151	Rs. 1,44,556	Rs. 1,62,036	Rs. 18,080	12.50
1894-95	12,850	1,09,276	1,20,028	10,752	9.83
1895-96	84,633	5,69,366	5,98,762	29,396	7.9
Total	69,634	6,23,198	6,81,426	68,228	9.3

The Director states that practically the whole of the enhancement was due to the assessment of new cultivation, and was obtained by compromise. All such compromises were, it is said, carefully scrutinised by the Assistant Settlement Officers before being decreed. The work of publication of the records

was delayed on account of the large number of applications for the settlement of fair rents; 632 records were published in draft, and 372 finally, in the course of the year. Disposal of objections and cases under sections 105 and 106 was also delayed with the delay in draft publication: 3,971 objections and 322 disputes were dealt with during the year out of 4,829 and 401 for disposal. Owing to the necessity for adjusting the accounts of the season 1892-93, when advances were made by landlords to patwaris then working as amins, it was only possible to recover costs from raiyats, and not from landlords, during the year under report. It is satisfactory to find that the raiyats paid Rs. 36,452 voluntarily out of a total demand made from them of Rs. 38,125. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to learn that Mr. J. J. Macleod, C.I.E., has undertaken to bear the whole of the tenants' share of the costs in his villages. His Honour refrains from commenting on the statistics of status and rents of tenants until more complete figures are available. Statistics under these heads have so far been compiled for 931 villages, and crop statistics for 1,439 villages. Of the total cropped area in these villages, 49 per cent. is under rice. It is a remarkable fact that it is only in Champaran, where the raiyats are poorer and occupancy rights less widespread than elsewhere, that it is found that the tenants' lands are passing into the hands of money-lenders to any appreciable extent. In this district no less than nearly 9 per cent. of the tenants' holdings have been sold or mortgaged within the last 10 years, 40 per cent. of the transferees being money-lenders, while in Muzaffarpur only a very small percentage of the holdings was transferred by sale in the same period, and the transferees were for the most part raiyats.

8. Six Assistant Settlement Officers were employed in this district for various periods during the year. The Director remarks that through neglect of the scheme of work prepared by the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveyors, only slight progress was made in initial record-writing until the season was far advanced, and the work had to be hurried at the end. In all 1,235 villages, covering 668 square miles, were dealt with, and all the boundary disputes instituted (765 in number) were disposed of. The draft records of 867 villages were published, but there was no final publication of the records of the villages attested in 1894-95. The rents of 21,729 tenants were settled, giving an increase of rent from Rs. 2,25,414 to Rs. 2,64,415, or 12.86 per cent. Practically the whole of this enhancement was, it is reported, due to assessment of new cultivation, and was obtained by compromise. The large number of objections under section 105 instituted by the Hatwa Raj is an unsatisfactory feature of the year's proceedings; three-fourths of these objections were rejected, and the Officiating Director states that many of them were patently frivolous. Now that these estates are under the management of the Court of Wards, it may be hoped that these frivolous objections will cease to be made. There were in all 9,487 such cases filed during the year; 7,143 were dealt with and 2,748 were pending at the close of the year. Apparently 176 appeals have been preferred to the Special Judge against the Settlement Officer's decisions, but none of them has been yet disposed of. The statistics of status and rents of raiyats, and of cultivation and crops, are not yet sufficiently advanced for any definite conclusions to be drawn from them.

Expenditure.

9. The expenditure on the operations in North Bihar was as follows:—

	SURVEY.		SETTLEMENT.		TOTAL.	
	During the year.	To end of September 1896.	During the year.	To end of September 1896.	During the year.	To end of September 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Muzaffarpur (a) ..	1,02,317	6,68,138	1,80,057	2,00,477	2,82,374	3,31,615
Champaran	1,30,441	5,64,083	1,71,193	2,40,016	2,53,643	7,69,949
Baran	67,130	2,50,021	62,135	69,596	1,50,865	3,37,616
Parbhanga	20,922	45,363	.....	.....	29,022	45,363
Total	3,01,010	13,78,654	3,63,294	7,13,968	7,84,356	20,97,543

(a) Including the cost of survey of Muzaffarpur town and Hajipur Municipality.

and request him to submit an explanation of them. The Board remark that the entry of 68 acres under coffee is probably a mistake; but the Settlement Officer states it is said to be cultivated in Muhammadan villages entirely for home consumption. Rice is shown as occupying 40 per cent. of the cropped area, and after rice and indigo, "other food-grains" come next, followed by marua and maize. It is worthy of note that out of a total area of 3,035 square miles there are, excluding current fallow and mango groves, only 141 square miles available for fresh cultivation. On the effect of partitions in running up rents, the Settlement Officer remarks:—

"Four statements were submitted—the first containing extracts from the village notes written by 14 different Assistant Settlement Officers at the time of attestation; the second a statement showing the rent rates obtaining in estates which had undergone *butwara*; the third was a comparative statement for estates surveyed *ijmali* in 1885 by Mr. Collin, and now revised after partitions had been given effect to; while the fourth showed for certain estates which are pending partition in the Muzaffarpur Butwara office, and the records of which had been prepared *ijmali* by us, comparative figures of areas held by proprietors and *rai*yats, and of *rai*yat's rent as entered in the landlord's *jumabandi* filed in the batwara office, as found by the Deputy Collector's rate statement and as attested.

"Commenting on these four statements, the conclusion was irresistible that batwaras are the cause of very considerable enhancements of rent, and of dispossession of *rai*yats of their lands to some extent. From the information derived from the village notes, it appears that, after batwara, enhancements varying from 2 annas in the rupee to more than double the former rates invariably take place. At the same time the rates in estates in which batwara had taken place were found to be 3 to 22 per cent. higher than the total rates for 50 villages taken at random in each thana."

From the beginning of the operations only 17 appeals were preferred to the Special Judge against the decisions of Settlement Officers in settling rents. In 11 their decisions were upheld, in four reversed, and in two modified.

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Total	69,834	6,23,198	6,81,426	58,228	9.3

The Director states that practically the whole of the enhancement was due to the assessment of new cultivation, and was obtained by compromise. All such compromises were, it is said, carefully scrutinised by the Assistant Settlement Officers before being decreed. The work of publication of the records

was delayed on account of the large number of applications for the settlement of fair rents; 632 records were published in draft, and 372 finally, in the course of the year. Disposal of objections and cases under sections 105 and 106 was also delayed with the delay in draft publication: 3,971 objections and 322 disputes were dealt with during the year out of 4,829 and 401 for disposal. Owing to the necessity for adjusting the accounts of the season 1892-93, when advances were made by landlords to patwaris then working as amins, it was only possible to recover costs from raiyats, and not from landlords, during the year under report. It is satisfactory to find that the raiyats paid Rs. 36,452 voluntarily out of a total demand made from them of Rs. 38,125. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to learn that Mr. J. J. Macleod, C.I.E., has undertaken to bear the whole of the tenants' share of the costs in his villages. His Honour refrains from commenting on the statistics of status and rents of tenants until more complete figures are available. Statistics under these heads have so far been compiled for 931 villages, and crop statistics for 1,439 villages. Of the total cropped area in these villages, 49 per cent. is under rice. It is a remarkable fact that it is only in Champaran, where the raiyats are poorer and occupancy rights less widespread than elsewhere, that it is found that the tenants' lands are passing into the hands of money-lenders to any appreciable extent. In this district no less than nearly 9 per cent. of the tenants' holdings have been sold or mortgaged within the last 10 years, 40 per cent. of the transferees being money-lenders, while in Muzaffarpur only a very small percentage of the holdings was transferred by sale in the same period, and the transferees were for the most part raiyats.

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Expenditure.

9. The expenditure on the operations in North Bihar was as follows:—

	SURVEY.		SETTLEMENT.		TOTAL.	
	During the year.	To end of September 1896.	During the year.	To end of September 1896.	During the year.	To end of September 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Muzaffarpur (a) ...	1,02,817	5,65,138	1,40,057	3,66,477	2,62,574	9,31,613
Champaran ...	1,82,541	5,04,833	1,21,104	2,46,016	2,54,613	7,32,940
Katwa ...	87,130	2,18,421	62,135	98,595	1,63,268	3,37,616
Patbhanga ...	20,022	45,303	.....	.....	29,622	43,368
Total ...	3,61,010	13,78,554	3,63,296	7,13,968	7,21,304	20,47,548

(a) Including the cost of survey of Muzaffarpur town and Hajipur Municipality.

The recoveries made in the Muzaffarpur and Champaran districts have been noted in former paragraphs.

10. In paragraph 16 of the Resolution on the Survey and Settlement Reports for 1894-95, Sir Charles Elliott recorded the opinion that the operations should be extended to South Bihar and into the Bhagalpur Division. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in January 1896, requested the Board to consider this question and submit a special report after consulting the Director of Land Records, the Commissioners of the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, and the local officers. The reply of the Board has not yet been received, but the Officiating Director reports that the recommendation of the Department is that the proceedings should not at present be extended beyond that portion of Monghyr district that lies north of the Ganges.

11. At the commencement of the year the settlement operations in Balasore were held as a distinct charge from those in Orissa Settlement. Cuttack and Puri; but with effect from 1st February 1896, Mr. S. L. Maddox was appointed Settlement Officer of Orissa, with Mr. J. E. Webster, Mr. D. H. Kingsford and Mr. W. B. Thomson as Assistant Settlement Officers in charge, respectively, of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore. The programme for the year in Orissa included (1) the revision of the maps and records of the Khurda settlement of 1875-76, (2) the settlement of boundary disputes, (3) attestation and re-attestation work, and (4) the settlement of rents.

(1) The whole work of revision of the Khurda survey and settlement records was completed, the records of 1,342 villages, covering 913 square miles, being dealt with. The records will be attested and rents settled in the course of the present year.

(2) There were 64 pending boundary disputes and 205 were instituted during the year, all being concerned with the Balasore district. Two hundred and ten cases were disposed of, and in five out of seven appeals decided, the Revenue Officer's decision was upheld.

(3) Nineteen officers in all were employed in attestation work during the year. The following statement shows the progress made under this head:—

Output in 1895-96.				Balance at close of 1895-96.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Villages.	Plots.	Area.	Villages.	Area.
Cuttack	1,028	1,022,995	496.2	19	4.71
Balasore	686	232,765	235.84	.....	.....
Puri ... { Ekrajal	78	28,543	75.99	40	10.56
{ Khurda	48	22,938	18.01	1,294	895.46

The Director states that all the arrears will be disposed of during the present season, the attestation in Khurda being done together with the settlement of rents. Re-attestation forms a large item of work which must be done before rents can be settled; and although the Director cannot give exact figures, he is of opinion that 11 lakhs of plots in Puri and 9 lakhs in Cuttack will require to be re-attested. During the year under report this work was completed for 861 villages containing over 650,000 plots. In future an effort will be made to complete re-attestation in the camps of officers deputed to settle rents, and rules for the procedure to be adopted have been drawn up by Mr. Maddox.

(4) The settlement of rents constitutes the bulk of the work now remaining to be done before revenue can be assessed. On this subject the Officiating Director remarks as follows:—

"Mr. Stevens and I left Calcutta on the morning of the 14th March, and returned on the 2nd April, after visiting Cuttack, Khurda, Bhadrak and Balasore. During our stay

in Orissa a series of draft rules were framed, based mainly on the suggestions made by Mr. Finucane in his note of December 1893, on Mr. Nathan's proposals for the Kotdesh pargana. This note had also formed the basis of Mr. Maddox's work in Balasore, which was followed to a great extent in the draft rules. The main principles on which they were drawn up have been thus summarised by Government:—

- (a) That in the case of the *pahi* raiyats of Orissa (whose rents the zamindars were empowered to enhance, and did enhance during the past 60 years), the existing rents should be taken as fair rents, unless applications be made by the zamindar for enhancement or by the raiyats for reduction.
- (b) That in the case of *thani* raiyats, whose rents have not been altered during the term of the last settlement, rents should be proposed to them which would be somewhat lower than the competition rents paid by *pahi* raiyats; that the rents so proposed, if accepted by the raiyats, should be recorded as the fair rents with their consent; and that, if the rents proposed be not accepted, then the fair rents should be settled in accordance with the provisions of Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, following the Civil Procedure Code and Tenancy Act Rules, enhancements being mainly based on the great rise in prices that has taken place since the existing rents were fixed 60 years ago.
- (c) That in the case of *bagiastidars* and similar privileged tenants, rent should be proposed in a similar manner, which would be somewhat lower than those fixed for non-privileged tenants, and be, if accepted, recorded as fair. If not accepted, rents are to be settled strictly in accordance with the procedure laid down in Chapter X of the Tenancy Act and the Government rules made under it."

"The results of the work done up to the close of the year have been fully analysed in the instructive statistical statements that have been submitted by the Settlement Officer with his report. The progress made may be summarised as follows:—

Number of villages in which rents have been settled	...	1,410
" of tenants for whom	" " "	177,188
" of " whose existing rents have been settled as the fair-rents	...	91,808
" of " newly assessed	...	8,131
" of " whose rents have been enhanced for excess area	...	29,519
" of " whose rents have been reduced for decrease in area	...	3,842
" of " whose rents have been enhanced for other reasons	...	43,888
" of new rentals accepted by the tenants	...	16,323
" of " contested	" "	855

"It was only in two circles that there was any opposition to our procedure, and in one of these the tenants were notorious litigants, who had for long been on bad terms with their landlord. But in both these circles the opposition soon quieted down when our methods of settlement began to be understood. The statistics showing the amount of enhancement in the case of each class of tenant do not show the working of our present rules quite accurately, as some of the work was done under Mr. Maddox's original scheme, and some classes have been affected by recent modifications in the rules."

The operation of the rules led to an enhancement of not less than 12 or more than 20 per cent.

Since the close of the year Sir Alexander Mackenzie, accompanied by the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue and the Director, Mr. Macpherson, has visited Orissa, and, after holding a conference with the local officers, His Honour made some modifications in the details of the rules based on the principles described by the Officiating Director.

12. The question of the maintenance of the records of rights in Orissa is now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Board have addressed Government on the subject very recently, submitting a scheme prepared by Mr. Maddox,

The recoveries made in the Muzaffarpur and Champaran districts have been noted in former paragraphs.

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(3) Nineteen officers in all were employed in attestation work during the year. The following statement shows the progress made under this head:—

				Outturn in 1895-96.		Balance at close of 1895-96.		
1				2	3	4	5	6
				Villages.	Plots.	Area.	Villages.	Area.
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Balasore	686	232,765	235.84
Puri.	...	Bikrajat	...	78	28,543	75.99	40	14.86
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in Orissa a series of draft rules were framed, based mainly on the suggestions made by Mr. Finucane in his note of December 1893, on Mr. Nathan's proposals for the Kotdesh pargana. This note had also formed the basis of Mr. Maddox's work in Balasore, which was followed to a great extent in the draft rules. The main principles on which they were drawn up have been thus summarised by Government:—

- (a) That in the case of the *pahi* raiyats of Orissa (whose rents the zamindars were empowered to enhance, and did enhance during the past 60 years), the existing rents should be taken as fair rents, unless applications be made by the zamindar for enhancement or by the raiyats for reduction.
- (b) That in the case of *thuni* raiyats, whose rents have not been altered during the term of the last settlement, rents should be proposed to them which would be somewhat lower than the competition rents paid by *pahi* raiyats; that the rents so proposed, if accepted by the raiyats, should be recorded as the fair rents with their consent; and that, if the rents proposed be not accepted, then the fair rents should be settled in accordance with the provisions of Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, following the Civil Procedure Code and Tenancy Act Rules, enhancements being mainly based on the great rise in prices that has taken place since the existing rents were fixed 60 years ago.
- (c) That in the case of *baniafidars* and similar privileged tenants, rent should be proposed in a similar manner, which would be somewhat lower than those fixed for non-privileged tenants, and be, if accepted, recorded as fair. If not accepted, rents are to be settled strictly in accordance with the procedure laid down in Chapter X of the Tenancy Act and the Government rules made under it."

"The results of the work done up to the close of the year have been fully analysed in the instructive statistical statements that have been submitted by the Settlement Officer with his report. The progress made may be summarised as follows:—

Number of villages in which rents have been settled	...	1,410
" of tenants for whom	" " ...	177,188
" of " whose existing rents have been settled as the fair-rents	... ..	91,808
" of " newly assessed	... ..	8,131
" of " whose rents have been enhanced for excess area	... ..	29,519
" of " whose rents have been reduced for decrease in area	... ..	3,842
" of " whose rents have been enhanced for other reasons	... ..	43,888
" of new rentals accepted by the tenants	... ..	16,323
" of " contested	" " ...	865"

"It was only in two circles that there was any opposition to our procedure, and in one of these the tenants were notorious litigants, who had for long been on bad terms with their landlord. But in both these circles the opposition soon quieted down when our methods of settlement began to be understood. The statistics showing the amount of enhancement in the case of each class of tenant do not show the working of our present rules quite accurately, as some of the work was done under Mr. Maddox's original scheme, and some classes have been affected by recent modifications in the rules."

The operation of the rules led to an enhancement of not less than 12 or more than 20 per cent.

Since the close of the year Sir Alexander Mackenzie, accompanied by the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue and the Director, Mr. Macpherson, has visited Orissa, and, after holding a conference with the local officers, His Honour made some modifications in the details of the rules based on the principles described by the Officiating Director.

12. The question of the maintenance of the records of rights in Orissa is now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Board have addressed Government on the subject very recently, submitting a scheme prepared by Mr. Maddox,

which follows the lines approved by the Conference which assembled in Calcutta in December 1893. Mr. Lyon, in his letter forwarding the scheme to the Board, questioned whether the very heavy expenditure to be incurred in keeping up the records would be attended by such corresponding advantages as to justify it. The Board consulted Mr. Macpherson, who stated as his opinion that "it is right that rent-rolls should be continuously maintained in village offices as an education to the people and as a protection of the weak against the strong." The Board have also forwarded the notes containing the views held by Mr. Coynbee and Mr. Stevenson, who were consulted by them. The Hon'ble Mr. Stevens, Senior Member of the Board, "is inclined to question whether commensurate results, as regards either the maintenance of the record or the general assistance in the executive administration, will be found to justify the very heavy additional expenditure. To have short periods of settlement, and to correct the records on the expiry of each of these periods, would certainly be simpler and less harassing to the people, and it does not seem probable that the changes in the meanwhile would be so great as to make it difficult to trace them."

Sir Alexander Mackenzie is disposed to think that the advantages of keeping the records corrected from year to year will more than counterbalance the expense, and he will now submit the scheme for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, together with proposals relating to the percentage of the assets to be taken as revenue and the period of settlement.

13. The expenditure incurred on settlement operations in Orissa during the year amounted to Rs. 90,099 in Balasore and Rs. 2,19,862 in Cuttack and Puri, making a total of Rs. 3,09,962, as against Rs. 1,93,409 (revised figures) in the preceding year. The amount expended on the survey-settlement operations in Orissa, from the commencement of proceedings up to 30th September 1896, has been Rs. 10,35,294 on survey and Rs. 11,11,674 on settlement, giving a total of Rs. 21,46,968.

14. Mr. C. G. H. Allen took over charge of the post of Settlement Officer in November 1895, and remained in charge for the rest of the year. Steady progress was made in the work of assessment, and the subsidiary work of publication of records, hearing of objections and trial of disputes were also carried on. The whole area of the district is 2,492 square miles, of which 1,910 square miles, containing 1,039 villages, are under settlement. Of these villages, assessment has now been completed for 695, and the draft records of 610 and the final records of 507 villages have been published. During the year 4,047 objections and 37 disputes were dealt with. Assessment of the rents of 106,719 tenants had been made in preceding years, and that of 71,067 tenants was made during the year under report. Existing rates of rent have been maintained, unless proved to be collusively unfair. Rents of raiyats have been increased as a rule on account of excess area only. The rents of talukdars and ijaradars have been so determined as to leave them 30 per cent. of the assets. Mr. Allen states that there have been practically no appeals to the Special Judge on the ground of excessive enhancements. The general result has been to raise the Government revenue by Rs. 1,40,342, representing an increase of 47 per cent. on the previous revenue of Rs. 2,98,378. If this rate be maintained in the remaining assessments, the total enhancements due to resettlement may be expected to reach Rs. 1,81,000. Though the increase of revenue is large, the Director states that he has learned that the new revenue is being collected without opposition or difficulty, than which there can be no better proof of the moderation of the assessment. The whole validity of the settlement proceedings was contested in the Rajakul case. The Special Judge found for Government on all points, and it appears that no appeal has yet been made against this decision. Having regard to the great complications of tenures in Chittagong, and consequent difficulty of making a workable settlement, the results, though necessarily expensive, appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be very satisfactory.

15. The following statement shows in a convenient form the progress of work in the Chittagong district up to the close of the year 1895-96 :—

	BOOKS-WRITING.		ATTESTATION.				MANAL MILAN.	SETTLEMENT OF FAIR RENTS.			
	Khass-writing in the field : number of villages.	Khass-writing and completion of records in office : number of villages.	Villages.	Square miles.	Tenants.	Pots.	Number of villages.	Number of tenants.	Former rental.	New rental.	Percentage of Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Up to end of 1893-94	1,085	1,083	216	1,544.57	587,076	1,235,253	143	11,391	Rs.	Rs.	
During 1894-94			116	283.84	72,923	312,600	377	13,453			
" 1894-95	3	3	3	13.25	1,000	4,385	240	80,937			
" 1895-96											
Total	1,088	1,086	1,035	1,847.66	760,119	2,710,238	945	177,418	4,13,815	5,61,045	35.5

CASE-WORK, EXCLUDING CASES UNDER SECTION 104 OF THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT.							Number of villages of which the draft records were published.	Number of villages of which the records were finally published.	Cost of settlement.
Boundary disputes.		Objections under section 103.		Disputes under section 106.					
Total instituted.	Total disposed of.	Total instituted.	Total disposed of.	Total instituted.	Total disposed of.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Up to end of 1893-94 ...	2,576	2,418	87,789	77,635	3,634	3,333	Permanently-settled estates in 312 vil- lages. Nonbad taluks in 77 villages. Permanently-settled estates in 273 vil- lages. Nonbad taluks in 239 villages. 233 villages.	Permanently-settled estates in 75 villages. Nonbad taluks in 48 villages. Permanently-settled estates in 304 vil- lages. Nonbad taluks in 191 villages. 252 villages.*	Rs. 3,65,055
During 1893-94 ...	340	335	2,361	1,803	76	61			1,37,693
" 1894-95 ...	...	233	4,436	4,530	28	24			1,40,407
" 1895-96 ...	...	...	4,208	4,047	34	37			1,68,283
Total ...	2,916	2,930	98,604	88,144	3,768	3,565	Permanently-settled estates in 585 villages. Nonbad taluks in 440 villages.	Permanently-settled estates in 376 villages. Nonbad taluks in 291 villages.	Total ... 8,11,438

* The total number of villages in which records were finally published previous to 1894-95 is stated in the present report to be 225.

16. In accordance with the orders of Government such portions of the external boundaries of the *khalsa maukas* of the Palamau Government estate as had not been surveyed in previous seasons were traversed during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that the Commissioner should notice every year in his Land Revenue Administration Report that the six feet clearing along the old revenue survey boundaries has been attended to. There were 141 square miles traversed in the course of the year. The assessment has been conducted under the provisions of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879. The settlement work of the year consisted of the assessment of the new revenue. The general result is to fix a rental of Rs. 74,433, giving an enhancement of Rs. 17,767 or 31.35 per cent. over the attested existing rental, and of Rs. 33,591 or 82 per cent. over the rental of the last settlement. The Lieutenant-Governor, in approving the rate report, directed that the assessment should be applied with moderation, and that the tenants should be treated with consideration and

leniency. This settlement has been made for 15 years, and it has been decided to abandon the old thikadari system and to hold the estate khas. An additional assessment of Rs. 3,444 has been made on *mohua* trees, and a temporary settlement for one year of Rs. 10,440 on *palas* and *kusum* trees.

17. The 946 estates or jotes for resettlement in the Darjeeling Terai were surveyed in 1894-95. During the year under report the records were attested, and a rate report was submitted to Government, which has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor since the close of the year. The proposals involve an increase of 25 per cent. on the revenue.

18. The traverse survey only of this estate is being conducted by the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys, the cadastral survey being undertaken by the Settlement Officer, Mr. Craven. The entire area was originally estimated to be about 1,423 square miles, but this is reported by the Superintendent to be incorrect, as 1,175 square miles were traversed in 1894-95, and the work was completed this year by the traversing of 229 square miles. The true area cannot be ascertained, however, till the detail survey has been completed. The total expenditure in 1894-95 was Rs. 35,954, and during the year under report Rs. 11,253. The cost rate for the year (Rs. 43.8 per square mile) was not excessive, considering the smallness of the programme and difficult country. As the settlement is not under the Director of Land Records, no mention is made of it in his report. In paragraph 26 of the Resolution on the Survey and Settlement Reports for 1894-95, Sir Charles Elliott, however, desired that the Director should give a short paragraph, stating the history of the work done during the year.

Private estates other than those of North Bihar.

19. The estates of the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, in Tippera and Noakhali, cover an area of 555 square miles, and are contained in 1,511 villages. Mr. J. G. Cumming was Settlement Officer during the year, and he was assisted by five Assistant Settlement Officers. Six boundary disputes were disposed of. No appeal has yet been lodged against the decision in any boundary dispute decided in the course of this settlement. The records for 595 villages were attested, in 112 villages the records were wholly draft published, and in 118 the raiyats' khatians only, while the records of 97 villages were finally published. The rents of 1,694 raiyats and 190 tenure-holders were settled, resulting in an enhancement of raiyats' rents from Rs. 18,576 to Rs. 22,813, and of tenure-holders' rents from Rs. 3,150 to Rs. 5,716. The average outturn of attestation was 12,542 plots for each officer per mensem. The Director considers that this is fair progress having regard to the obstructive and litigious character of the tenantry. Applications were put in by the Raj for enhancement of rents in 42 per cent. of the villages held khas, with the results that the rents of these raiyats were raised by 22 per cent. The enhancements were made chiefly on the ground of excess area, but also on the general ground of a rise in the price of food-grains. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Officiating Director in regretting that no progress could be made by the Special Judge in the decision of the appeals that have been made to him, and with the Settlement Officer's contention that there is no hope of the parties coming to terms until the Special Judge has decided two or three important issues which are similar in nearly all the cases. The delay in disposing of the appeals is the more to be regretted, in that the enhancements being heavy, it is very desirable that it should be decided by the Appellate Court as soon as possible whether they are justified by law. The statistics tabulated show that out of 80,000 tenants over 70,000 are settled or occupancy raiyats paying an average rent of Rs. 3-11-2 per acre.

20. The survey and record-writing of the Tikari ward's estate were completed during the year under report. The following statement shows the area surveyed and the cost year by year since the commencement of proceedings in 1892-93:—

YEAR.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.					Cost.					
	New work 16"=1 mile.			Revision 24"=1 mile.		Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Boundary sketched survey.	City survey.	Total.
	Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1892-93	288(a)	408	332	63	27	Rs. 17,854(b)	Rs. 58,443	21,043	1,269	Rs. 78,617	17,884
1893-94	334	11	38	3	5	14,240	5,486	13,800	69	308	28,617
1894-95	8	14	17	32	02	2,063	0,840	6,601(c)		901	20,272
1895-96						882					14,524
Total	692	433	407	97	34	34,660	51,979	41,460	1,677	1,006	1,30,097

(a) Exclusive of 89 square miles not belonging to the estate, but situated among the scattered villages of the estate.

(b) Inclusive of Rs. 1,227 expended on training of local amils.

(c) Ditto 335 ditto arrears of previous season.

The cost of the survey per square mile was—(1) for traverse survey about Rs. 58; (2) for cadastral survey Rs. 98; and (3) for record-writing Rs. 82-12.

In Government estates in the Gaya district, traverse survey of 11 villages contained in 15 square miles, together with cadastral survey and record-writing of the same area, were accomplished during the year. The total survey cost was Rs. 1,982. In the Balkhara mahal, which is partly the property of Government and partly of the Tikari ward, considerable trouble was caused during the record-writing by the agents of Mr. Salano, the present landlord. The work on boundary disputes was heavy. All the records and traces have been completed and sent to the Settlement Officer. The Director has considered the settlement work done in the Tikari estate and the Government estates together, as the same staff of officers was in charge. The attestation of 109 Government villages and 107 Tikari estate villages was finished. The Settlement Officer notices that the apathy of the tenants rendered the preliminary examination of the records difficult. The work was also complicated by the fact that in several villages owned by Government jointly with other landlords, while Government rent is paid in money, the other landlords receive their share in kind. In 12 villages of the Tikari estate applications for enhancement were made regarding 69 tenants, and the rent was enhanced by 4·1 per cent. The principles to be followed in settling rents in Government villages were determined during the year. It was decided that in addition to the enhancement in rent demandable on account of increase in area, Government should demand an enhancement of two annas in the rupee on the ground of a rise in the price of staple food-crops, discretion being given to the Settlement Officer to reduce this rate when it was found necessary. Rents were settled for 2,853 tenants in 88 villages, and were raised from Rs. 44,412 to Rs. 48,423, giving an enhancement of 9 per cent. In 12 villages produce rents were commuted into cash rents. The records of 478 villages in the Tikari estate were finally published during the year, but draft publication in Government villages was postponed. The total expenditure on settlement during the year in the Gaya district was Rs. 24,852.

21. The following statement shows the progress of operations and the cost incurred in the smaller surveys and settlements dealt with by the Superintendent of Settlement—

Smaller settlements.

Surveys and by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture during the year:—

ESTATES.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	SURVEY.		SETTLEMENT.					Total cost of survey and settlement to end of the year.
			Traverse— During 1895-96.	Celestial— During 1895-96.	Attestation: number of villages—		Settlement of fair rents to end of the year.			
					During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	Number tenants.	Former rental.	New rental.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Government estates.</i>			Sq. M.	Sq. M.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Pataspur estates in Midnapore	85	54.7	...	...	...	95	10,124	48,317	57,861	33,850
(2) Jaipur estates in Bogra	186	53.8	...	...	110	181	...	...	...	32,880
(3) Backergunge estates	33	57.06	...	14.67	28	32	2,007	37,716	40,075	...
(4) Gaya estates	118	109	...	14	109	109	2,653	44,412	48,123	23,146*
(5) Shahabad estates	20	15.75	...	...	20	40	...	...	...	2,718
Total	483	238.64	...	15.98	367	386	14,584	1,30,444	1,55,879	107,583
<i>Private estates.</i>										
(1) Chaurasi estates in 24-Parganas.	50	23	...	...	50	50	2,408	16,208	22,554	14,737
(2) Janga Mandal in Tippera	3	1.16	...	...	...	3	119	811	811	1,029
(3) Paipara in Tippera	11	3.19	...	...	...	11	231	3,392	3,392	2,546
(4) Tantiubania in Khulna	8	12.85	...	...	8	8	150	10,232	13,075	8,290
(5) Chikabandi in Backergunge	9	9.71	...	6.23	7	7	...	...	...	3,792
Total	81	67.01	...	4.23	63	79	2,913	30,643	36,533	31,463
<i>Wards' estates</i>										
(1) Bardwan Rajkhas mahals in Bardwan, Mooghly and Bankura.	120	120	...	...	...	164	4,712	88,173	40,332	...
(2) Dakshin Shahbaspur in Backergunge.	47	146.58	...	...	...	47	30,125	3,51,432	3,63,973	107,620
(3) Sirampur in Backergunge	9	9.72	...	...	...	9	1,481	20,050	20,353	8,840
(4) Nachandipara in Mooghly	66	63.75	...	5.75	...	...	...	...	...	19,050
Total	314	339.26	...	63.75	13	220	35,818	4,90,655	4,94,145	1,24,410
GRAND TOTAL	818	704.91	...	78.21	384	637	53,715	6,20,749	6,19,657	1,52,463

* Cost of settlement during 1895-96 included in Tikari and Balkhara.

22. Pataspur.—Progress of work was again delayed in this estate owing to the illness of the Settlement Officer in charge, and the Director does not think that the operations

can be concluded before the end of April next. Record-writing and attestation had been completed in previous years and the settlement of fair rents was finished during the year. The draft records of 95 out of 96 villages were published before the close of the year. The rents of 10,124 tenants were settled and over 1,000 miscellaneous objections were dealt with. In 19 villages remissions of rent were given, while in the remaining 77 villages fair rents were settled resulting in an increase of nearly Rs. 10,000 over a former rental of Rs. 42,000, that is, an increase of about 23.75 per cent., of which 16.73 per cent is due to enhancements on account of excess area, and 7.02 to enhancements under other sections. There has not been a single appeal against the decisions under section 104, Tenancy Act.

Jaipur Government Estates in Bogra.—The preparation and approval of a rate report was the only work done in connection with the settlement of these estates, the reason for the delay in completing this settlement being the incompetence of the late Settlement Officer, who has been removed and punished departmentally.

Estates in Backergunge.—Satisfactory progress was made in the settlement of these estates.

Estates in Shahabad.—Practically nothing was done in the work of settlement of these estates, owing, as in Bogra, to the incompetence of the Settlement Officer.

23. *Chaurasi Estates in the 24-Parganas.*—Here again the Director has had to notice unnecessary delay in various stages of the settlement operations. Attestation and the settlement of rents have now been completed and the operations should be soon concluded.

Tantibunia Estate in Khulna.—The survey and initial record-writing were completed in 1894-95, and the records were completed and finally published during the year under report. The Director states that the final report will be submitted as soon as orders regarding the apportionment and realisation of costs have been received. The cost of the settlement proceedings during the year was Rs. 4,141.

No special remarks are required regarding the work in the other private estates in which settlement proceedings were in progress during the year 1895-96.

24. *Burdwan Raj khas mahals.*—This settlement has been completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 10,575, and the total cost of the settlement, exclusive of survey, from the beginning being Rs. 51,641. The Board state that they are now awaiting the final report.

Dakhin Shabazpur Estate.—The final report has been submitted by the Collector, and the Board are now awaiting the Director's review of the settlement. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 99,480, including the cost of apportionment and recovery, of which Rs. 77,962 were recoverable under section 114, Tenancy Act. Of this amount Rs. 60,418 have been realized, and certificates have been issued for the balance.

Srirampur Estate.—This settlement is now concluded, and the final report is awaited by the Board.

Narhan Estate.—Sixty-two villages contained in an area of 58 square miles were traversed, 66 villages were cadastrally surveyed, covering an area of 58.75 square miles, and the initial record-writing of 60 villages was completed. Two villages were therefore unnecessarily traversed and six unnecessarily surveyed in detail. This was owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the villages in which the estate held an eight-anna share or more, and to the defective character of the records supplied to the Survey Department. The expenditure was Rs. 2,322 for traverse, Rs. 8,196 for cadastral survey, and Rs. 5,397 for record-writing, or a total of Rs. 15,915. The rate was high, due to the small programme, detached work, and considerable difficulties and delays in ascertaining the true extent of the estate lands. Attestation will be carried on in the present season. Some boundary and other disputes were decided, and the cost to the Settlement Department was Rs. 2,144.

25. The question of the maintenance of the records in Orissa has been considered in a preceding paragraph. Act III (B.C.) of 1895 was brought into operation in the thanas of Hajipur in Muzaffarpur and Bettiah in Champaran, and the Sub-Registrars of these thanas have been appointed as Registrars of Mutations. The Act has also been extended to the Sujamutha portion of the Burdwan Raj Estate. It is premature to offer any opinion on the working of this Act. Half-yearly returns of mutations of tenant right in large Government and Wards' estates have been submitted to the Director, who has discussed these returns fully in his report.

26. —AMENDMENT OF THE TENANCY ACT.—On the subject of the amendment of the Tenancy Act the Officiating Director, Mr. Lyon, writes:—

"In consequence of the constant complaints received from Settlement Officers and others as to the difficulties found in working those provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act which apply to settlement operations, Sir Charles Elliott drew up, before leaving India, a minute on the subject, suggesting certain reforms in procedure which would require a modification of the law. Mr. Macpherson subsequently emphasised the difficulties under which work was being done in a letter to Government, No. 4818, dated 14th February 1896, in which he proposed that we should return to the provisions of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879 for the purposes of the settlement of Orissa. The whole subject was taken up at a Conference summoned by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at Belvedere on February 16th and 21st, 1896, at which the Members of the Board of Revenue, with the Secretary to the Board, the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Maude, and myself were present. In accordance with the results of the discussions at that Conference, a note was subsequently submitted by me, in which I endeavoured to summarise the difficulties felt by the officers who were entrusted with the conduct of settlement operations in Bengal, and the Board of Revenue submitted a draft Bill to amend the settlement provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor then prepared a minute dealing with the whole question, and forwarded it to the Government of India with proposals for

legislation. The orders of the Government of India, approving of legislation, subject to the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and a copy of the Despatch in which that sanction has been solicited, have been received since the close of the year."

27. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank the Director, Mr. Macpherson, the Officiating Director, Mr. Lyon, and the Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys, Captain Crichton, for the zeal and enthusiasm they have displayed and for the excellent work which they have done during the year. Regarding the services of other officers and gentlemen the Officiating Director writes:—

"The following Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers rendered good service in the year under report:—Messrs. Allen, Colvin, Cumming, Gauntlett, Hughes, Kerr, Kingsford, Maddox, Ros, Stevenson-Moore, Thomson, and Webster, Mr. J. Taylor, Babu Sri Gopal Bhattacharya, Babu Haris Chandra Rai, Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerji, Babu Hara Krishna Mahanti, Babu Jogendra Narayan Mitra, Babu Durga Charan Ghose, Babu Girish Chandra Dutt, Babu Sasi Bhusan Dutt, Babu Siva Sunker Singh, Babu Bhupendra Nath Gupta, Babu Rai Krishna Bahadur, Pandit Rama Ballabh Misra, Maulvi Gholam Ghaus.

"It would be difficult for me to speak too highly of the admirable work that is being done by Mr. Maddox in Orissa. Mr. Stevenson-Moore has acquired a complete grasp of the needs of the settlement operations in North Bihar, and has submitted some admirable reports in connection with them in the course of the year. Mr. Cumming's thorough and careful work in Tippera is deserving of special notice, and Mr. Hughes has distinguished himself in Muzaffarpur by his indefatigable and intelligent supervision of a large staff of subordinates. Mr. Gauntlett in the supervision of khunapuri work in Saran, Mr. Kerr as Assistant Settlement Officer in charge in Motibari, Babu Prasanna Kumar Banerji in assessment work in Balasore, Babu Girish Chandra Dutt in his conduct of the operations in the Pataspur estate, Babu Siva Sanker Singh in recovery work in North Bihar, and Maulvi Gholam Ghaus in case-work in Saran, also rendered services of especial note.

"Mr. W. R. Bright continued to help the department with his careful supervision of settlement work in Midnapore, and Mr. Savage assisted us materially in Gaya. Captain Crichton, Superintendent of Settlement Surveys in Bengal, has, as in previous years, kept himself in touch with all the requirements of good record-writing, and has cordially co-operated with the Director of Land Records in all matters affecting his own department. Mr. E. Macnaghten has continued to give us valuable assistance as Secretary to the Bihar Indigo Planters' Association and has much facilitated the progress of the work."

His Honour also cordially endorses the praise bestowed by the Officiating Director on the officers mentioned in the extract above quoted, a copy of which will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.



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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT—OPIUM.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 1274.

Read—

The Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for the year 1895-96
(1st September 1895 to 31st August 1896).

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notice that the Board's report was
received by Government on the due date (1st
February). The Board state that they received
the Benares report on the 3rd December and the Bihar report on the 10th
December, the due date being the 1st December. The submission of the Bihar
report was delayed owing to difficulty felt in compiling the factory returns.

2. In their Resolution on the Opium Administration Report for the year
1894-95 (Resolution No. 24398.R., dated the 8th
June 1896), the Government of India laid down the
principle to be followed in future in determining

the extent of poppy cultivation, and ruled that the area of cultivation should, so
far as possible, be fixed so as to produce 54,000 chests of provision opium
annually in addition to 7,000 or 8,000 maunds of 20° consistence of excise
opium. The Government of India were of opinion that no absolute quantity
need be settled as the reserve of provision opium to be maintained, but that

the area of cultivation being fixed, the amount of the reserve will depend upon the produce of any year from that area, being added to or drawn from according as that produce is greater or less than the quantity fixed for sale in the year following. The Government of India then considered the average outturn of opium during the past 22 years from 1873-74 to 1894-95, and came to the conclusion that the area actually cultivated in 1895-96 was sufficient for normal requirements. They therefore directed that the efforts of the officers of the Opium Department in the Benares Agency should be devoted, during the settlements of 1896-97, mainly to securing good cultivation, while maintaining approximately the area under poppy as in 1895-96; on the other hand as the area cultivated in the Bihar Agency was much below the average of previous years, an extension might be made there, if the cultivators found it more profitable to grow poppy than other crops. The Board, in forwarding these instructions, directed the Opium Agents to carry out in the settlements for 1896-97 the policy laid down by the Government of India. The results of the action taken cannot be fully judged till the report for next year is received; but the Board state that the final figures show that, while in the Benares Agency there is an increased area of 43,514 bighas engaged for over that of last year, in the Bihar Agency the area is 9,971 bighas less than in the season now under report. Thus the instructions of the Supreme Government were not fully given effect to in either case. In Bihar the decrease in cultivation was due to the disinclination of the raiyats to cultivate more land with opium.

3. The following statement shows the area engaged for, the area sown, the net cultivation, and the produce in each Agency in the seasons 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

Season.	Area engaged for.	Area sown.	Net cultivation excluding failures.	Produce at 70° consistence.	Number of chests of provision opium actually manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Bihar.</i>	<i>Bighas.</i>	<i>Bighas.</i>	<i>Bighas.</i>	<i>Maunds.</i>	<i>Chests.</i>
1893-94 ...	405,236	391,272	379,714	26,116	16,785
1894-95 ...	388,615	382,311	370,342	32,109	18,538
1895-96 ...	382,597	378,694	355,973	35,107	22,741
<i>Benares.</i>					
1893-94 ...	347,028	358,126	358,409	35,236	16,543
1894-95 ...	438,583	461,886	449,668	36,949	17,415
1895-96 ...	535,049	545,624	476,451	52,174	22,300

Note.—Out of the quantities shown in column 6 under Benares Agency, the following quantities were transferred to Patna, in order to equalise, so far as possible, the number of chests of provision opium manufactured in each Agency:—

	Mds.
1893-94 ...	8,788
1894-95 ...	8,990
1895-96 ...	9,344

From this statement it appears that the raising of the price paid for crude opium to cultivators from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per seer from the year 1894-95 has not hitherto had the result of increasing the area of cultivation in the Bihar Agency, and that, in spite of the higher price paid, the area is still declining. On the other hand, the result in the Benares Agency has been to largely increase the cultivation, so that no further additional area is required. This difference in results is, no doubt, largely due to the fact that the profits of cultivation of ordinary crops are higher in the districts comprised in the Bihar Agency than in those of the Benares Agency. The Lieutenant-Governor would, however, draw the special attention of the Board to the decline in the area of

poppy cultivation in Bihar, and, having regard to the last Resolution of the Government of India, desires that strenuous efforts may be made to prevent further decline, and if possible to increase this area. The subject of the competition of other crops with poppy was discussed in last year's Resolution. There can be no question that sugarcane, potatoes, oil-seeds and other crops do compete with opium, and that the bad seasons of several years up to 1894-95 accentuated this competition. Both Agents are of opinion that a good season, with the enhanced price now paid for the drug, is sure to restore to poppy cultivation the popularity it formerly enjoyed. It must be noted however that there cannot always be good seasons, and that if on an average a cultivator finds other crops pay better than opium, he will cultivate them even if there be a bumper poppy season now and then.

The settlements of 1895-96 in Bihar resulted in a decrease of area in every Sub-Agency except Muzaffarpur, Hajipur, and Monghyr. As nearly 16,000 bighas were struck off the Muzaffarpur area in the preceding year, the increase of 690 bighas makes up only a small portion of the loss; while in Hajipur it appears that for a long time past cultivation that has never existed has been shown on paper, advances have been taken, and systematic deception practised. The Lieutenant-Governor awaits a full and complete report from the Board regarding this subject. The survey and settlement records should in future, if properly utilised, make such frauds impossible. In Monghyr the increase was one of 116 bighas only. In addition to the failure of the poppy crops of late years which, as previously noted, has accentuated the competition of other crops, the insecurity of land tenure is mentioned by the Bihar Agent as a cause of the decrease of cultivation. This statement is based upon the remarks of Mr. J. Christian, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Shahabad, that the Koeris are losing their occupancy-rights. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that even if this be the fact—and upon this point he would be glad to receive a further report from the Board,—it is not sufficient warrant for alleging the land tenure in Bihar to be insecure as compared with Benares. Now that a survey has been made and a record of rights prepared in Bihar, tenures there are at least as secure and probably more valuable than in the Benares Agency.

In the Benares Agency there was an increase of area in every Sub-Agency except Fyzabad, where the decrease was only nominal, owing to previous mismanagement and showing of false figures. This district is receiving the Agent's special attention. Mr. Wright personally supervised the work of settlement, and the results are exceedingly creditable both to him and to the officers of the department in the Benares Agency.

The Board refer again to the check-measurement work done in the several Sub-Agencies by gazetted officers. The figures for the year under report show some improvement on the whole, but the number of plots of which check-measurement was made and the number of cases detected in which opium had not been grown still vary very widely in different Sub-Agencies. There can be little doubt that this important duty is not properly executed by some officers. The Board should consider how the new survey maps and records can be utilised for the purpose of facilitating the settlements, and the checking of the measurements, and submit a report to Government on the subject. It is a matter for consideration whether the areas of plots under opium cannot in future to a large extent, at any rate, be taken from the survey maps and records without fresh measurements and checks.

4. The produce of 1895-96 showed an improvement over that of the previous year, the average per bigha being in Bihar 3 seers 15 chitaks, against 3 seers 7 chitaks 2 kancha in 1894-95, and in Benares 4 seers 6 chitaks 1 kancha, against 3 seers 4 chitaks 2 kancha in the preceding year. These results are, however, below the average for the last 22 years in each case. In both Agencies the weather was somewhat unfavourable, but better than in the previous season. The worst results were in the districts north of the Ganges in the Bihar Agency, which suffered most from want of rain and where irrigation is defective, and in the trans-Gogra districts of the Benares Agency, which depend more upon rainfall than other districts, as there is less artificial irrigation. The best results were for

Outturn and sales.

Bihar in the Shahabad and Tehta Sub-Agencies, and in the Mirzapur and Mainpuri divisions in Benares. In a season like that of 1895-96, it is specially noticeable how much greater the produce is from irrigated than from unirrigated lands, and this largely explains the differences of outturn in different districts. In 1895-96 there were in all 45,041 chests of provision opium manufactured as against 35,953 chests in 1894-95, giving an increase of 9,088 chests. After deducting the amount that was required to make up the deficiency of the previous year, it appears that, in order to obtain the 39,000 chests of opium to be sold in 1897, it will be necessary to indent on next season's crop of Benares opium for 1,511 chests, while the Bihar outturn will leave a surplus of 1,848 chests. It is satisfactory that the quantity of Nepal opium delivered rose from 97 maunds to 248 maunds, and it is anticipated that if the season be favourable a far larger quantity will be brought in next year.

Owing to the dry seasons the opium obtained at both Agencies was of exceptionally high consistence, the average being 77·87° in Bihar and 73·96° in Benares. This involved considerable loss to Government—firstly, through the higher payments made to cultivators, and secondly, on account of the smaller outturn of cakes manufactured. The Board report that, on the suggestion of Mr. Tytler, the Bihar Agent is consulting the Factory Superintendent, Patna, on the point whether the consistence of the drug supplied cannot be regulated. There were 766lbs. of medical opium in cakes and 167 lbs. in powder manufactured during the year at the Patna Factory, and 33lbs. of morphia acetate were turned out at Ghazipur. During the year Government sanction was accorded to the improvements required to the Laboratory at the Ghazipur Factory, and the Government of India approved of the proposal to send the alkaloids to London for sale instead of selling them to a Bombay firm. The details of the arrangements to be made are now being considered by Government.

5. The purchase of Malwa opium was continued in 1895-96, 4,112 maunds being bought, of which 1,408 maunds were of special quality, as free from oil as practicable. It is reported that efforts are being made to remove oil from the ordinary Malwa drug, and that Malwa and factory opium are now being mixed together in equal proportions for the manufacture of excise opium. The Board expect that the objection to the Malwa cake will disappear when this blended opium gets to consumers. The purchase of Malwa opium involves a loss of revenue to Government, and the Government of India have stated that it is not intended to continue this system longer than is absolutely necessary.

6. The expenditure of the year in the Bihar Agency amounted to Rs. 92,76,235, against Rs. 85,68,522 in the previous year, while in the Benares Agency the expenditure was Rs. 1,37,88,793, against Rs. 1,00,86,889 in 1894-95. The increase, therefore, was Rs. 7,07,713 in Bihar and Rs. 37,01,904 in Benares, making a total increase of over 44 lakhs of rupees. This increase was chiefly due to the larger outturn of opium during the year. The average cost per maund of opium on the net expenditure was Rs. 264-3-7 in the Bihar and Rs. 264-4-7 in the Benares Agency, as compared with Rs. 266-13-8 and Rs. 272-15-11 respectively in 1894-95. The average cost per chest of opium was Rs. 461-14 in Bihar as against Rs. 456-1-9 in 1894-95, and Rs. 480-12-4 in Benares as against Rs. 484-15-2 in the preceding year.

7. It is reported that out of a total cultivation of 355,973 bighas, exclusive of failures, in the Bihar Agency, 281,904 were irrigated and 74,069 unirrigated; and out of a total area of 475,451 bighas in the Benares Agency, 460,301 were irrigated and 15,150 were unirrigated. In Bihar there was a noticeable increase of irrigated lands in Tehta and a decrease in Aliganj, while there was a heavy fall in the unirrigated area in Hajipur, the reason for which is not given by the Agent. In the Benares Agency there are only four divisions with unirrigated tracts, and nearly half of this area lies in the Gorakhpur division. There was a heavy increase in unirrigated lands in Gonda and Sitalpur, the causes of which are not explained. There were Rs. 38,805 advanced for wells in Bihar in 1895-96, against Rs. 17,923 in 1894-95, the increase being due to the

dry season. It is stated that 349 pukka and 3,943 kutchha wells were constructed, and 134 pukka wells repaired with the help of these advances. In Benares there were Rs. 13,063 advanced, against Rs. 8,202 in the preceding year, insufficient rainfall being the cause of the increase as in Bihar. There were 61 pukka and 1,671 kutchha wells constructed, and 177 pukka and 75 kutchha wells repaired. In both agencies the sums advanced for construction of wells were small. The Benares Agent mentions that in the Oudh division zamindars object to wells being sunk on their lands, as statutory tenants cannot be ejected without compensation for improvements. The Lieutenant-Governor would reiterate the remark made in last year's Resolution that the construction of pukka wells should be encouraged, as they form permanent improvements and are probably cheaper in the long run, and he would be glad to see larger amounts of money advanced annually for this purpose. The law, in the North-Western Provinces allows tenants at fixed rents and occupancy tenants and in Oudh and Bengal, all tenants to make wells without the consent of their landlords, where the landlords are unwilling to make them themselves, and this being so the objections of the landlords need not interfere with the extension of wells if the law is properly explained to the tenants.

8. There were 36,613 provision chests and 5,247 abkari chests made at the Patna Mill during the year, giving a total of 41,860, against 39,427 in the preceding year. All the provision chests were made out of mango wood, the cost being Rs. 2-5-3 per chest, compared with Rs. 2-6-11 in 1894-95.

9. The following statement shows the figures relating to the breaches of the opium law during the past two years:—

	Cases investi- gated.		Persons—						Fines—				Rewards to Informers.	
			Tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Imposed.		Realized.			
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bengal	1,065	833	1,390	975	1,145	848	187	131	Rs. 33,607	Rs. 26,467	Rs. 17,341	Rs. 17,332	Rs. 21,017	Rs. 20,226
North-Western Provinces	568	518	540	500	406	483	150	136	8,542	8,341	5,075	4,560	4,506	4,374

* Seven persons pending trial.

There were fewer cases investigated in both Agencies in 1895-96 than in 1894-95. The figures regarding fines show that, whereas the average fine per person convicted was Rs. 31 in Bengal, it was only Rs. 18 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and that the realisations of fines were much worse in the latter than in the former province. The Bihar Agent mentions an important case in which three men attempted to smuggle over a maund of an extract of opium from Nepal into the Panjab. They were convicted and sentenced—two men to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine each, and the third man to Rs. 100 fine. The Benares Agent mentions several cases of importance in which persons were convicted of illicit possession of opium, and also gives in detail an account of a case of opium smuggling from a Native State in which the accused was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

10. The asamiwar system was introduced experimentally into the three kothis of Barhi, Adapur, and Phulwari in Bihar during the year under report, under the supervision of Mr. A. G. Tytler, C.I.E. The result of this trial has been to show that, except in Barhi, the cultivators do not care for the Benares system in its integrity. An alternative scheme has been drawn up by Mr. Tytler, and the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the trial of this scheme from the 1st September 1896 in the three kothis of Aliganj.

11. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are tendered to Mr. Lyall (whose services the Government was sorry to lose) and to Mr. Grimley for their careful supervision of this important Department, and to Messrs. Wright and Grierson, the Agents, for their efficient management of their respective Agencies. Among the officers named as having done specially good service during the year are Messrs. Tytler, Drummond, Blair, Currie, Christian, Graham in the Bihar Agency, and Dr. Sedgefield, Messrs. Gregory, Levett-Yeatts, Pigot and Rai Gunga Charan Roy Bahadur in the Benares Agency.

12. Sir Alexander Mackenzie is glad to be in a position to announce that the prospects of promotion, pay and travelling allowances of the officers of the department will be considerably improved under a scheme recently sanctioned by the Government of India. New rules for admission to the Department are under consideration, and it is hoped that the field of recruitment will soon be considerably enlarged.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

IDENTIFICATION OF OLD OFFENDERS BY ANTHROPOMETRY AND FINGER IMPRESSIONS.

No. 1753J (Police).—The 23rd March 1897.—The following is published for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 2471, dated Calcutta, the 13th March 1897.

From—E. R. HENRY, Esq., c.s., Inspector-General of Police, L.P.,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

In continuation of previous reports (the numbers and dates of which are given in the margin), I have the honour to submit information regarding the working in this Province, during 1896, of the anthropometric system, and also regarding the progress made in elaborating a system of classifying impressions with a view to substituting identification by finger prints for anthropometry.

II. During the year, 2,101 persons were on arrest, treated as unidentified. By sustained enquiry, the local Police succeeded subsequently in recognizing 1,270 of them, leaving a balance of 831 persons unidentified, with whom Anthropometry had to deal.

The following table, which gives statistics for three years, shows that the success achieved has been progressive, and that the figures compare favourably with those submitted for Provincial France by Monsr. A. Bertillon, to the Fourth International Congress of Criminal Anthropology held at Geneva in August 1896:—

Year.	Total number of cases in which identity established by Anthropometry.	Number in column 2 referred by Bengal districts.	Total number of persons in Bengal districts whose identity local Police failed to ascertain.	Percentage of success from Bengal districts (column 4 to column 3).	Percentage of success, with females, juveniles, and non-British subjects excluded from total of column 4.	Number of cases identified by the Paris Bureau on reference from French Provinces.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1894	163	112	336	31	37	138	
1895	207	163	561	26	31.4	151	
1896	334	271	831	33	44.2	...	

The figures in column 2 for 1896 include 69 cases identified for the Calcutta Police, 27 for Assam, 1 for Burma, and 1 for the North-Western Provinces.

The figures of column 5 are arrived at by deducting females and juveniles who are not liable to measurement, and non-British subjects belonging to States where anthropometry has not been introduced, from the totals of column 4 for the purpose of calculating the percentage. In 1896, there were 14 females, 53 juveniles, and 103 non-British subjects.

III. These statistics may be relied upon, as much care is taken at the Central Office to guard against bogus identifications. In three cases—one from Mymensingh and two from Nadia—references were made to the Central Office regarding men actually residents of these districts, the explanation offered being that, although the identity of the suspects was known, it was thought, as they were of wandering habits, that they might have been convicted in distant places, intimation not having been sent to their native districts. Of the 334 persons identified, 109 were ascertained to have given correct names and addresses. As pointed out last year, such information, until tested, is of no value, as criminals, to defeat enquiries, occasionally give the names and addresses of persons other than themselves. This information might have been verified by calling witnesses, a tedious and expensive process, which was rendered unnecessary by the testimony afforded by the anthropometric data. When the cases came to trial, the evidence required by law as to the fact of

previous criminality and identity had of course to be produced by the local Police, who, from the information supplied by the Central Office, knew where to seek for it.

IV. This outturn justifies the opinion that the anthropometric system is being worked on sound lines and effectively, since, by means of it, 4 out of every possible 10 cases were identified, some of the identifications being from areas not in any way under the departmental control of the Bengal Police Office, as Assam, the North-Western Provinces, Burma, the Calcutta Police.

V. Satisfactory as are these results, longer experience has convinced me that it is possible to substitute, with gain of power and saving of expense, labour and time, a system of identification by finger impressions only, not supplemented by measurements. The difficulties experienced during the last two years in devising an effective system of classifying have at length been overcome. A statement in parallel columns of the strong and weak points of either system will illustrate the advantages claimed.

Anthropometry.

1st.—Instruments are costly, liable to get out of order, and not easily replaced.

2nd.—Measurers have to be put through a somewhat lengthy course of instruction and must be possessed of sufficient education to understand the significance of the figures of the decimal scale.

3rd.—The "Personal Equation" error, due to negligence or want of skill on the part of the measurer in taking, reading or transcribing figured results, must always remain a probable source of failure.

4th.—Recording measurements occupies much time, as each measurement is taken three several times and the mean only accepted. Marks and scars are noted, and this necessitates the body being exposed. High caste measurers express repugnance at having to touch the feet of low caste men, and the persons measured object to the uncomfortable positions into which they are forced.

5th.—Search in the almirahs is particularly onerous, because allowance must be made for the "Personal Equation" error. For instance, when a card with Length of Head 18.4 is received, it is necessary to assume that the measurer may have gone wrong within 2 millimetres either in excess or defect, and search accordingly is made between 18.6 and 18.2, but the former comes under limit "Long" and the latter under limit "Medium"; i.e., different pigeon-holes have to be examined. Similar allowance has to be made in respect of the other five measurements, with the result that on an average, nine pigeon-holes must be searched, the process, now that our Criminal Record consists of about 30,000 cards, occupying over one hour.

6th.—The strongest feature is the excellence of the system of primary classification, whereby roll-cards are distributed amongst 729 pigeon-holes. In this country, owing to there being little variation in the pigmentation of the iris of the eye, or in the colour of the hair, secondary classification upon the data we possess presents many difficulties.

Identification by finger prints.

1st.—Accessories needed, a piece of tin and some printer's ink, are inexpensive and procurable everywhere.

2nd.—Any person, whether educated or not, after half an hour's practice, can take legible finger impressions.

3rd.—As impressions are self-signatures free from all possible errors of observation and transcription, the "Personal Equation" error may be wholly left out of account.

4th.—The impressions of the ten digits can be taken in one quarter of the time needed for measuring. No record of marks and scars is needed, consequently the subject has not to divest himself of his clothes. High caste men do not object to taking finger impressions; even *pardanishin* ladies now give a thumb impression when admitting before a Registrar, the execution of deeds.

5th.—Search is comparatively rapid. By the aid of rigid definitions transitional cases have been wholly eliminated, and search consequently has to be made under one classification number only, and not under several. With criminal records of similar volume, search amongst finger impressions would be manifold more rapid and, according to my experience, more certain.

6th.—An arrangement similar in principle to the Bertillon system, only more exhaustive, has been devised, whereby finger impressions are, in primary classification, rapidly subdivided amongst 1,024 pigeon-holes, and wherever there is accumulation, effective means of secondary classification have been worked out.

Anthropometry.

7th.—It has been claimed that the probability of all six measurements of two different persons agreeing is so small, that a fraction with a denominator of five figures would be required to express it arithmetically. The assertion would be correct if no allowance had to be made for the "Personal Equation" error, but in practice such allowance (i.e., from 4 to 6 millimetres) is and must be made, and, as coincidences in measurement have occurred, no positive deductions from measurements as to identity can be deemed safe.

Identification by finger prints.

7th.—Each of the ten impressions taken has its own individual "minute peculiarities," which can be observed and described. If for purposes of establishing identity, a couple of minute peculiarities in each impression on a card under search, are selected, sought for, and found in a duplicate, the probability that the impressions on the card under search, and on the duplicate, are those of the same person, is of a higher degree than that which, to most minds, ordinarily represents certainty.

VI. We have ready classified over 8,000 sets of finger impressions with about 600 duplicates, so the materials for subjecting the system to severe tests are ample. If it answers these tests, there will remain no room for doubt that identification by finger impressions must, owing to its inherent advantages, supersede anthropometry everywhere in this country, and also in Europe, and the subject consequently is of more than provincial interest. I venture, therefore, to ask that the Government of India be moved to appoint a small independent Committee to enquire into and report upon the system. Since the beginning of the present year, anthropometric data are no longer taken for permanent record in Bengal. Unidentified persons are being measured as before, so that the existing anthropometric criminal record may be utilized, but the finger impressions only, and not the measurements of new convicts, are being taken.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 694/Stats.—The following is published for general information.

M. FIRCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during March 1897.

Stock in hand as compiled on—

NAME OF MATA.	1st week of Mar. 1897.	2nd week of Feb. 1897.	3rd week of Feb. 1897.	4th week of Feb. 1897.	1st week of Mar. 1897.	2nd week of Mar. 1897.	3rd week of Mar. 1897.	4th week of Mar. 1897.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balinghatta	5,74,000	2,20,000	2,55,000	4,00,000	4,25,000	5,27,000	6,57,000	5,74,000
Ultadanga	59,000	8,400	12,000	15,000	20,100	20,900	22,200	24,500
Chitpur, Golasbari, Kmartuly, Hatkola, and Culpi Ghat...	6,05,800	1,00,600	1,10,500	1,11,700	1,22,700	1,30,200	1,35,700	1,45,200
Pahuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	5,000	3,600	4,300	2,700	3,400	4,000	3,100	2,800
Tollygunge, Uchela, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	2,67,300	1,48,500	1,30,500	1,43,500	1,38,100	1,51,000	1,42,400	1,23,700
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkrishnapur	.....	72,600	79,600	68,500	85,200	89,700	1,00,200	76,300
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore	15,241	7,203	11,127	9,747	16,910	7,286	10,350	12,524
Total	20,28,341	10,50,902	10,93,027	12,41,447	13,02,410	14,20,086	14,62,650	14,49,024
On Railway premises on both sides of the river†	15,249 (on 3rd Mar. 1896).	1,16,447 (on 30th Jan. 1897).	73,529 (on 7th Feb. 1897).	51,335 (on 14th Feb. 1897).	97,954 (on 21st Feb. 1897).	27,874 (on 28th Feb. 1897).	3,08,022 (on 7th Mar. 1897).	1,66,267 (on 20th Mar. 1897).
On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	43,350 (1st to 3rd Mar. 1896).	68,377 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	48,804 (6th to 8th Feb. 1897).	1,09,140 (13th to 16th Feb. 1897).	41,490 (20th to 22nd Feb. 1897).	51,635 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897).	37,680 (8th to 8th Mar. 1897).	30,560 (20th to 22nd Mar. 1897).
By Canal returns	71,508 (1st to 3rd Mar. 1896).	1,36,091 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	83,546 (6th to 8th Feb. 1897).	45,951 (13th to 16th Feb. 1897).	45,506 (20th to 22nd Feb. 1897).	56,324 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897).	29,550 (8th to 8th Mar. 1897).	24,604 (20th to 22nd Mar. 1897).
Grand Total of Stocks	21,56,448	18,71,817	12,98,908	14,47,873	14,87,360	15,55,919	16,27,902	16,70,465

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.

† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.

‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.

§ Estimated as a constant quantity.

M. FIRCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA
IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 699 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 23rd March 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 14th March 1896 and 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

		8TH TO 14TH MARCH			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Owts.</i>	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Owts.</i>	<i>Mds.</i>
From Foreign Ports	...	...	...	...	...
" Indian "	...	84,887	1,15,540	243,264	3,81,109
Total	...	84,887	1,15,540	243,264	3,81,109
<i>Exports.</i>					
To Foreign Ports	...	216,358	2,94,487	65,074	88,578
" Indian "	...	84,752	1,16,357	5,678	7,728
Total	...	301,110	4,09,844	70,752	96,301

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period last year:—

		8TH TO 14TH MARCH			
		1896.		1897.	
1		2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>		<i>Owts.</i>	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Owts.</i>	<i>Mds.</i>
Rice	...	54,549	74,247	197,640	2,69,010
Paddy	...	28,616	32,144	32,454	44,178
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...
Gram and pulses	...	6,722	9,149	9,183	12,499
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	...	...	...	8,987	5,427
Total	...	84,887	1,15,540	243,264	3,81,109

During the week under report, rice continued to be imported in large quantities from Burma, namely, 171,214 cwts., against 188,209 cwts. in the week ending 7th March 1897. The only other ports from which rice was imported into Calcutta were Balasore and Chandbali, but the shipments from those places showed a heavy falling off in comparison with those in the corresponding period of last year. Rangoon supplied 9,548 cwts. of paddy, which accounts for the increase shown under this head. The improvement under gram and pulses and miscellaneous food-grains was due to larger despatches from the Madras ports and from Rangoon.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the second week of March 1897 is compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896:—

1	8TH TO 14TH MARCH			
	1896.		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food grains.</i>				
Rice	278,302	3,78,800	64,572	87,889
Paddy	2,889	3,932	...	...
Wheat	488	664	265	361
Gram and pulses	19,431	26,448	4,945	6,731
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	.....	.....	870	1,320
Total ...	301,110	4,09,844	70,752	96,301

The total quantity of rice exported to foreign ports fell off from 208,024 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year to 63,894 cwts. during the week under report. The exports in the preceding week were 120,039 cwts. There was a heavy decline in the quantities sent to Ceylon, namely, 7,412 cwts., against 110,055 cwts. in the preceding year; the increase in exports to Muscat and Persia amounted to 24,822 cwts. and 8,676 cwts. respectively, while Natal received 11,232 cwts. against nil in 1896. To the United Kingdom, Germany and Aden, to which large exports were made during the corresponding period of 1896, there were no exports at all. The decrease under gram and pulses was due to the cessation of exports to the United Kingdom.

With the coast ports there was practically no trade in food-grains. The consignments of rice fell off from 75,278 cwts. to a merely nominal figure (678 cwts.), and those of gram and pulses from 7,056 cwts. to 3,839 cwts. in comparison with the corresponding week of 1896.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 14th March 1896 and 1897.

PORTS.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>From Indian Ports.</i>		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Madras	Madras { 1896 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ..	.....	.....	.....	276	1,841	2,116
	Coconada { 1896 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ..	.....	.....	.....	1,302	591	1,893
	Calingapatam { 1896 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ..	.....	.....	.....	10	1,555	1,565
Borneo	Rangeon { 1896 ..	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
	{ 1897 ..	142,336	9,548	.....	1,752	.....	153,636
	Moulmein { 1896 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ..	18,101	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,101
	Akyab { 1896 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ..	10,777	17,754	.....	.....	.....	28,531
Balasore	Balasore { 1896 ..	12,104	3,100	.....	.....	.....	15,204
	{ 1897 ..	8,804	2,168	.....	.....	.....	5,969
	Chandball { 1896 ..	42,445	20,516	.....	6,718	.....	69,679
	{ 1897 ..	22,622	2,987	.....	5,844	.....	31,453
	Total Indian Ports { 1896 ..	54,549	33,616	.....	6,722	.....	94,887
	{ 1897 ..	197,640	32,454	.....	9,183	3,987	243,264
From Foreign Ports { 1896 ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ 1897 ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS { 1896 ..		54,549	33,616	.....	6,722	.....	94,887
{ 1897 ..		197,640	32,454	.....	9,183	3,987	243,264

Statement No. II, showing the Reports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 14th March 1896 and 1897.

Ports.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	58,196	...	...	10,648	...	68,837
Germany	{ Hamburg	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	8,008	...	...	...	...	8,008
		{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	13,012	...	...	...	...	13,012
	{ Bremen	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	1,001	...	...	...	...	1,001
		{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	11,332	...	...	780	...	11,962
Holland	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	10,492	...	...	...	...	10,492
Natal	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	8,760	...	...	...	...	8,760
Aden	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	38,682	...	...	...	...	38,682
Arabia—Muscat	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	110,056	980	...	1,377	...	112,362
Ceylon	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	7,412	...	...	163	...	7,576
China—Hongkong	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	7	...	...	14	...	21
Persia	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	2,992	...	...	...	...	2,992
Straits Settlements	...	{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	11,688	...	...	...	...	11,688
		{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	507	...	29	342	...	878
		{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	74	...	74	213	...	287
Total Foreign Ports ...				{ 1896 ... 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
				204,024	980	29	12,375	...	216,368
				63,894	...	74	1,106	...	65,074

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
To Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	...	...	{ 1896 1897	58,710 22	...	8,721	...	57,458
	Madras	...	{ 1896 1897	...	...	1,465 493	...	1,465 1,290
	Badagara	...	{ 1896 1897	6,702	...	...	...	6,702
	Calicut	...	{ 1896 1897	6,666	...	...	...	6,665 293
	Calingapatam	...	{ 1896 1897	...	...	...	...	...
	Cannanore	...	{ 1896 1897	1,742	...	...	...	1,742
Madras	Cocconada	...	{ 1896 1897	...	...	...	...	...
	Cochin	...	{ 1896 1897	...	...	...	...	...
	Negapatam	...	{ 1896 1897	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponani	...	{ 1896 1897	1,437	...	...	...	1,437
	Tellicherry	...	{ 1896 1897	5,897	...	...	...	5,897
	Vizagapatam	...	{ 1896 1897	9	...	...	...	9
	Rangoon	...	{ 1896 1897	537 615	...	454 183	1,923 2,519	2,314 3,647
	Akyab	...	{ 1896 1897	20 4	...	...	243 133	263 137
	Kyauk Pyoo	...	{ 1896 1897	...	...	...	...	...
	Moulmein	...	{ 1896 1897	...	...	...	91 44	91 44
	Sandoway	...	{ 1896 1897	...	...	...	6	6
Shanghai	...	...	{ 1896 1897	...	...	...	61 43	61 43
Malacca	Batavia	...	{ 1896 1897	...	...	...	...	...
	Chandbali	...	{ 1896 1897	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Indian Ports	...	{ 1896 1897	75,278 678	1,959	459 191	7,053 3,539	84,762 5,878
	GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.	...	{ 1896 1897	278,302 64,572	2,889	488 235	19,431 4,945	301,110 70,702

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 693 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 13th March 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 23,47,187 maunds. The destination of 21,86,269 maunds is specified. About seven-tenths of this quantity (15,17,677) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, a little more than one-seventh (3,36,917 maunds) to stations in Bengal, and the rest (3,31,675 maunds) to other provinces.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 23rd March 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chitpur, Kidderpur Docks and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 13th March 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hooghly.</i>				
Tarakeswar ...	243	...	...	...
Chandernagore ...	6	...	...	...
Dasghora ...	2	...	...	...
Pandua ...	4	...	...	...
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...
Total ...	272	...	...	...
<i>Burdwan.</i>				
Memari ...	58	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	95	62	...	104
Raniganj ...	1,460	940	884	855
Sitarampur ...	10	...	...	...
Ghuskara ...	103	...	...	...
Total ...	1,780	1,002	884	459
<i>Birbhum.</i>				
Bolpur ...	2	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	3	...	...	...
<i>Nadia.</i>				
Chuadanga ...	353	...	...	...
Kushtia ...	343	742	...	...
Alamdanga ...	...	888	...	...
Total ...	696	1,630	...	...
<i>Murshidabad.</i>				
Azimganj ...	157	154	483	...
Total - <i>Rangpur.</i>	157	154	482	...
Kurigram ...	...	...	109	...
Lalmousir Hat ...	55	...	...	...
Total ...	55	...	109	...
Cooch Behar ...	755	377	376	375
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>				
Haldihari ...	...	...	176	...
Jalpaiguri ...	892	...	...	765
Ranishai ...	...	781	...	882
Mal Bazar ...	...	...	...	394
Total ...	892	781	176	1,531
<i>Darjeeling.</i>				
Ghoom ...	...	...	176	...
Darjeeling ...	382	346	...	201
Total ...	382	346	176	201
<i>Pabna.</i>				
Serajganj ...	...	...	...	172
Total ...	...	...	...	172
TOTAL OF BENGAL	4,442	4,240	1,658	2,738

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>				
Giridih ...	750	876	...	275
Total ...	750	876	...	275
<i>Mandhum.</i>				
Parukha ...	22	...	...	...
Bulrampur ...	5	...	...	...
Barakar ...	8	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...
<i>Singbhum.</i>				
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR ...	812	876	...	275
BIHAR.				
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>				
Maharajpur Ghat ...	...	872	...	...
Pakour ...	...	6	...	...
Sahibganj ...	880	1,878	758	1,195
Baidyanath ...	2	...	...	...
Total ...	882	2,256	758	1,195
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>				
Pirpainti ...	...	...	...	378
Ghoga ...	...	870	746	878
Bhagalpur ...	764	...	...	378
Total ...	764	870	746	1,184
<i>Monghyr.</i>				
Lakhisarai ...	888	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	882	...	...	378
Garhara ...	2,288	377	...	...
Tegra ...	746	...	...	...
Begamsarai ...	871	...	...	...
Total ...	4,155	877	...	378
<i>Patna.</i>				
Khasbhrupur ...	...	...	...	771
Barh ...	1,548	876	...	1,147
Patna ...	12,781	22,465	2,984	1,500
Bankipore ...	1,491	...	...	...
Digha Ghat ...	2,376	1,880	1,514	377
Sadispur ...	375	...	377	...
Bihta ...	1,211	126	...	...
Mokameh ...	...	758	...	1,587
Dinapur ...	...	875	...	...
Total ...	19,782	25,987	4,876	5,882
<i>Gaya.</i>				
Gaya ...	...	1,475	...	1,501

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 19th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
BIHAR—conold.				
<i>Shahabad.</i>	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Raghunathpur ...	...	874	886	...
Arrah ...	1,129	870	877	...
Buxar ...	1,518	2,664	...	375
Dumraon ...	879	1,117	876	...
Total ...	3,020	4,525	1,180	375
<i>Darbhanga.</i>				
Tamaria ...	...	...	877	...
Semastipur ...	...	3,133	744	1,501
Dalsingh Sarai ...	874	878	...	380
Darbhanga ...	8,169	3,791	878	4,165
Kamtaul ...	1,104	...	...	...
Total ...	9,647	7,802	1,499	6,046
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>				
Kanti ...	...	748	...	...
Matipur ...	1,022	...	...	...
Dholi ...	1,115	404	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	8,843	9,986	7,146	6,085
Bhagwanpur ...	22	...	...	383
Sitamarhi ...	882	...	...	752
Hajipur ...	...	1,554	892	2,237
Total ...	9,384	12,702	7,538	9,457
<i>Champaran.</i>				
Macei ...	1,018	...	...	881
Segowli ...	1,410	...	...	...
Jindara ...	6,735	3,417	1,874	...
Bettiah ...	5,727	11,007	1,484	12,347
Para ...	507	...	...	378
Motihari ...	...	1,137	876	3,007
Total ...	15,397	15,561	3,734	16,113
<i>Saran.</i>				
Dighwara ...	...	...	871	...
Ekma ...	...	2,314	1,499	...
Chapra ...	4,112	12,030	5,355	5,280
Goldenganj ...	2	...	...	...
Baronda ...	872	876	750	...
Savan ...	16,409	34,235	5,036	10,662
Revelganj ...	10,784	8,262	4,608	4,968
Total ...	31,679	57,217	17,619	20,910
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	94,210	1,27,772	37,908	62,491
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	99,464	1,32,388	39,561	65,504
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH.				
<i>Ghasipur District.</i>				
Dildarnagar ...	1,868	3,440	755	335
Guhmer ...	305	...	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	5,852	2,632	873	...
Total ...	7,585	6,072	1,128	335

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
NORTH-WESTERN PROV. INCES AND OUDH— contd.				
<i>Benares District.</i>				
Zamania ...	1,809	1,875	378	2,261
Sakaldiha ...	2,273	761	...	...
Mogulsarai ...	879	...	...	...
Benares Cantonment ...	26,811	23,471	5,655	7,163
Total ...	31,832	26,107	6,033	9,424
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>				
Chaurichaura ...	...	2,098	...	...
Tahsil Deoria ...	1,510	1,130	378	...
Gorakhpur ...	2,304	1,520	...	374
Sahjanwa ...	773	1,528	...	378
Total ...	4,587	7,177	376	750
<i>Basti District.</i>				
Khalilabad ...	...	378	...	...
Basti ...	1,938	6,413	...	782
Uska Bazar ...	1,146	1,869	...	...
Total ...	3,079	8,600	...	782
<i>Gonda District.</i>				
Gonda ...	1,485	8,625	1,863	1,506
Other places ...	1,153	6,764	749	878
Total ...	2,638	15,399	2,612	1,883
<i>Baraich District.</i>				
Baraich ...	...	754	376	378
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>				
Abraura Road ...	1,505	5,653	1,502	752
Chunar ...	823	378	...	...
Mirzapur ...	22,465	17,473	1,908	1,896
Gainpura ...	383	384	...	...
Total ...	25,176	23,888	3,410	2,648
<i>Allahabad District.</i>				
Karchana ...	...	...	...	370
Naini ...	...	370	...	...
Manwari ...	878	755	...	...
Jaara ...	876	2,652	376	2,268
Mija Road ...	15,747	21,899	8,397	7,168
Nahwai ...	1,519	...	...	378
Allahabad ...	48,693	56,477	7,389	7,202
Bharwari ...	7,819	6,029	1,900	378
Sirathu ...	4,551	5,673	2,261	1,879
Shikarpur ...	763	...	374	...
Other places ...	876	...	...	...
Total ...	80,212	93,855	15,697	19,838

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 18th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fatehpur District.</i>				
Bahrampur ...	...	...	1,123	392
Khaga ...	...	1,510	376	1,517
Bindki ...	14,387	21,270	4,202	1,135
Total ...	14,387	22,780	5,701	3,044
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>				
Cawnpore City ...	93,071	1,38,222	15,806	20,727
<i>Etawah District.</i>				
Phaphund ...	2,643	3,024	378	1,517
Bharthna ...	388	378	...	...
Etawah ...	19,017	14,860	1,948	2,257
Jasawantnagar ...	3,014	2,279	1,121	378
Total ...	25,062	20,041	3,447	4,152
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>				
Farukhabad ...	...	373	380	...
Kanauj ...	381	...	...	...
Total ...	381	373	380	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>				
Kaurara ...	3,782	1,535	378	750
Shakohabad ...	1,966	1,137	753	1,127
Total ...	5,748	2,672	1,129	1,877
<i>Agra District.</i>				
Firozabad ...	12,015	4,238	2,309	2,738
Agra ...	20,578	13,522	3,032	9,084
Total ...	32,593	17,760	5,340	11,822
<i>Sitapur District.</i>				
Sitapur ...	379	3,022	1,508	752
<i>Muttra District.</i>				
Kosi ...	...	...	...	378
Muttra ...	2,331	1,997	1,501	378
Total ...	2,331	1,997	1,501	756
<i>Allyghur District.</i>				
Harduaganj ...	...	...	...	378
Sikandra Rao ...	758	...	...	...
Hattrass ...	21,567	8,797	4,478	8,808
Allyghur ...	6,414	1,815	1,177	755
Total ...	28,834	10,012	5,655	9,941
<i>Bulandshahr District.</i>				
Ohola ...	...	...	386	...
Secundrabad ...	...	747	376	374
Khurja ...	5,308	3,326	1,180	1,506
Dihai ...	756	756	370	...
Total ...	6,064	5,329	2,290	1,880

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH—contd.				
<i>Meerut District.</i>				
Ghaziabad ...	566	1,512	...	1,143
Meerut ...	6,861	15,778	4,685	1,189
Total ...	7,417	17,291	4,685	2,232
<i>Banda District.</i>				
Banda ...	1,187	5,868	375	3,480
Bargarb ...	742	1,507	1,620	...
Manikpur ...	384	1,129	...	876
Kurwi ...	1,145	6,465	3,402	1,144
Total ...	3,458	14,767	5,297	4,982
<i>Moradabad District.</i>				
Khanth ...	...	374	...	...
Moradabad ...	...	4,910	2,623	881
Chundowai ...	782	15,416	3,326	756
Total ...	782	20,700	6,919	1,187
<i>Azimgarh District.</i>				
Shahganj ...	7,558	7,522	...	378
<i>Bareilly District.</i>				
Aonla ...	1,510	3,885	1,508	749
Bareilly ...	2,711	26,524	6,787	4,909
Total ...	4,221	30,669	8,210	5,658
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>				
Jaunpur ...	14,496	25,241	1,503	2,625
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>				
Shajehanpur ...	4,180	7,175	8,792	2,260
Tilhar ...	5,061	7,907	1,915	1,143
Aujhi ...	2,684	4,199	1,888	1,189
Total ...	11,925	19,281	7,596	4,542
<i>Eta District.</i>				
Kashganj ...	754	...	879	878
<i>Lucknow District.</i>				
Lucknow ...	17,199	27,988	12,516	9,797
Alamnagar ...	7,976	9,894	6,040	6,427
Kakori ...	1,491	774	875	880
Malihabad ...	754	...	...	...
Total ...	27,420	38,656	19,931	16,904
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>				
Pilibhit ...	...	1,510	...	...
<i>Saharanpur District.</i>				
Saharanpur ...	...	379	878	1,497

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEE.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 18th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— conold.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>				
Radhauli	1,188	7,585	1,518	752
Fyzabad	9,146	81,402	1,497	3,764
Ajodhya	762	8,026	...	...
Goswanganj ... ..	...	789	...	...
Total	11,041	42,802	3,010	4,516
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>				
Akbarpur	1,150	8,008	...	762
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>				
Bahramghat ... ..	...	...	1,138	...
Duryahad ... ..	...	376	...	...
Bara Banki	3,415	8,416	3,416	768
Safdaraganj	8,795	17,267	9,126	4,528
Total	12,210	21,061	13,675	5,281
<i>Hardai District.</i>				
Balamau ... ..	...	755	...	...
Hardai	6,104	10,709	1,189	1,138
Baghauli	6,488	4,143	3,000	1,189
Sandila	1,138	1,123	2,273	749
Total	12,785	16,724	6,412	3,021
<i>Bijnor District.</i>				
Dhampur ... ..	...	3,017	1,129	380
Nagina ... ..	...	2,261	1,133	1,130
Najibabad ... ..	...	2,200	1,526	1,125
Bijnor ... ..	...	1,124	...	...
Total ... ..	...	8,602	3,788	2,635
<i>Jhansi District.</i>				
Jhansi ... ..	...	1,510	376	...
<i>Lalitpur District.</i>				
Lalitpur ... ..	...	755	...	370
<i>Kheri District.</i>				
Lakshmipur ... ..	...	378	377	1,133
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>				
Mahoba	899	3,034	1,124	409
<i>Dohra Dun District.</i>				
Hardwar ... ..	...	...	...	378
<i>Jalaun District.</i>				
Kalpi ... ..	...	...	...	732
<i>Garhwal District.</i>				
Haldwani ... ..	...	...	...	377
Other places	14,099	10,580	10,625	11,186
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	4,93,124	6,50,271	1,64,569	1,70,718

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
PANJAB.				
<i>Amritsur District.</i>				
Amritsur ...	...	740	...	...
<i>Delhi District.</i>				
Delhi ...	89,817	63,298	8,280	16,911
<i>Jullundur District.</i>				
Jullundur City ...	8	...	...	...
<i>Umballa District.</i>				
Umballa City ...	402	5,755	765	764
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>				
Faraknagar ...	...	378	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	752	...	876
Bewari ...	12,795	18,118	5,277	8,831
Total ...	12,795	19,248	5,277	9,207
Other places ...	12,187	80,867	5,004	1,445
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	65,204	1,19,908	19,316	28,327
CENTRAL PROVINCES.				
Behora Road ...	...	2,278	375	...
Katni ...	...	2,614	1,900	1,139
Jubbulpur ...	...	14,294	1,892	4,180
Peparia ...	...	2,257	1,492	1,126
Kareli ...	...	3,398	747	754
Nagpur ...	...	3,057	378	766
Other places ...	1,145	8,736	4,918	4,401
Total ...	1,145	36,629	11,697	12,836
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.				
Dholpur ...	...	1,126	...	...
Ajmere ...	...	876	...	382
Sutna ...	3,098	8,807	1,502	2,270
Mhow ...	147	1,148	...	...
Ulwar ...	392	760	763	1,583
Indore ...	750	756	...	...
Jeypore ...	378	763	...	...
Bawal ...	278	877	...	...
Härphulpur ...	283	766	...	765
Other places ...	...	3,459	1,128	1,584
Total ...	5,824	27,838	3,383	6,835
Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5
BERAR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Malkapur	26	...	...	...
Khamgaon	66	881	...	...
Akola	58	656	...	...
Amraoti	66	1,120	...	...
Total	211	2,168	...	...
Unspecified places ...	15,820	44,902	4,799	8,047
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,80,870	10,43,880	2,48,825	2,91,762
ABSTRACT.				
Total of Bengal ...	4,442	4,240	1,658	2,738
" " Bihar ...	94,210	1,27,772	37,908	62,491
" " Chota Nagpur ...	812	876	...	275
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4,92,124	6,59,271	1,64,569	1,70,713
" " the Panjab ...	66,204	1,10,908	19,316	28,327
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India ...	5,524	17,838	3,388	6,835
" " Central Provinces ...	1,145	36,629	11,697	12,836
" " Hyderabad ...	878	778	...	...
" " Berar ...	211	2,168	...	...
" " Unspecified places...	15,820	44,902	4,799	8,047
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,810	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,68,170	10,43,880	2,48,825	2,91,762

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 22nd March 1897.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather cloudy. *Rabi* harvest nearly over. Sugarcane still being pressed. Rain wanted for ploughing. Fodder sufficient. Water getting scarce in some villages. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. a.	Srs. a.	
Sadar	10 0	to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kaina	...	...	...	11 0
Katwa	...	...	10 15	to 11 2
Raniganj	...	...	...	10 2

Birbhum.—75 rain registered at Sadar on the night of 21st instant. Weather hot. Price of common rice at Sadar 9½ seers, and at Rampur Hat 10½ seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 1·07. Weather cloudy from the 20th instant with occasional storms. The rain has facilitated ploughing. Harvesting of wheat going on. Pressing of sugarcane continues in places. Water insufficient in a few places. Fodder everywhere sufficient. Common rice selling at Bankura 11 seers, and Vishnupur 11½ seer per rupee.

Midnapore.—No rain. Weather rather unsettled. Prospect of indigo not good. Plantation of sugarcane going on. Wheat and barley are being cut in Garhbetta. *Boro* is being sown in Binpur and Gopiballavpur. *Til* is still being sown. Cattle-disease reported from Keshpur, Binpur, Dantun, Benapura, Ramnagar, and Chandrakona. Fodder sufficient except in Chandrakona and water except in Garhbetta. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	11	} per rupee.
Contai	12 to 14	
Tamluk	11½	
Ghatal	11½ to 12½	

Hooghly.—A shower of rain on the night of 21st instant. *Boro* doing well in some places. Common rice sells from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospect of *rabi* not good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·06. Weather warmer with cloud. Prospects of crops poor. Ploughing is going on, but more rain is wanted. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. a.		
Sadar	9 to 11	0	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	10 0
Basirhat	...	...	...	10 8
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	10 10

Nadia.—Rainfall nil. Rain urgently needed for ploughing of lands for *aus*. Harvesting of *rabi* crops almost over. Water-supply generally deficient. Fodder insufficient in places. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is ■ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	...	5,416	844	597	6,857
Dependants	...	...	15	59	1,665	1,739
Otherwise relieved	...	...	1,015	4,463	1,329	6,807
Test-workers	...	...	406	Nil	■	414
Total						15,817

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather hot and at times cloudy. Harvesting of *rabi* still continues. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Indigo doing fairly well, but mulberry has suffered greatly from want of rain. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	...	...	10		} per rupee.
Kandi	...	...	10½		
Jangipar	...	...	10		

Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th instant, Sadar and Kandi subdivisions—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	...	...	2,616	10	152	2,808

Jessore.—Weather hot, comparatively dry, and cloudy for three days. Storm on night of 21st, with a shower of rain lasting for a few minutes. Rainfall at Jessore 21, Jhenida 01. This will do some good to cultivation, but more is urgently wanted for *till*. *Boro* doing well. Fodder available except in Chowgacha and Keshabpur thanas. Water scarce in places. Cattle-disease reported from Bangaon. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Jessore	10 to 10½	} per rupee.
Jhenida	...	...	...	9½
Magura	...	...	...	10 to 10½
Narail	...	...	...	10 to 10½
Bangaon	...	...	...	10 to 11

Khulna.—No rain. Weather hot. Prospect of *boro* fair, but rain needed urgently. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Khulna	...	...	...	10 to 12	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	12	
Satkhira	...	...	...	9½	

Relief wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee. Fodder available. Water scarce. Numbers employed on fourteen relief-works—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	1,292	Nil	122	1,414
Otherwise relieved	...	669	1,956	1,176	3,701
				Total	5,115

Rajahmahi.—No rain. Transplantation of *boro* paddy over. Sowing of jute and *bhadoi* going on slowly. *Till* has commenced to be sown in some places. Fodder available. Scarcity of drinking-water reported from Nauhatta outpost. Price of common rice ranges between 8 and 11 seers per rupee. Three test-relief works open. Numbers on Saturday, 20th March—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	...	899	Nil	18	917

Price of rice at relief-works, 8 to 9½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* rice and jute. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 10 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Weather seasonable. *Betri* plants are withering for want of rain, and its cultivation is retarded in many places for want of moisture. A few showers of rain have fallen to-day (22½"), which may do some good to the crop. Drinking-water drying up in places. Fodder-supply fair. Average price of common rice, 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Hills—Wheat and barley coming to perfection; *phaphur* and potatoes being harvested; *bhutta* being planted. Terai—Ploughing for *bhadoi* dhan, and jute going on. Price of coarse rice:—

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	7 to 8	} per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	9 to 10	

Bhutta, 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Sowing of *aus* going on. Lands mostly prepared for *aus* and jute. Rain wanted. Cutting of tobacco commenced. Common rice selling at 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient except in the Kurigram subdivision.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather warm and cloudy. Sowing of jute and *aus* in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at head-quarters 10½ seers, and in the interior from 9 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 84. Weather hot and partially cloudy. No change in prospects of standing crops. Common rice sells at 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder plentiful. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	...	170	Nil	38	208

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Prospects of standing crops fair. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Want of drinking-water in some parts. Price of common rice 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 40. Weather cloudy with stormy wind. *Aus* and jute sowings commencing. The recent rain will improve *boro* crop. Cattle-disease reported from Sadar and Netrokona. Price of common rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather hot. Rain wanted very badly. Price of common rice 9 to 11 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient, but want of water beginning to be felt.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar '55. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops poor. Common *aman* rice selling at 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar '07, Brahmanbaria '1. Occasional clouds with wind. Nights still cool. Prospects of *rabi* crops good in north of district. Want of water reported from many places in Chaudpur. Price of rice—

	Srs. c.	Srs. c.
Sadar	...	9 8 to 11 0
Brahmanbaria	...	10 0 to 12 0
Chandpur	...	10 0 to 11 8

per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall this morning (22nd) at Sadar '62. State of standing crops not good. Fodder and water not sufficient. Price of common rice 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall '44. Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. Prospects not good. More rain wanted. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 10 seers per rupee. Sporadic cattle-disease continues.

Patna.—No rain. *Rabi* crops being harvested and threshed. Tobacco, poppy plants, and *rakar* being out and dried. Sugarcane and millets doing well. Fodder and water for sufficient. Prices rising slightly in Barh. Price of common rice at Patna 10½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relieved in poor-houses	40	15	12	67
Otherwise relieved	3	3	Nil	6
Total	...	...	...	73

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of *rabi* nearly finished. Outturn very good. Price of common rice at Sadar, 9 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—No rain. Sugarcane plantation finished. *Rabi* harvest in progress. Collection of opium nearly over. Fodder for cattle in Bhabua not sufficient. Price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee at Bhabua and 9½ seers at Arrah. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhabua—				
Relief-workers	1,668	1,831	990	4,489
Dependants	Nil	Nil	902	902
Relieved in poor-houses and kitchens	164	62	46	272
Otherwise relieved	2,255	6,351	3,882	13,088
Sasaram—				
Relieved in poor-houses	38	14	6	58
Otherwise relieved	5	25	4	34
Arrah—				
Relieved in poor-houses	35	16	6	57
Dehri—				
Relieved in kitchens	23	11	37	71
Total	...	...	...	18,971

Saran.—Slight rain fell on Sunday (21st) night. *Rabi* harvesting in progress. Sugarcane and *cheneu* being sown. Famine wage fixed by barley at 13 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers	914	1,040	1,304	3,258
Relieved in poor-houses	23	25	19	72
Otherwise relieved	1,459	6,056	1,278	8,793
Siwan subdivision—				
Relief-workers	460	909	513	1,882
Relieved in poor-houses	12	20	14	46
Otherwise relieved	642	2,024	559	3,225
Gopalganj subdivision—				
Relief-workers	2,159	2,365	2,584	7,108
Otherwise relieved	1,804	5,254	2,661	9,719
Total	...	...	...	34,103

Private relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hatwa—				
Relief-workers	1,400	1,283	1,108	3,789
Relieved in poor-houses	114	94	90	298
Otherwise relieved	44	138	70	252
Maujha—				
Relieved in poor-houses	5	7	13	25
Otherwise relieved	99	27	Nil	126

Champaran.—Heavy rain to-day (22nd) in places of no value to *rabi*, but giving moisture in many places for indigo sowings, and probably saving much opium which was drying up. General effect not yet fully ascertained. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

Sadar subdivision—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	19,897	13,225	8,872	41,894
Dependants	205	297	1,947	2,449
Relieved in poor-houses	78	62	51	191
Otherwise relieved	6,058	13,803	10,466	30,327
Bertiah subdivision—				
Relief-workers	34,342	32,760	14,965	82,067
Dependants	147	273	4,217	4,637
Relieved in poor-houses	125	60	42	227
Otherwise relieved	5,003	9,547	6,427	20,977
Total				182,869

Last week's figures were incorrect. Total on works was 128,713, not 142,186, making total relieved 191,913.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects good. *Rabi* harvesting in progress. Prices are—Burma rice 9 seers, country rice 9 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 10½ seers, barley 14 seers, gram 11 seers, *rahar* 13 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

Sadar subdivision—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	5,389	1,435	1,151	7,975
Dependants	17	23	219	259
Relieved in poor-houses	47	16	15	78
Otherwise relieved	1,916	3,943	2,084	7,943
Hajipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers	1,270	1,249	887	3,406
Relieved in poor-houses	3	2	2	7
Otherwise relieved	185	633	86	904
Sitamarhi subdivision—				
Relief-workers	1,693	895	435	3,023
Dependants	22	97	862	781
Relieved in poor-houses	91	70	98	257
Otherwise relieved	3,615	6,913	6,053	16,581
Total				41,214

Darbhanga.—58 rain to-day (22nd) at Sadar. Harvesting of *rabi* in progress. Common rice selling at 9 seers and *makai* seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

Sadar subdivision—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	...	...	...
Dependants	...	...	...	...
Relieved in poor-houses	...	...	...	...
Otherwise relieved	...	...	...	...
Madhubani subdivision—				
Relief-workers	8,638	8,834	3,079	17,551
Dependants	...	...	...	...
Relieved in poor-houses	16	3	2	21
Otherwise relieved	3,794	12,002	5,947	21,743
Samastipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers	1,589	1,305	292	3,186
Relieved in poor-houses	11	6	2	19
Otherwise relieved	303	671	529	1,503
Test-workers	48	80	41	169
Total				

Monghyr.—No rain. Cloudy accompanied with thunderstorms. *Rabi* prospects good. Harvesting continues. Indigo sowings not yet over. Paddy sowing commenced. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai. Sufficient fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.	
Monghyr	...	...	...	8½ to 10 0	} per rupee.
Begusarai	...	...	...	8 15	
Janui	...	...	...	8 to 9 0	

Bhagalpur.—Weather seasonable and healthy. It is raining to-day (22nd). *Rabi* harvest now in full progress all over the district. Gathering of *phalguni makhua* crop has commenced in Banka; outturn expected to be fair. *Alang* sowing completed in North Bhagalpur, and ploughing for *bhadai* sowing commenced. Fodder scanty in one thana of Banka subdivision. Water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from some parts of Banka and Supaul. Owing apparently to *rabi* harvest the prices of grains have slightly fallen in some parts of the district. Price of common rice:—

				Srs. c.	
Sadar	9 4	} per rupee.
Banka	...	...	...	9 6
Supaul	...	...	...	10 0
Madhipura	...	...	...	10 12

Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Madhipura subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	2,757	2,477	1,303	6,542
Dependants ...	1	4	395	400
Otherwise relieved	413	1,149	720	2,282
Supaul subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	3,582	2,946	1,045	7,573
Dependants ...	NR	Nil	354	354
Otherwise relieved	217	523	136	876
Total				18,027

Purnea.—Rainfall 88. Harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced in places. Indigo being sown. Rain needed for *bhadai* and jute sowings. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	9	} per rupee.
Kishanganj	...	...	...	9½	
Araria	...	...	...	11	

Malda.—Weather cloudy. Harvesting of wheat continues. Rain wanted for sowing of *aus* and jute. Failure of mango crop anticipated. Rice selling at 8½ to 10 seers per rupee. Some cases of cattle-disease.

Sonthal Parganas.—Storm with rain (75) last night. Cloudy weather unfavourable to *makhua*, which was falling and promising well. *Rabi* harvest proceeding; outturn fair. Fodder and water beginning to fail. Price of rice 8 to 11 seers, and of *mains* 11 to 13 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

Jamtara—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	6,350	4,986	3,083	14,429
Dependants ...	511	697	493	1,701
Otherwise relieved	41	83	1	125
Total				16,255

Cuttack.—

Puri.—

Balasore.—No rain. Ploughing going on in parts. *Sarad* rice being threshed. Harvesting of *dalua* crop commenced. Sugarcane being pressed. Prices of rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 12 and 14-seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Fodder scarce, and anthrax, fever and pox among cattle continue. Matters in Khondmals satisfactory. Price of coarse rice 15 to 16 seers per rupee in both subdivisions. No special demand for labour.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 40. The cloudy weather and rainfall have seriously affected the prospect of *makhua*. It may recover with bright sunshine. *Rabi* has done well.

Poppy is a good crop. Sugarcane promising. Price of rice 8 to 10½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	924	742	520	2,186
Fed at kitchens	80	60	100	240
Cotton workers	...	...	...	600
Total	...	...	...	3,026

Lohardaga.—Rainfall 31. Ploughing continues. State of *teea dhan* and prospect of *mahua* continue favourable. Rice sells at Ranchi 8 seers, and in the interior from 8 to 12 seers per rupee. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamanu.—Weather clear and bright up to Saturday afternoon; since then very stormy and wet. Weather seriously damaging to *rabi* and *mahua*. The extent of damage not yet ascertained, but the general impression is that more than half *mahua* is lost. Prices slightly improved. Rice getting scarce in the district; only 339½ maunds of bounty Burma rice imported. Cattle-disease reported from some places. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	832	502	237	1,571
Otherwise relieved	386	630	190	1,206
Total	...	...	...	2,777

Manbhum.—Rainfall 24 on 22nd. Weather cool. *Mahua* being gathered, and being somewhat injured by wet weather. Kinderpest reported from thanas Purulia, Raghunathpur, and Chandil. Fodder and water sufficient at present. Common rice sells at Sadar 10 seers, and at Gobindpur 9 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient at present.—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	1,395	979	237	2,611
Dependants	40	66	66	172
Gratuitous relief	748	1,615	1,326	3,689
Total	...	...	...	6,472

Singhbhum.—Rain on Saturday night. Rice plentiful. Price of rice 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There were scattered, and in some places heavy, showers, accompanied by high winds, in many districts on the 21st and 22nd instant. These showers have done good to the spring crops, and have facilitated the ploughing and sowing of the autumn crops. It is said to have done some damage to the *mahua* crop in Chota Nagpur. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops is in active progress, and the collection of opium is nearly finished. The pressing of sugarcane still continues. The supply of fodder is still generally sufficient, but water is getting scanty in many parts of Bengal Proper. Prices show but little change during the week. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 11 to 12½ seers, Pabna (common rice) 9 to 10 seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (common rice at Bhabua) 8½ seers, Saran (barley) 13 seers, Champaran (Indian-corn) not reported, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (Indian-corn) 11 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 10 and 10½ seers.

The numbers on relief on Saturday, 20th March, were —

Nadia	15,817
Murshidabad	2,808
Khulna	5,115
Rajshahi	917
Pabna	208
Patna	73
Shahabad	18,971
Saran	34,103
Champaran	182,869
Muzaffarpur	41,214
Darbhanga	44,192 (figures incomplete).
Bhagalpur	18,027
Sonthal Parganas	16,255
Puri	...
Hazaribagh	2,426
Palamanu	2,777
Manbhum	6,472

Total , against 483,609 in the previous week.

This total is distributed as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	98,258	74,603	41,464	214,325
Dependants ...	958	1,516	10,920	13,394
Relieved in poor-houses ...	688	371	313	1,372
Otherwise relieved ...	31,134	77,715	44,991	153,840
Test-workers ...	6,468	1,811	1,014	9,313

Private relief—

Relief-works—

Darbhanga Raj ...	1,400	1,283	1,106	3,789
Hatwa ...				

Gratuitous relief—

Darbhanga Raj ...	158	232	160	550
Hatwa ...	104	34	13	151
Manjha ...				

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 23rd March, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of November 1886.

Whence imported.	RICE AND PADDY.				FOOD-GRAINS.				FIBRE PRODUCTS.				OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags, †	Lined.	Mustard seed.	Refined.	Unrefined.						Manufactured.	Unmanufactured.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.																		Mds.	Mds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
Bengal.																							
Burdwan	45,142	22,228	61,433	62	3,940	31	70,584	562	17,013	7,335	783												
Birbhum	10,854	67,676	10,854		3,039		19,503	4,165	4,165	4,083													
Medinipur	2,790	29,277	3,210		3,071		8,281	3,461	3,461	3,461													
Hooghly	1,58,381	4,940	1,58,381		3,293		3,293	1,517,799	344,227	1,798													
24 Parganas	8,102	62	8,102		45		8,102	2,80,420	784,873	1,798													
Malda	6,104	62	6,104		7,041		7,041	1,79,014	21,157	1,080													
Murshidabad	2,359	62	2,359		6,647		6,647	43,692	21,157	2,586													
Howrah		320			329		329	17,027	779	603													
Chingai			218					51,063	175	3,203													
Rajshahi			5,942					99,625	605														
Dumraon	5,081							51,063	181,830														
Faridkot								1,34,106	12,075														
Faridkot	3,376		2,870					2,12,351	11,251														
Barasat	8,5		855					65,469	179														
Purnea	7,507	540	7,805		4,090		12,004	6,73,071	2,169,227	810													
Cooch Behar								2,33,298	8,223														
Dacca					8,831		8,831	2,33,298	8,223														
Murshidabad					674		674	1,34,106	1,245														
Faridkot					14,523		14,523	3,99,133	6,394														
Faridkot	16,414		16,414		1,649		1,649	8,120	10,081														
Faridkot								35,634	245														
Nadiali	567	1,295	667					1,130															
Outgong			173					6,914															
Total of Bengal	6,21,193	1,24,943	6,96,273	11,521	2,08,844	11,403	9,94,984	31,40,329	3,633,375	47,421	23,778	65,637	4,600	1,108	21,92,373	9,917	5,982	27,147	29,538	2,405			
Bihar.																							
Patna																							
Gaya																							
Shahabad																							
Seem																							
Champan																							
Munshiganj																							
Barhanga																							
Monohar																							
Wazirpur																							
Purnea																							
Malda																							
Bondal Parganas																							
Total of Bihar	294		291	23,119	39,546	28,103	91,092	1,33,470	27,180	35,109	23,148												

* One maul of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence Imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.										Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton raw.	Silk raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Refined.						Unrefined.	Manufactured.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
ORISSA.																					
Cuttack ..	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Balasore ..	802	1,324	1,434	...	...	...	1,434	877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Orissa ..	1,26,066	23,776	1,49,841	...	24,949	...	1,44,398	7,116	9,850	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTHER NAGPUR.																					
Hazratnagar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shingbhum ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Other Nagpur ..	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Orissa Nagpur.	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Supplies from the Provinces under the Administration of Bengal.	7,42,588	1,55,043	8,44,806	97,829	3,53,368	31,707	13,47,338	33,37,343	8,068,366	1,44,331	75,996	87,234	4,850	1,323	33,39,700	12,008	68,393	53,037	4,344		
ORISSA PROVINCES.																					
Assam ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ..	1,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports in November ..	7,38,329	1,10,105	8,48,434	1,20,636	3,53,364	69,675	14,34,037	50,15,304	2,070,136	1,07,315	1,40,073	1,39,600	1,94,303	1,326	20,81,890	39,570	35,240	66,975	24,250	5,273	
	7,93,371	46,100	8,39,471	3,34,771	3,06,741	45,253	13,77,417	49,65,128	2,077,073	1,06,945	1,03,597	9,32,033	84,316	1,678			1,50,374	66,033	20,751	4,064	

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 33 seers of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of November 1896 was as follows:—

FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
															Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
the ports.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
... ..	39,634	30	39,664	...	47,680	778	48,458	...	1,719,650	...	5,544	3,867	...	...	814	95	...	...
... ..	1,408	...	1,408	113	9,984	118	11,160	...	1,008,080	...	...	40	...	190	30	...	...	...
... ..	1,384	...	1,384	799	8,807	7,910	19,900	440	1,507,810	...	...	118	180	18	1,411	853	11,026	...
... ..	1,305	...	1,305	103	8,178	...	3,783	...	180,800	...	...	1	6	3	1,808	835	1,867	...
... ..	45,835	30	45,865	1,108	68,616	8,494	1,22,417	440	3,907,640	...	5,544	3,045	393	210	5,399	1,815	13,398	...
... ..	48,800	...	48,800	...	3,798	...	47,088	14,44,168	1,648,350	94,460	30	3,35,579	1,173	377	...	...	...	...
... ..	3,14,088	...	3,14,088	1,399	38,961	4,400	3,53,983	7,71,480	12,303,440	98,731	27,533	10,871	30,243	868	...	323	3,141	...
... ..	3,67,446	...	3,67,446	1,398	37,679	4,400	4,01,013	33,77,384	13,921,914	1,90,800	27,573	3,33,250	21,458	968	...	333	3,141	...
Total (1896)	4,01,831	30	4,01,861	2,307	1,06,585	12,984	5,23,434	22,18,078	17,850,444	1,90,800	36,117	3,35,303	21,731	1,184	6,298	3,134	14,536	...
... ..	7,74,000	1,745	7,75,745	18,412	1,73,730	18,711	9,80,013	20,00,268	16,120,431	1,38,337	1,002	3,25,080	19,679	1,971	5,138	1,238	5,703	1,500

III.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of November 1896.

BY ROUTE.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
... ..	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
... ..	4,52,304	93,534	11,108	1,35,680	1,647	11,37,734	1,000,960	30,778	33,967	329	5,036	39	...	...	10,233	26	2,581	26,536
... ..	49,127	6,670	114	4,417	1,548	7,70,247	6,670	1,368	33,338	1,31,694	128	83	...	...	1,530	...	39	1,050
... ..	61,879	17,379	64,843	44,106	36,965	1,43,663	32,746	1,14,583	26,133	1,015	67,667	619	33,27,132	33,433	...	...	10,744	2,720
... ..	16,581	340	169	1,34,180	89	13,44,541	1,305,010	11,743	6,445	35,273	223	619	16	1,076	993	4,106	17,364	...
... ..	46,253	10,632	655	1,695	...	2,04,363	80,600	68	...	...	227	...	3,200	...	1,703	7,280	8,200	1,703
... ..	1,67,837	34,847	24,058	73,085	20,328	12,484	11,661	469	8,130	1,385	11,408	...	32,486	1	29,068	38,334	450	5,430
Total (1896)	7,79,808	1,65,103	1,00,033	2,33,304	59,276	30,15,304	3,076,130	1,07,815	1,40,973	1,80,000	1,04,805	1,136	33,03,830	36,671	33,240	30,970	34,240	5,273
... ..	7,03,873	60,760	2,34,771	3,06,741	46,363	40,66,138	3,077,078	1,39,645	1,50,507	3,33,683	64,314	1,578	...	...	1,03,374	46,027	30,761	4,064

IV.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of November 1896 :—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.					European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
BERGAL.								ORISSA.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	2,36,803	2,363	849	1,793	27,600	5,585	43,053	Cuttack	...	60	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	1,10,400	2,715	145	1,160	18,710	2,028	27,230	Balasore	73,700	...	322	4,540	2,348	11,504
Midnapore	4,01,392	...	3,092	...	22,903	1,135	13,580	Total of Orissa	73,700	60	322	4,540	2,348	11,504
Hugli	1,75,978	7,043	450	29	1,008	6,933	45,384	CHOTA NAGPUR.						
24 Parganas	2,10,537	3,530	557	14	10,286	70,003	18,304	Hazaribagh	39,635	2,040	...	279	5,194	240
Medinipur	4,31,819	...	2,059	321	21,885	4,296	65,847	Manbhum	61,477	392	35	2,245	24,881	2,394
Jaypurdabad	1,34,374	2,822	49	210	18,453	1,302	21,015	Singbhum	43,201	733	43	180	8,905	117
Jessore	1,45,356	...	1,548	...	14,733	2,000	15,083	Total of Chota Nagpur	1,45,213	4,067	70	2,739	35,304	2,670
Khulna	1,20,430	...	172	4	8,008	2,006	20,000	Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal						
Rajshahi	2,25,433	...	60	143	8,008	2,006	20,000		85,01,962	33,997	14,000	90,257	6,31,577	1,92,910
Dinajpur	1,00,237	...	...	...	8,008	1,302	15,083	OTHER PROVINCES.						
Jaipur	1,15,553	...	...	...	7,151	1,825	2,830	Assam	11,50,743	77	1,970	...	43,118	14,394
Darjeeling	87,255	...	134	252	6,327	3,921	2,830	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	21,44,157	37,172	1,875	572	24,511	34,700
Bangpur	3,15,322	...	107	255	15,407	3,076	3,500	Punjab	6,88,913	1,323	267	40	...	10,300
Boara	2,07,394	...	...	...	4,112	850	16,555	Central Provinces	68,857	833	463	119	...	19,394
Patna	1,30,147	...	289	40	25,766	23,843	2,465	Rajputana and Central India	40,189	302	19	...	...	67
Patna	2,25,433	...	104	...	742	80	20	Bihar	577	...	...	...	...	20
Cooch Behar	5,19,876	...	1,041	0	22,766	20,003	2,200	Nizam's Territory	307	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	2,37,026	...	178	...	21,822	7,473	6,405	Bombay	1,541	204	...	...	...	...
Myradsigh	1,57,179	...	827	308	34,024	8,946	21,805	Madras	2,440	36	64	66	...	5,000
Faridpur	3,20,473	...	885	...	8,180	3,870	4,300	Burma	1,03,063	2,300	638	1,447	...	151
Duckinugga	1,11,502	...	306	...	7,000	100	3,800	Sind	157	...	...	...	...	...
Tippura	60,393	...	457	...	6,000	0	3,800	Other places	34,714	11,222	31	11,297	...	...
Chittagong	22,597	...	230	...	6,000	0	3,800	Grand Total of Ex-ports in Nov. 1896	1,27,58,005	78,387	19,597	33,653	7,01,507	3,77,180
Total of Bengal	49,17,384	15,763	13,024	5,414	3,70,932	2,45,313	340,341	Grand Total of Ex-ports in Nov. 1895	1,20,54,478	90,876	33,364	38,648	5,84,537	3,31,000
BIHAR.														
Patna	2,80,459	1,909	316	563	19,916	0,316	80,144							
Gaya	1,42,861	2,862	7	380	10,702	316	12,985							
Shahabad	3,36,123	4,723	9	292	21,512	568	29,020							
Baran	5,13,055	...	...	...	21,778	1,181	22,915							
Champanan	4,13,017	...	...	...	14,133	1,751	11,410							
Muzaffarpur	2,92,193	...	...	...	20,570	3,071	21,195							
Barhanga	3,75,801	...	...	...	31,453	3,193	32,380							
Monohar	3,89,803	...	...	...	19,663	1,448	21,301							
Ranchipur	3,09,229	...	18	...	17,818	1,053	12,355							
Barhanga	2,43,542	147	...	...	4,821	41	5,713							
Malda	1,18	...	159	...	20,414	2,530	21,763							
South Parganas	1,73,430	582	73	2,408	...	...	...				
Total of Bihar	33,85,601	11,101	682	7,587	2,19,923	20,191	419,181							

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of November 1896 was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
From Foreign Ports—						
United Kingdom	Rs. 1,04,74,914	Rs. 12,330	Mds. 2,12,530	Mds. 34,074		
Other Foreign ports	84,047	270	...	...
Total of Foreign Trade	1,05,42,961	12,900	2,12,530	34,074		
From Indian Ports—						
Bombay	64,910	4,31,969	15,381	65,147		
Madras	...	10,900	...	20,365		
Burma	12,070	...	5	...		
Other Indian ports	...	500	19	12,78,025		
Total of Interport Trade	76,980	4,55,062	15,405	13,78,137		
Grand Total of Im-ports in Nov. 1896	1,06,10,941	4,56,062	15,405	13,80,517		
Grand Total of Im-ports in Nov. 1895	1,31,16,619	2,13,003	15,948	10,67,069		

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of November 1896 :—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTE—	By country boats	River steamers	East Indian Railway	Eastern Bengal State Railway	Road	Sea
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats	3,00,600	6,700	1,221	...	1,73,450	37,191
River steamers	15,67,348	77	4,608	30	71,003	1,24,191
East Indian Railway	60,00,707	63,297	3,712	13,981	3,63,008	1,00,343
Eastern Bengal State Railway	33,00,798	...	3,035	2,274	83,044	68,800
Road	3,32,485	3,880	655	7	3,004	7,004
Sea	2,31,727	15,413	1,308	17,306	2,303	17,504
Grand Total of Exports in November 1896	1,37,88,095	78,537	19,607	33,658	7,01,507	3,77,180
Grand Total of Exports in November 1895	1,20,54,478	90,876	23,364	32,640	6,88,336	3,31,000

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 19th March 1897.

M. FURUKAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of February and the first fortnight of March in 1897, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of February and March in 1896, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 23rd March 1897.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

Districts.	1897.			1896.		
	15th February.	28th February.	15th March.	15th February.	28th February.	15th March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Common Rice—						
Burdwan ...	11 0	11 0	10 8	16 8	15 0	16 8
Birbhum ...	9 0 to 9 12	9 12	9 12	17 4	16 8	16 8
Bankura ...	11 4	11 8	11 4	18 12	18 12	17 0
Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 8	19 8	19 4
Hooghly ...	9 0	9 8	9 8	11 12	11 12	12 0
Howrah ...	9 8	10 8	10 0	16 0	15 4	15 4
24 Parganas ...	11 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	14 8
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Nadia ...	9 2	9 9	9 11	14 8	15 7	15 7
Murshidabad ...	10 8	10 2	9 8	16 0	15 0	16 0
Jessore ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Khulna ...	11 6	12 12	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Rajshahi ...	9 12	10 2	9 12	15 12	16 2	15 12
Dinajpur ...	9 8	10 3	10 3	17 0	17 0	18 0
Jalpaiguri ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	17 0
Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	13 0	13 0
Rangpur ...	10 8	10 0	8 8	16 0	14 0	15 8
Rogra ...	10 2	10 14	10 8	17 4	17 4	16 0
Pabna ...	10 0	10 8	10 0	16 0	16 8	16 8
Dacca ...	10 8	10 0	10 0	13 4	13 8	13 4
Mymensingh ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Faridpur ...	9 12	10 0	9 12	14 8	14 0	14 0
Backergunge ...	10 8	10 4	11 0	13 8	13 8	13 8
Tippura ...	10 10	11 2	10 8	13 0	15 0	14 0
Noakhali ...	10 0	10 8	8 8	14 0	14 8	15 0
Chittagong ...	9 4	9 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Patna ...	10 8	10 0	10 8	18 8	18 8	18 8
Gaya ...	9 8	9 4	8 12	16 0	16 8	16 4
Shahabad ...	10 0 and 11 0	9 8 and 9 12	9 4 and 9 8	18 0	18 0	18 0
Saran ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 8
Champanan ...	9 8	9 4	8 8 and 9 4	18 8	18 0	18 0
Muzaffarpur ...	9 0	8 8	9 0	16 0	16 8	15 8
Darbhanga ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 11	19 11	18 8
Monghyr ...	9 8	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 8
Bhagalpur ...	10 12	10 2	9 8	18 4	18 4	17 10
Purnea ...	9 8	10 0	9 8	19 0	20 0	20 0
Malda ...	10 8	9 8	9 0	16 8	17 0	17 0
Senthal Parganas ...	10 12	10 4	10 4	16 8	16 8	16 0
Cuttack ...	11 12	11 12	12 8	23 0	23 0	23 0
Balasore ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Puri ...	13 2	11 12	11 12	24 0	23 10	23 10
Hasaribagh ...	9 0	9 0	9 8	14 8	14 8	14 4
Lohardaga ...	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 4	8 0 to 8 8	14 0	14 0	14 0
Palaman ...	8 7	8 7	8 7	14 10	14 10	14 10
Manbhum ...	10 0 to 10 8	10 0 to 10 8	10 0 to 10 8	15 0 to 16 0	15 4 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0
Singbhum ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0

Districts.	1897.			1896.		
	15th February.	28th February.	15th March.	15th February.	28th February.	15th March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WHEAT—	S. CR.	S. CR.	S. CR.	S. CR.	S. CR.	S. CR.
Patna ...	8 0 and 9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0 and 12 0	11 0 and 12 0	12 0 and 12 0
Gaya ...	7 8 8 0	8 0 8 8	9 12 8 8	10 0	12 8	11 8 11 0
Shahabad ...	and 9 0	and 9 0	and 10 0	11 0	11 0	and 12 0
Saran ...	8 8	8 8	9 10	10 8	10 8	10 8
Champaran ...	8 1½	7 12	8 0	10 8	11 8	10 8
Muzaffarpur ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	11 0
Darbhanga ...	7 0	6 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	11 0
Monghyr ...	8 4	8 8	8 0	12 0	(Old) 11 0 (New) 15 0	(Old) 11 0 (New) 15 0
Bhagalpur ...	8 14	8 14	8 12	12 10	12 10	12 10
Purnea ...	11 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—						
Patna ...	12 8	11 8	.....	27 0	27 0	27 0
Gaya ...	10 8	10 8	.....	22 0	21 4	21 4
Shahabad ...	11 0 and 11 8	11 4	11 0	23 0	23 0	22 0
Saran ...	10 4	10 8	10 10	25 0	24 8	25 0
Champaran ...	10 11½	10 8	9 12	25 8	26 0	26 0
Muzaffarpur ...	10 0	10 8	10 8	25 0	24 0	26 0
Darbhanga ...	10 0	9 4	.....	28 7	28 7	28 0
Monghyr ...	11 8	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 8	24 8
Bhagalpur ...	12 0	11 8	11 4	25 4	25 4	25 4
Purnea ...	.....	.....	.....	23 0	24 0	24 0
Southal Parganas ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	25 0
Hazaribagh ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Lohardaga ...	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	20 0
Palamau ...	9 9	9 9	10 2	18 7	18 0	18 0
Manbhum ...	15 0	13 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Singbhum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCS.

COMMON RICE—						
Jaunpur ...	9 12	9 12	7 0	10 0	12 8	12 8
Gorakpur ...	8 12	8 9	8 8	14 14	15 6	14 4
Mirzapur ...	7 12	8 6	8 7	18 0	13 0	No report.
Benares ...	8 6	8 6	8 1½	12 11½	13 5	12 8
Ghazipur ...	9 4	9 4	9 4	13 8	13 8	13 8
Ballia ...	10 0	9 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	14 0
WHEAT—						
Jaunpur ...	7 12	7 12	9 8	11 0	12 0	12 0
Gorakpur ...	8 9	8 2	10 1	9 14	12 10	12 1
Mirzapur ...	8 9	8 1	8 9	10 8	10 0	No report.
Benares ...	7 12	7 11	9 2	10 9	10 2½	10 4½
Ghazipur ...	8 8	9 8	9 0	9 4	11 4	12 8
Ballia ...	9 0	8 12	9 0	10 11	9 0	12 0

ARUN.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 4th March 1897:—

	Week of report.	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1896.
	S. CR.	S. CR.	S. CR.
CACMAN—			
Janiganj Bazar	8 11	9 11	12 4
Hallakandi	9 0	9 0	14 14
STILNET—			
Kasi Bazar	10 8	10 8	12 4
Chhatak Bazar	10 0	10 0	12 0
Sunamganj	10 0	9 0	12 0
Habiganj	10 0	10 0	11 8
Karimganj	9 0	8 0	11 0
Maulvi	10 0	10 0	14 0

PRICES-CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE HEAD-QUARTERS
STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE
FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH MARCH 1907.

PRICES CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE															
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHHOL (Sorghum Vulgare)			
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.

BENGAL.

Burdwan Division.	District.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.		S. Ch.	
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.
1	Burdwan	9 8	9 8	12 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	12 4	10 8	13 0	16 8	...	...	...	...
2	Birbhum	7 8	8 0	12 12	...	...	...	8 8	7 8	12 12	9 12	9 12	16 8	...	...	...	...
3	Bankura	9 0	9 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 4	11 8	17 0	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	16 0	11 0	11 0	19 4	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	9 8	9 0	11 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	...	...	...	...
6	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 4	10 0	10 8	15 4	...	...	...	...
7	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...
8	Calcutta	8 0	8 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	16 0	6 8	6 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 12	11 12	...	...
9	Nadia	9 5	9 5	15 7	...	...	22 13	6 15	6 11	7 4	9 11	9 9	15 7	...	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad	9 8	10 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	8 0	8 8	11 0	9 8	10 2	16 0	...	...	...	...
11	Jessore	8 0	7 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...
12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 4	13 0	11 0	12 12	16 0	...	...	...	...
13	Rajshahi	9 0	10 2	16 8	14 4	13 8	20 0	7 8	8 4	19 8	9 12	10 2	15 12	...	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur	8 0	8 0	10 10	...	...	...	8 4	7-12-4	12 0	10-8-1	10-8-1	18 0	...	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri	8 0	8 8	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 8	5 8	6 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	...	...	...	...
17	Rangpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	15 8	...	...	...	...
18	Bogra	8 10	7 8	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	10 8	10 14	15 0	...	...	...	...
19	Fabaa	9 0	9 0	18 12	16 0	15 0	24 0	8 0	6 0	6 12	10 0	10 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
20	Dacca	8 0	8 4	11 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	11 8	10 0	10 0	13 4	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	7 0	7 0	9 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
22	Faridpur	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	9 12	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...
23	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	10 4	13 8	...	...	...	...

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatoh), Katwa 10 seers (karkatoh), and Raniganj 10½ seers (panga).
- B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
- C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
- D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 6½ seers (panga), Tamuk 10 seers, and Chhatra 2 chittaks.
- E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10 seers and Jahannabad 9 seers (panga).
- F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
- G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers, Baramat 8½ seers, not reported, and Baduria 20 seers 10 chittaks.
- H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Balundurkhali) 10½ seers (panga), Chundanga 9 seers (panga), Mohorpur 10 seers (karkatoh), and Ranaghat 10½ seers (crushed).
- I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Kandi 11 seers, Jangipur not reported.

KANGNI OR KON.
ITALIAN MILLET.
(Setaria italica.)

JOWAR : SURAG.
(Dactyloctenium)

Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.
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S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S.

...	12 8	12 0	12
...	9 0	9 12	15
...	10 0	10 0	17
...	11 0	10 0	13
...	8 0	8 0	14
...	10 0	9 8 11 0	

...	...	...	10 0	9 0	12
8 0	8 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	14
...	...	...	13 14	12 8	19
...	...	...	14 0	13 8	22
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11

...	...	...	13 14	12 12	19
...	...	...	10 0	9 8	13
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	13
...	...	...	7 8	8 1	12
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16

...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13
...	...	...	13 0	...	20
...	...	...	9 4	8 5	18

Head-quarters Station Bazaars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th March 1897.

[illegible]

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Jashida** 6 seers 1 chitak, **Magura** 8 seers 11 chitaks, **Narail** 8 seers 11 chitaks, and **Bangson** 9 seers 2 chitaks.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Bagerhat** 9 seers and **Sakbhira** 11 seers.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (pangs) per rupee are:—**Nator** 8½ seers and **Naungon** 8 seers.

In **Alipur** **Duara** the retail price of salt is 6 seers per rupee.

At **Kursong** the retail price of salt is 8 seers (pangs), and **Siliguri** 9 seers per rupee.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Galbaida** 5 seers, **Kurigram** 6 seers, and **Nilphamari** 9 seers.

At **Shirganj** the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Madanganj** 11 seers, **Manikganj** 9 seers, **Munshirhat** 10 seers 10½ chitaks, and **Mirkadam** 10 seers 10½ chitaks.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Kishorganj** 9 seers 6 chitaks, **Jamalpur** 8 seers 6 chitaks, **Kagnari** 8 seers, and **Netrokona** 8 seers.

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Madaripur** 10 seers (crushed) and **Goalundo** 8½ seers (pangs).

In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—**Pirojpur** 8 seers, **Bhola** 8 seers, and **Patachhal** 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE															
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			RICE, CHITTA.			
DISTRICTS.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Number.																	
BENGAL—continued.																	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippera	7 4	7 4	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	11 2	14 0	...	...
	25	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	13 0	9 8	10 8	15 0	...	...
	26	Chittagong	6 8	6 4	10 14	...	...	...	9 0	6 4	11 0	10 0	9 8	13 0	...	...
BIHAR.																	
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	10 0	10 0	12 0 and 13 0	...	12 0	25 0	10 0	9 8	12 0	10 8	10 0	18 8	12 0	12 0	
	28	Gaya	9 12	8 0	11 8	12 4	11 0	21 0	6 12	8 8	10 0	8 12	9 4	16 4	10 12	11 0	
	29	Shahabad	8 8 and 10 0	8 0 and 9 0	11 0 and 12 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	8 0 and 9 0	8 12 and 9 0	8 0	9 4 and 9 8	9 8 and 9 12	18 0	...	...
	30	Saran	9 10	8 8	10 8	12 8	12 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	16 8	...	...
	31	Champaran	8 0	7 12	10 8	13 0	...	30 0	6 4	6 4	8 8	Local 8 8 Burma 9 4	9 4	18 0	...	...
	32	Munawarpur	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 8	15 8	...	...
	33	Darbhanga	6 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 5	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	8 0	8 8	Old 11 0 New 15 0	11 8	11 8	24 0	6 8	6 0	9 8	8 0	9 0	14 8	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur	8 12	8 14	12 10	12 8	12 10	22 11	8 8	8 14	13 14	9 8	10 2	17 10	...	...
	36	Portea (Kasba)	10 0	9 8	16 0	...	...	28 0	8 8	9 0	16 0	9 8	10 0	20 0	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	...	12 8	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	12 8	9 0	9 8	17 0	...	...
	38	Southal Pargana.	7 8	7 12	10 11	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	10 4	10 4	16 0	...	...
ORISSA.																	
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	8 6	7 4	11 13	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	13 2	12 8	11 13	23 0	...	...
	40	Balasore	10 0	10 0	16 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...
	41	Puri	6 9	6 9	7 12	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 13	11 13	11 13	23 10	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	8 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	6 0	6 8	8 8	8 8	9 0	14 4	...	...
	43	Lohardaga	5 8 to 7 12	5 12 to 7 12	6 8 to 11 0	...	...	...	7 0 to 7 8	7 0 to 7 8	12 0	8 0 to 8 8	8 8 to 9 4	14 0	...	...
	44	Palamu	8 7	8 7	13 15	16 14	10 2	20 4	7 5	7 5	11 4	8 7	8 7	14 10	...	...
	45	Manbhum	9 0	9 8	12 0	...	...	20 0	9 8	8 0 to 8 8	14 4	10 0 to 10 8	10 0 to 10 8	16 0	...	...
46	Singbhum	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...

- (7. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Brahmanbaria 8 seers and Chandpur 9 seers,
 V. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.
 W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
 X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Barh 10 seers, Bihar 10 seers, and Dinapore 10 seers 2 chittaks.
 Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 9½ seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
 Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Buxar 10½ seers, Bhadua and Sazaram not reported.
 a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Siwan 11 seers 7 chittaks, and Gopalganj 11 seers 14 chittaks.
 b. At Bottich the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
 c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Hajipur 9½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
 d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bansgaon 11 seers and Madhubani 11½ seers.

REES OF 80 TOLARS.

MAHUA OR CUMBU.
(*Paracetum typhoides*.)

MAHUA OR RAGI.
(*Eleusine Coracana*.)

Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
Ch. A.	Ch. B.	Ch. C.	Ch. A.	Ch. B.	Ch. C.
1	11	22	22	11	11
21	10	21	11	10	22
31	20	20	21	20	11
41	30	20	31	30	22
51	40	20	41	40	22
61	50	20	51	50	22
71	60	20	61	60	22
81	70	20	71	70	22
91	80	20	81	80	22
101	90	20	91	90	22
111	100	20	101	100	22
121	110	20	111	110	22
131	120	20	121	120	22
141	130	20	131	130	22
151	140	20	141	140	22
161	150	20	151	150	22
171	160	20	161	160	22
181	170	20	171	170	22
191	180	20	181	180	22
201	190	20	191	190	22
211	200	20	201	200	22
221	210	20	211	210	22
231	220	20	221	220	22
241	230	20	231	230	22
251	240	20	241	240	22
261	250	20	251	250	22
271	260	20	261	260	22
281	270	20	281	270	22
291	280	20	291	280	22
301	290	20	301	290	22
311	300	20	311	300	22
321	310	20	321	310	22
331	320	20	331	320	22
341	330	20	341	330	22
351	340	20	351	340	22
361	350	20	361	350	22
371	360	20	371	360	22
381	370	20	381	370	22
391	380	20	391	380	22
401	390	20	401	390	22
411	400	20	411	400	22
421	410	20	421	410	22
431	420	20	431	420	22
441	430	20	441	430	22
451	440	20	451	440	22
461	450	20	461	450	22
471	460	20	471	460	22
481	470	20	481	470	22
491	480	20	491	480	22
501	490	20	501	490	22
511	500	20	511	500	22
521	510	20	521	510	22
531	520	20	531	520	22
541	530	20	541	530	22
551	540	20	551	540	22
561	550	20	561	550	22
571	560	20	571	560	22
581	570	20	581	570	22
591	580	20	591	580	22
601	590	20	601	590	22
611	600	20	611	600	22
621	610	20	621	610	22
631	620	20	631	620	22
641	630	20	641	630	22
651	640	20	651	640	22
661	650	20	661	650	22
671	660	20	671	660	22
681	670	20	681	670	22
691	680	20	691	680	22
701	690	20	701	690	22
711	700	20	711	700	22
721	710	20	721	710	22
731	720	20	731	720	22
741	730	20	741	730	22
751	740	20	751	740	22
761	750	20	761	750	22
771	760	20	771	760	22
781	770	20	781	770	22
791	780	20	791	780	22
801	790	20	801	790	22
811	800	20	811	800	22
821	810	20	821	810	22
831	820	20	831	820	22
841	830	20	841	830	22
851	840	20	851	840	22
861	850	20	861	850	22
871	860	20	871	860	22
881	870	20	881	870	22
891	880	20	891	880	22
901	890	20	901	890	22
911	900	20	911	900	22
921	910	20	921	910	22
931	920	20	931	920	22
941	930	20	941	930	22
951	940	20	951	940	22
961	950	20	961	950	22
971	960	20	971	960	22
981	970	20	981	970	22
991	980	20	991	980	22
1001	990	20	1001	990	22

KANONI OR KAEUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)	GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, MADALAT, OR BUKARA (<i>Cicer arabinum</i> .)
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Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
-----------------	-----------------------------	---	-----------------	-----------------------------	---

8	Ch.	8	Ch.	8	Ch.	8	Ch.	8	Ch.	8	Ch.	8	Ch.
...

14	0	14	0	25	0	18	0	12	8	21	0
10	0	18	0	16	4	12	8	10	12	18	9
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Station Basars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th March 1897—(concluded).

												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.	Number.			
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR TURU, CANDIAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			SALT.			SALT.										
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.								
BENGAL—concluded.															CHITTAGONG DIVISION.				
...	...	...	5 0	8 0	8 0	U	Panga.	9 0	10 0	...	...	3 14	0	Tippora.		24			
...	...	...	...	...	...	Y	Panga.	8 0	10 0	4 12	0 4	12 0	3 8	Noakhall.		25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	W		9 0	8 4	11 0	4 8	0 4	12 0	3 8		0	Chittagong.	26	
BIHAR.															PATNA DIVISION.				
...	11 8	27 0	14 0	14 8	23 0	X	Panga.	10 0	11 0	10 12	5 10	0	3 8	0		8 9	0	Patna.	27
...	10 8	21 4	11 8	18 8	19 0	Y	Panga.	9 0	9 0	10 10	4 0	0	4 0	0		3 12	0	Gaya.	28
11 0	11 4	22 0	...	...	...	Z		10 0	10 0	11 0	4 0	0	4 0	0		3 10	0	Shahabad.	29
10 10	8 25	0	13 10	14 0	13 0	a		10 0	10 0	10 12	4 0	0	4 0	0		3 12	0	Saran.	30
9 12	10 5	26 0	12 8	12 0	20 0	b		10 0	10 0	10 4	4 0	0	4 0	0		3 18	0	Champaran.	31
10 8	10 8	26 0	12 0	11 8	20 0	c		11 0	11 0	11 0	8 10	0	3 10	0	3 10	0	Munawarpur.	32	
...	9 4	28 0	10 8	11 0	18 11	d		10 8	10 0	11 8	12 0	3 12	0	3 8	0	Darbhanga.	33		
12 0	12 0	24 8	13 8	13 4	18 0	e	Panga.	9 8	9 8	10 0	4 8	4	4 8	4	3 9	3	Monghyr.	34	
11 4	11 8	25 4	11 0	11 6	17 10	f	Panga.	10 0	10 0	10 6	13 14	0	4 11	0	3 10	0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	24 0	...	...	18 0	g	Panga.	9 8	9 8	10 0	4 0	0	4 0	0	3 13	0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	30 0	...	...	11 8	h	Karkatch.	4 19	8	10 8	4 20	4 4	0	...	...	...	Waldra (English Bazar).	37	
12 0	12 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	i	Panga.	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 12	0	3 12	0	3 10	0	Sonbhat Parganas.	38	
ORISSA.															ORISSA DIVI- SION.				
...	...	...	13 13	13 13	19 1	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	3 0	0	3 0	0	3 8		0	Cuttack.	39	
...	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	8 10	0	8 14	0	3 7	0		...	...	Balasora.	40
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 12	12 4	12 4	12 0	8 2	0	8 2	0	8 2	0	...	...	Puri.	41	
CHOTA NAGPUR.															CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.				
10 0	10 0	18 0	10 8	10 0	18 0	l	Panga.	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 7	0	4 7	0		4 8	3	Hazribagh.	42
9 0	9 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	m	Panga.	9 0	8 8	9 0	4 7	0	4 8	0		4 8	0	Lohardaga.	43
10 2	9 9	18 0	9 0	9 0	20 4	n	Panga.	8 7	8 7	7 14	...	...	...	...		...	...	Palawanu.	44
11 0	12 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	o	Panga.	9 0	10 0	10 0	3 12	0	3 14	0		3 12	0	Manbhum.	45
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	p	Crushed.	7 0	8 0	7 0	4 4	0	4 4	0	4 4	0	Singbhum.	46	

e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jamui 8½ seers and Begusarai 10½ seers.

f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banks 8½ seers, Madhipura 9 seers, and Supaul 10 seers.

g. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

h. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghar 10½ seers (panga), Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers (panga), Palour 11 seers (karkatch), and Rajmahal 8 seers (panga) and 10 seers (karkatch).

i. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.

j. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.

k. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

l. At Giridih the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

m. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.

Number.	MARK.	RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (medium standard).			WHEAT (<i>Triticum sativum</i>).			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 1 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 8 0
2	Burdwan	4 7 0	4 0 0	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	...
3	Medinapore	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	3 6 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna	6 10 0	6 10 0	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	...	...	...
5	Rangpur	4 14 0	4 13 0	...	4 8 8	3 14 0	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...
6	Dacca	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	...	...	...
7	Chittagong	5 0 0	6 0 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	...
8	Patna	3 14 0	4 2 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 1 6	3 12 0	3 16 0	{ 3 0 0 and 3 4 0 }	...	3 4 0	1 0 0
9	Munshargarh	5 11 6	5 11 6	...	4 7 0	4 4 0	...	5 0 0	5 5 0	...	3 5 3	3 10 0	...
10	Bhagalpur	4 15 0	4 8 0	...	4 8 0	3 15 0	...	4 6 6	4 6 0	...	3 6 0	3 3 0	...
11	Cuttack	4 5 6	4 5 6	3 0 0	3 1 0	3 3 3	1 8 0	4 12 0	5 3 3	3 6 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi	{ 5 5 0 to 5 12 0 }	{ 5 5 0 to 5 12 0 }	...	{ 4 11 0 to 5 0 0 }	{ 4 5 0 to 4 11 0 }	...	{ 5 2 6 to 7 4 0 }	{ 5 2 6 to 2 9 9 }	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,

The 23rd March 1897.

KHE OR KHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MARVA OR BADI (<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAT, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0 3 4 0	2 2 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 11 0
...	3 2 0	3 0 0	...
...
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	3 12 0	3 15 0	...
...	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 9 0
...	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 0 0
0 3 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 7 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0
...	3 13 0	3 10 0	...
...	3 8 0	3 8 3	...
...	Biri or kahi.		2 0 0
...	2 11 9	2 10 9	...
...	4 0 0	4 11 0	...
...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...

PRICES PER MAUND

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zeamays).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR — CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).			LINSKID.			MUSTARD AND RAPSEED.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 12 0	4 0 0	2 6 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	4 5 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	4 4 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Black mustard.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	White mustard.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	5 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rapeseed.	...
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	3 8 0	4 6 0	...	5 4 0	5 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 14 0
4 0 0	4 13 0	...	4 8 0	5 11 0	...	13 0 0	11 0 0	...	4 0 0	3 4 0
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 1 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	5 8 0
...
...	3 5 0	2 7 3	2 10 6	2 12 0	1 11 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	...	3 14 0	3 8 0
3 18 0	3 18 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 8 0	3 8 3	...	3 10 0	3 8 3	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	3 18 0	3 10 0
...	...	...	2 12 3	2 12 3	2 0 0	...	...	...	3 18 0	3 13 0
...	...	...	6 2 0	6 2 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12 0	5 12 0

STANDARD SEERS.

TEL OR JEWELL SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
4 0	4 4 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 5 0	4 0 0	...	17 0 0	17 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 6 0	4 4 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 13 0	3 10 0	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	4 14 0	4 2 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	5 5 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	5 4 0	5 3 0	13 8 0	17 8 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
24 0	3 15 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	16 0 0	15 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	...	...
3 0	4 3 0	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	...	20 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	{ 4 8 8 to 4 11 0 }	{ 3 10 0 to 4 0 0 }	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	{

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
25 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	250-0-0 per 100 pieces.	240-0-0 per 100 pieces.	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 4
26 0 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	Uncleaned hides, per piece.	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	5 2 0	5 8 0	...	0 8 0 0 2 0	0 2 0 0 2 0	...	...	...	...
29 0 0	29 0 0	...	6 12 0	6 12 0	...	Cleaned hides, per piece.	...	...	...	...	...
27 0 0	30 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 12 0 0 12 0	0 12 0 0 12 0	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	...	3 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	5 bundles per rupee.	5 bundles per rupee.	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	38 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	...	27 0 0	27 0 0	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	...
22 0 0	22 0 0	...	12 0 0	9 0 0	...	per maund.	...	...	...	...	...
22 13 9	22 13 0	...	3 0 0	8 0 0	...	18 0 0, 18 0 0	18 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...
32 0 0	25 10 0	...	...	11 7 0	...	per maund.	...	...	per maund.	...	...
30 2 0	30 8 0	...	7 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 10 0	26 10 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	per maund.	...	...	per kaban.	...	...
...	...	...	13 0 0	13 0 0	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 3 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	per piece.	...	...	per maund.	...	...

the undermentioned Mats of Bengal on the 15th March 1897.

STRAW.			JUAR STALKS.			PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.												MATS.
						IRON.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.						
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78				
Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.				
4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 10 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 10	0 3 10	0 3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
	per kahan.											Panga.						
5 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 7	0 3 5 0	...	...	2. Burdwan.
	per kahan.											Crushed.						
0 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 15	0 3 15 0	...	3. Midnapore.
	per kahan.					4 8 0	4 8 0	...				3 12	0 3 12 0	...				
0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 2	0 4 1 0	3 11 0	4. Pabna.
	per maund.											Panga.						
8	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	4 2	0 4 1 0	...	5. Rangpur.
bundles per rapoa.												Panga.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 0	0 4 3 0	3 9 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	4 8	0 4 12 0	3 8 0	7. Chittagong.
7 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	3 10	0 3 9 0	3 9 0	8. Patna.
	per maund.											Panga.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	5 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 10	0 3 10 0	...	9. Munfarper.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	4 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 14	0 4 0 0	...	10. Bhagalpor.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 0	0 3 0 0	3 8 0	11. Cuttack.
	per kahan.											Karkatch.						
fixed rate.	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	4 7	0 4 8 0	4 8 0	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
14th to 20th March 1897.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 52° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Mar.	14th	141.8	7.3	29.867	76.7	90.1	25.1	65.0	64.4	0.443	55.8	52	E, N N W, and W by S.	64	Nil	Clear.
"	15th	144.7	7.5	803	77.8	90.0	24.7	65.9	70.0	.631	65.6	69	S W by S and W S W.	67	"	Chiefly clear, =
"	16th	148.4	9.7	804	81.2	92.6	21.1	71.5	74.8	.779	71.7	75	S S W and S W ...	165	"	Chiefly clear.
"	17th	150.7	9.7	827	83.5	95.4	21.6	73.8	78.0	.800	72.5	73	S S W and S W ...	154	"	Partially cloudy, o.
"	18th	148.5	9.3	804	84.8	96.0	21.4	74.2	77.5	.846	74.2	73	S S W, S W, and S	223	"	Chiefly clear.
"	19th	147.8	7.8	776	84.0	94.4	19.4	75.0	77.4	.854	74.5	76	S W, S W by S, and S.	180	"	Chiefly clear.
"	20th	144.9	7.2	787	82.8	90.7	16.5	74.2	77.1	.858	74.0	77	S and S S W ...	179	"	Partially cloudy, o.

The mean pressure of the seven days ...	29.861
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	29.824
The total number of hours of bright sunshine ...	58.5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	84.0
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	81.5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	80.8
The extreme variation of temperature ...	30.6
The maximum temperature ...	95.6
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ...	16
The mean relative humidity ...	71
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	64
The total fall of rain from 14th to 20th March 1897 ...	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	0.18
The total fall from 1st January to 20th March 1897 ...	1.63
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...	2.46

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph. The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open on the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 88, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

Δ dew, = fog, o overcast.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 22nd March 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 14th to 20th March 1897.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
March	14th	30.019	78.7	92.0	20.6	65.4	81.3	68.0	.418	64.0	98	Nil
"	15th	.099	79.9	93.1	26.4	66.7	80.3	76.5	.359	74.3	82	"
"	16th	29.985	83.3	95.3	24.0	71.3	83.6	77.5	.322	73.3	86	"
"	17th	.839	86.4	98.0	23.2	74.3	87.7	79.5	.399	76.0	84	"
"	18th	.870	86.4	98.0	23.2	74.3	87.5	78.9	.383	71.9	84	"
"	19th	.859	85.5	96.2	21.4	74.3	86.7	78.0	.357	74.3	88	"
"	20th	.874	83.9	93.5	19.2	74.3	86.0	78.5	.339	75.0	88	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days Inches. 29.934

The mean temperature of the seven days 83.5

The extreme variation of temperature 32.6

The maximum temperature 98.0

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days % 64

The total fall of rain from 14th to 20th March 1897 Inches. Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 22nd March 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 20th March 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 20TH MARCH 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 21ST MARCH 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	370	81,255	1,363	439	95,226	1,530
Java	37	20,740	343	43	25,850	437
Firewood	147	93,775	1,362	154	79,125	1,168
Other articles	386	2,48,705	3,743	332	2,10,750	3,175
Total	1,440	4,44,475	6,831	1,623	4,10,950	6,310

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th March 1897 on 1,699.70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES OPEN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	329,454	3,46,655 5 0	49,80,385 30	9,33,925 11 0	21,192 0 0	13,81,988 0 0	91,961	184,275	276,236
Or per mile of railway	.....	208 15 3	.....	549 7 0	12 6 6	285 13 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year	11,361,414	130,35,896 2 0	13,75,29,683 10	177,86,917 13 0	51,64,997 0 0	1,10,16,800 15 0	809,819†	1,535,107	2,344,926
Total for 10½ weeks	3,184,868	33,82,551 7 0	4,20,88,927 0	87,29,643 8 0	2,06,009 0 0	1,23,21,468 15 0	949,594‡	1,530,383	2,480,000
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	340,826	5,09,467 8 2	22,45,324 50	4,30,643 4 5	10,201 5 3	11,00,491 2 4	63,284	124,905	188,189
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	234 6 10	.....	403 15 5	0 0 11	647 7 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year	3,528,659§	40,21,569 1 1	3,62,66,154 ¶	79,85,631 13 5	2,40,819 8 4	1,32,58,940 8 1	830,465	1,637,485	2,467,950

* The decrease is chiefly due to pilgrims, &c., traffic in 1896.

† Added number of passengers 10,765 and Rs. 18,063.

‡ Ditto mounds 9,84,784 and

§ Ditto

¶ on account of difference between the approximate (and audited figures for the week ended 30th January 1897.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th March 1897 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES OPEN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	26,441	5,333 0 0	16,720 20	699 13 0	2 0 6	6,912 12 0	1,096	179	1,275
Or per mile of railway	.....	279 15 0	.....	21 0 6	0 3 7	311 3 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year	829,751	55,116 3 0	11,54,160 20	14,336 13 4	333 0 0	62,399 15 0	10,286	690	10,976
Total for 10½ weeks	856,192	62,323 3 0	1,71,681 0	6,036 8 0	58 4 0	68,217 11 0	11,282	692	11,974
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	32,512	4,667 15 7	15,284 30	677 7 0	12 14 6	6,956 5 1	1,180	68	1,248
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	246 14 0	.....	23 11 7	0 9 3	311 2 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year	846,204	62,779 3 9	1,60,967 30	5,372 1 0	122 6 0	69,133 10 9	11,978	690	12,668

* Deducted number of passengers 361 and Rs. 320.

† Do. Mds. 19 and added

‡ Do.

¶ on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 30th January 1897.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th March 1897 on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES OPEN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	715,707	18,943 12 0	79,148 30	11,790 4 0	68 0 0	27,801 1 0	6,716	4,323	11,039
Or per mile of railway	.....	93 12 5	.....	73 0 10	0 3 9	173 4 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9½ weeks of half-year	7,147,473	11,14,303 6 0	29,39,197 30	19,463 3 0	3661 0 0	2,07,406 30 0	61,841	35,841	97,682
Total for 10½ weeks	166,186	1,30,345 5 0	7,16,346 10	1,04,243 6 0	719 0 0	2,30,187 11 0	69,667	37,264	1,06,931
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	86,067	21,290 3 6	64,832 30	10,542 13 0	78 12 6	31,904 11 6	6,268	4,135	10,403
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	131 14 7	.....	65 5 1	0 7 4	197 11 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 10½ weeks of previous year	904,683	1,64,026 4 10	7,19,810 0	94,034 0 1	141 15 9	2,40,779 4 8	70,194	39,269	1,09,463

* The decrease is in outward traffic, principally at Delhi, Umballa and Thanesar.

† Deducted number of passengers 312 and Rs. 640.

‡ Added mounds 3,984 and

§ Deducted

¶ on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 30th January 1897.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K. D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th March 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Mileage for the week	203,780	1,00,400 0 0	7,35,420 0	1,10,300 0 0	10,990 0 0	2,30,670 0 0	52,750	33,280	86,030
Mileage of railway	200	154 0 0	963 0	135 0 0	8 0 0	279 0 0			
Previous 9 weeks of half.	1,782,180	10,07,600 0 0	65,90,040 0	10,04,310 0 0	1,04,410 0 0	21,76,410 0 0	502,010	289,530	791,540
Total for 10 weeks	1,985,960	11,17,100 0 0	73,25,470 0	11,14,600 0 0	1,15,400 0 0	24,07,080 0 0	554,760	322,810	877,570
COMPARISON.									
For corresponding period of last year	210,661	1,14,350 0 0	8,25,697 0	1,25,662 0 0	8,668 0 0	2,49,180 0 0	52,330	31,030	83,360
Mileage of railway correspond- ing of previous year	207	141 0 0	1,010 0	155 0 0	1 0 0	297 0 0			
To corresponding date of previous year	2,264,853	11,44,230 0 0	65,13,354 0	12,16,581 0 0	1,00,007 0 0	26,50,808 0 0	5,33,065	2,16,575	7,49,640

* Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th March 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Mileage for the week	88,268	18,005 0 0	55,167 0	3,548 0 0	118 0 0	17,881 0 0	4,005	2,975	6,980
Mileage of railway	266	109 0 0	441 0	28 0 0	1 0 0	158 0 0			
Previous 9 weeks of half.	933,420	1,23,190 0 0	6,48,467 0	38,115 0 0	1,265 0 0	1,82,580 0 0	40,885	19,191	60,076
Total for 10 weeks	1,021,688	1,41,195 0 0	7,03,634 0	41,088 0 0	1,383 0 0	1,79,891 0 0	44,890	21,166	66,056
COMPARISON.									
For corresponding week of last year	85,589	18,055 0 0	50,237 0	4,116 0 0	118 0 0	16,890 0 0	3,767	1,925	5,692
Mileage of railway correspond- ing of previous year	292	101 0 0	645 0	38 0 0	1 0 0	135 0 0			
To corresponding date of last year	2,651,661	1,29,977 0 0	7,03,333 0	41,354 0 0	2,009 0 0	1,73,830 0 0	40,665	19,685	60,350

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th March 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Mileage for the week	10,300	5,370 0 0	35,220 0	2,760 0 0	80 0 0	5,200 0 0	1,948	1,197	3,145
Mileage of railway	296	43 0 0	410 0	32 0 0	1 0 0	65 0 0			
Previous 9 weeks of half.	107,020	50,000 0 0	215,470 0	22,040 0 0	1,680 0 0	53,780 0 0	21,515	7,937	29,452
Total for 10 weeks	117,320	55,400 0 0	250,690 0	24,800 0 0	1,760 0 0	59,980 0 0	23,463	8,134	31,597
COMPARISON.									
For corresponding period of last year	21,907	7,047 0 0	23,545 0	2,238 0 0	168 0 0	9,453 0 0	3,457	755	4,212
Mileage of railway correspond- ing of previous year	251	83 0 0	263 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	110 0 0			
To corresponding date of last year	247,159	80,664 0 0	270,544 0	25,682 0 0	2,250 0 0	1,06,096 0 0	24,205	8,510	32,715

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th March 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES		In decrease.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,007	10,947 0 0	1,13,013 0	3,373 0 0	301 0 0	15,011 0 0	8,935	5,567	
Or per mile of railway ...	84.18	69.56 0 0	385.14 0	23.98 0 0	1.87 0 0	60.91 0 0	14.55	19.43	
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	1,62,517	87,337 6 8	14,07,027 0	68,045 6 0	8,352 4 0	1,50,335 1 2	31,263	65,309	
Total for 9 weeks ...	1,76,824	1,03,384 6 8	15,20,039 0	77,219 6 8	8,743 4 0	1,65,345 1 2	35,198	70,738	
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,007	10,836 2 0	2,13,592 0	4,524 5 0	168 9 0	15,301 0 0	8,089	4,750	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	114.83	69.41 0 0	1,360.45 0	26.81 0 0	1.06 0 0	59.30 0 0	13.30	20.30	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,63,168	1,18,422 5 10	13,89,570 0	58,012 8 8	1,651 10 0	1,59,896 8 1	24,080	41,543	

* Includes audited figures up to week ending 16th January 1897.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6th MARCH 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7th MARCH 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1896 TO 6th MARCH 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY 1895 TO 6th MARCH 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	In decrease.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
380	25,011	66.91	167	13,691	89.90	286	5,00,205	3,923.12	157	3,74,311	2,931.90	8,24,894	—

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th January 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES		In decrease.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,111	11,848 2 4	1,70,823 0	9,167 7 0	283 1 0	21,968 10 4	4,354	4,254	
Or per mile of railway ...	50.70	43.61 0 0	597.29 0	22.63 0 0	1.29 0 0	75.53 0 0	16.41	14.57	
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	90,027	11,103 4 4	2,39,931 0	9,803 15 6	273 3 0	21,380 0 10	4,893	8,027	
Total for 9 weeks ...	49,183	22,751 6 8	4,09,754 0	19,071 0 0	656 4 0	42,470 1 2	8,917	12,381	
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,103	7,839 1 8	2,10,613 0	3,893 7 0	188 15 0	11,484 7 8	1,745	5,008	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	117.59	57.98 0 0	1,707.91 0	21.20 0 0	1.24 0 0	80.73 0 0	13.64	39.11	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	31,095	15,426 8 4	3,40,145 0	11,899 2 0	573 1 0	29,935 8 4	4,901	13,501	

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 16th JANUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 16th JANUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1896 TO 16th JANUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY 1895 TO 16th JANUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	In decrease.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
380	21,099	78.55	128	11,494	89.72	380	4,87,335	1,726.45	128	3,40,937	2,667.24	8,70,441	—

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIBET STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 6th March 1897 on 819 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-bust.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAFFIC-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 819 miles open	91,150	27,900	4,17,590	56,880	13,700	(a) 1,08,540	16,108	(b) 21,690	38,827
Or per mile of railway	112.53	46.75	509.98	69.30	16.73	133.28			
For previous 52 weeks of half-year	637,980	2,46,860	33,18,070	4,63,500	1,16,180	9,25,680	127,212	168,897	296,990
Total for 52 weeks	219,410	3,63,310	49,34,060	6,20,130	1,39,850	10,33,370	142,509	190,540	333,825
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 753 miles open	112,551	47,800	5,08,877	67,630	19,126	1,54,633	14,076	(c) 23,405	38,481
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	149.41	62.70	751.98	89.63	25.35	177.62			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	687,697	4,14,983	46,74,651	6,36,413	1,84,700	11,80,870	139,830	212,313	352,483

(a) The decrease is due to slack traffic generally.
 (b) Includes 1,144 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
 (c) " 3,620 " " " "

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 19th March 1897	14,517 0 0
Corresponding period of 1896	15,486 10 8
Decrease	869 10 8
Receipts per mile for the week ending 19th March 1897	286 9 9
Corresponding period of 1896	303 10 7
Decrease	17 0 10
Receipts from 1st January to 19th March 1897	1,14,989 0 0
Corresponding period of 1896	1,28,868 0 0
Decrease	13,879 0 0

REORGANIZATION OF THE SUPERIOR SERVICE OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 26th March 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 1344.

READ—

- (1) Resolution No. ²¹⁴⁻²¹⁵ Education, dated the 28rd July 1896, from the Government of India in the Home Department.
- (2) Letter No. 959T., dated the 27th October 1896, from the Offg. Director of Public Instruction.
- (3) Letter No. 987T., dated the 30th October 1896, from the Offg. Director of Public Instruction.
- (4) Sir Alfred Croft's note, dated 15th February 1897.

1. Sir Alexander Mackenzie regrets the delay which has taken place in settling this difficult question. This delay was due to the serious illness of Sir Alfred Croft whose mature advice regarding the many problems involved was much to be desired.

2. The provisions of the scheme, as sanctioned by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, are the following:—

The Department of Education is to be divided broadly into (A) the Superior Service and (B) the Subordinate Service. The former will consist of two branches, one including all posts to be filled by persons appointed in England, which will be called "The Indian Educational Service," and the other, including all posts to be filled by recruitment in India, which will be known as "The Provincial Educational Service."

The Indian Educational Service is to consist of 27 officers, including the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, the Inspector of European Schools, and the Superintendent of the School of Art.

The appointments to be included in this service are—

6 Inspectors of Schools (including the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, and the Inspector of European Schools).

5 Principals of Colleges, viz., those of—

The Presidency College.
The Sibpur Civil Engineering College.
The Patna College.
The Dacca College.
The Calcutta Madrasah.

13 Professors, viz.—

8 in the Presidency College.
2 in the Sibpur Civil Engineering College,
2 in the Patna College,
1 in the Dacca College.

1 Superintendent of the School of Art.

3 officers to fill vacancies.

Total ... 27 officers.

The Provincial Educational Service is to consist of 104 officers, as follows:—

5 Inspectors of Schools.
10 Assistant Inspectors.
7 Principals and
51 Professors of Colleges.
24 Head-masters of Collegiate and Training Schools.
7 Others, including the (1) Assistant Superintendent and the (2) Head-master of the School of Art, (3) the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, and (4) supernumerary appointments (Professorships) to be filled by Indian gentlemen with degrees from the Universities of England, Scotland and Ireland, or by Premchand Roychand students.

Total ... 104

That is, the Superior Service is ultimately to consist of—

			Officers.
Indian Educational Service	...	...	27
Provincial ditto	...	...	104
Total	...	...	131

The inclusion in the Provincial Service, on personal grounds, of nine other officers has received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and the number in that service was in this way to be brought up temporarily to 113. Of these nine officers, two have been absorbed by appointment to posts which bring them *by right* into the Provincial Service, and one has retired. The Provincial Service should, therefore, apparently consist now of 110 officers; but as the Indian Service numbers now three men more than the sanctioned number, the number in the Provincial Service must be temporarily reduced to 107: thus the Superior Service will at present consist of—

			Officers.
Indian Service	...	...	30
Provincial „	...	...	107
Total	...	...	137

By the 1st of May next, *i.e.*, after the retirements of Messrs. Ewbank and Stack, the service will consist of—

			Officers.
Indian Service	...	...	28
Provincial „	...	...	109
Total	...	...	137

The Director of Public Instruction will be instructed, when this can be done without impairing the efficiency of the department, to reduce the Superior Service to the proper number of 131 officers by the appointment of officers who are now placed in the service on personal grounds, to posts which properly belong to the Provincial Service.

3. It may be noted, in passing, that of the six Professors sanctioned for the Civil Engineering College, one is referred to in statement G attached to Sir Alfred Croft's No. 1414T., dated 28th June 1896, as "lately indented for from England." The Secretary of State has supplied for the post Mr. Tate, whom he appointed under covenant for five years on Rs. 500 a month, and has directed that this officer is to be reckoned as an officer of the Indian Service after his period of probation. For the present Mr. Tate is given a place in the Provincial Service in square brackets to show that, though not regularly belonging to the service, he nevertheless fills up one of the 104 posts included in the cadre of that service. On the termination of Mr. Tate's period of probationary service the Superior Service will consist of—

			Officers.
Indian Service	...	...	28
Provincial „	...	...	103
Total	...	...	131

This follows from the fact that the 27 officers originally provided for have all got posts assigned to them, and that Mr. Tate thus becomes an additional officer in the service.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

4. The names of the 30 officers who now form the "Indian Educational Service" (under which term is included here and in subsequent paragraphs of the Resolution the former graded Superior Service) are given below. To each

officer the choice of the old and the new service was given, in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State, and the choice of each is recorded after his name:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Service for which he has elected.
1	2
A. L. V. Ewbank	Old.
A. Pedler	Old.
F. J. Rowe	Old.
J. Willson	Old.
J. S. Slater	Old.
W. Booth	Old.
G. A. Stack	Old.
J. H. Gilliland	Old.
A. O. Edwards	Indian Educational Service.
J. Mann	Ditto ditto.
P. K. Ray	Old.
S. Robson	Indian Educational Service.
A. Macdonell	Old.
E. F. Mondy	Indian Educational Service.
M. E. DuS. Prothero	Old.
H. M. Percival	Old.
A. F. R. Hoernle	Indian Educational Service.
S. C. Hill	Ditto ditto.
P. B. Mukerji	Old.
G. W. Kuchler	Indian Educational Service.
C. Little	Ditto ditto.
J. C. Bose	Old.
C. R. Wilson	Indian Educational Service.
N. L. Hallward	No choice.
H. B. James	Ditto.
W. P. Livingston	Indian Educational Service.
B. Heaton	Question undecided.
C. W. Penke	Indian Educational Service (no choice given).
H. A. Bamford	Ditto.
E. B. Havell	Ditto.

5. At the time when a choice was given several factors of the scheme were unknown [notably (a) the number of staff allowances which will be allowed to the service, (b) the principle which will regulate promotions, and (c) the date from which effect will be given to the scheme], and Sir Alexander Mackenzie thinks that it is only proper that these officers should be given an opportunity of reconsidering their choice.

6. On the subject of staff allowances, the orders contained in the Government of India Resolution No. ^{4-Education} 204-16, dated 23rd July 1896, are as follows:—

The plan suggested by the Secretary of State in 1892 of attaching personal allowances to the office of Principal and senior Inspector of Schools has been adopted. There will be two grades of allowances of Rs. 250—50—500 and Rs. 200—10—250 a month, respectively, so as to correspond to some extent with the higher rates of pay in the graded list, which will be supplanted by the new system. The allowances will be strictly *personal*, within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations, i.e., they will be held continuously by officers whether on duty or on leave (subject to the provisions of the leave rules in regard to allowances during leave), and will not be given to those who act for them during their absence. The following is the scale of allowances allotted to the several provinces:—

* * * * *

Bengal.—(a) Two allowances of Rs. 250—50—500 a month, and (b) three allowances of Rs. 200—10—250 a month. The allowances will be open to the two senior Professors only at the Presidency College, Calcutta, and to Principals of Colleges and Inspectors of Schools generally, the rule being that they should be given to the senior, or most deserving, men, and should not be treated as staff allowances attached to certain offices.

7. In connection with these orders, Sir Alfred Croft has noted:—

An unfortunate mistake has crept into the Proposition Statement, showing the new sanctioned scale. In paragraph 5 of the Government of India's letter No. 210, dated the 18th August

1894, it is stated:—"The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Government of India that there should be two personal allowances on the higher scale of Rs. 250—50—500. The Government of India are of opinion that the number of allowances on the lower scale should be fixed at four (one of which would be held by the Director of Public Instruction in Assam)." In my letter to Government, No. 1414T., dated 28th June 1895, I referred (and of paragraph 2) to the number of officers in the "European Service" (now styled "Indian") as 27; but in the attached Proposition Statement A, showing the financial effect to Bengal, I excluded the salary of the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, and reduced the number of officers to 26, with two higher-scale allowances and three lower. To the "three lower" I appended a foot-note, "Excluding the Director of Public Instruction, Assam"; but this was unfortunately misprinted "Including." The Government letter forwarding these Proposition Statements to India (No. 2832, dated 14th August 1895) explains (paragraph 3) that there are to be 26 officers of the European Service, "exclusive of the Director of Public Instruction, Assam"; and it was not noticed that Proposition Statement A showed 26 officers, including the Director of Public Instruction, Assam. The mistake was not subsequently detected, and it is repeated in Appendix B, attached to the Home Department Resolution of the 23rd July 1896, in which, while 27 appointments are shown, "including the Director of Public Instruction, Assam," there are only five personal allowances, two in the higher and three in the lower scale. I hope I am right in assuming that the mistake has only to be pointed out to be corrected, and that the number of personal allowances for Bengal and Assam together will be increased from five to six, as stated in India's letter quoted above. I should also point out that while in that letter the personal allowance for the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, was restricted to the lower scale, no such restriction finds a place either in the Resolution of the 23rd July 1896, or in Appendix B attached thereto. I presume that the original order stands good, but a definite ruling on the point seems necessary.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Sir Alfred Croft in thinking that five staff allowances only were sanctioned for Bengal owing to the mistake referred to. The matter will be brought to the notice of the Government of India, with a recommendation that the mistake may be rectified.

9. In regard to the principle by which the promotion of officers coming under the old or under the new system shall be governed, Dr. Martin, in his letter No. 987T., dated 30th October 1896, proposed the following rule:—

No officer, to whichever service he may belong, will have any claim to promotion, be it to Class I or Class II of the graded service, or to one of the staff allowances in the Indian Educational Service, till such time as he would have had a legitimate expectation of preferment, on the supposition that the Education Department officers who were graded on the 1st July 1896 had elected for the particular service to which he belongs.

This rule is criticised by Sir Alfred Croft in the following terms:—

The necessity of a rule upon the point arises from the fact that there are eight (what may be called) staff appointments under the old system, and only six under the new. The officers affected could not claim more than eight staff appointments, however distributed between the old and the new service, but they seem at first sight to be entitled to six at any rate. If all the officers had chosen the old system, or all the new, there would be no difficulty; and Dr. Martin's proposed rule is based on this supposition. But the result of it would be that, as the distribution stands, the number of officers enjoying staff allowances might easily be not only less than eight, but less than six. This will be evident from the following illustration. On the 1st April Messrs. Ewbank and Stack and I shall have retired, and I assume that Dr. Martin will be appointed Director. The senior officers will then stand as follows in their order:—

<i>Old system.</i>	<i>New system.</i>
Pedler.	
Rowe.	
Willson.	
Slater.	
Booth.	
Gilliland.	
	Edwards.
Roy.	Mann.
	Robson.
Macdonell.	Monly.
Prothero.	Hoernle.

Messrs. Pedler and Rowe will be promoted to Class I of the old service, and Messrs. Willson, Slater, Booth and Gilliland will remain in Class II. The other two appointments out of the six in Class II will be suspended. Messrs. Edwards and Mann cannot claim them, because they have elected the new service, in which there are only six staff appointments. Dr. Roy and Mr. Macdonell cannot claim them, the way being blocked (under the assumed rule) by

Messrs. Edwards and Mann. Next let us suppose, what will probably be the case, that Messrs. Pedler and Willson go on leave from the 1st April. The two appointments in Class I will then be held by Messrs. Rowe and Slater. In Class II there will be Messrs. Booth and Gilliland and Dr. Roy, and no others will apparently be entitled to promotion. For the claim of Mr. Edwards to promotion is only valid on the supposition that all the officers above him have chosen the new service, and that one of the six personal allowances is left vacant for him. But the six allowances in the new service are strictly personal, and no junior officer succeeds to one when his senior goes on leave. Mr. Edwards, therefore, would have no claim, nor similarly would Mr. Mann. The claim of Mr. Macdonell is barred by Mr. Robson, the eighth remaining officer in the list. Hence, only five staff appointments would be enjoyed. To take an extreme supposition, if all the first six officers on the list were on leave together, no officer in the new service would, under the proposed rule, be entitled to promotion, and the only promoted officers in the old service would be three,—Messrs. Roy, Macdonell and Prothero. No officer in the new service would, in fact, be entitled to promotion until one of the six senior men had retired.

These are the obvious objections to the proposed rule; briefly, that the number of staff appointments actually held at one time would often be less than the number sanctioned under either system. But having given the subject full consideration, I am inclined to think that Dr. Martin's proposal is sound. It is certainly, in my opinion, correct as regards permanent promotions. With regard to officiating promotions there is room for doubt, but even so, it may be defended. The rule is based on the principle that no officer can rightfully claim any advantage which would not have been open to him had all his seniors elected the service to which he belongs. Therefore, no junior officer in the old service can claim promotion merely from the fact that senior officers in the new service, who would otherwise have come within range of promotion, are not entitled to it. Again, officers in the new service would seem to have no grievance, because the Government orders have made it clear that the personal allowance of an officer on leave is not transferable to his substitute; and further, those officers in Class III, who have chosen the new service and are of 15 years' standing (Messrs. Edwards, Mann, Robson, Mondy, Hoernle and Hill) gain the immediate advantage of an increase of pay to Rs. 1,100. At the same time it is not clear that officers, when making their choice, have understood on what principle future promotions are to be made. Mr. Edwards, for example, told me that he expected officiating promotion if an officer went on leave, making him the sixth on active service, which promotion he would not be entitled to under the proposed rule. This question of promotions may possibly have arisen in other provinces, and it may be necessary to refer it to the Government of India for settlement. When definite orders on the point are issued, I should recommend that officers be given an opportunity of reconsidering their choice. This will be all the more necessary if any increase, such as I have proposed above, be made in the number of personal allowances in the Indian Educational Service. Meanwhile I would suggest that the word "permanent" be inserted before "promotion" in the proposed rule, the question of officiating promotion being left for future settlement.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie is inclined to concur in the view thus taken by Sir Alfred Croft, but as the question is involved in difficulty, it will be necessary to refer it to the Government of India for orders.

10. It has been ordered that "an officer of 15 years' approved service, whose total salary did not exceed Rs. 1,000, shall be given a special allowance of Rs. 100 a month." This order will have force from the date from which the new scheme will take effect. The names of officers who will reap the benefit of this ruling are not now mentioned, in view of a reconsideration of choice between the old and the new system being conceded to all of the officers of the old graded service.

11. It will not be out of place to consider here the status of Messrs. Livingstone and Bamford, who may be confidently expected to elect for the new service. The facts about Mr. Livingstone are that he was appointed to Government service in 1865, appointed to officiate in Class IV on the 17th May 1880, and acted continuously in that class up to the date of his confirmation on the 15th November 1892. He drew Rs. 700 a month from 1880 to 1892, and from the 15th November 1892 he drew Rs. 750. From every subsequent 1st December the accrual of an increment may be reckoned under Article 165 of the Civil Service Regulations. Thus, Mr. Livingstone may be regarded as having been entitled to Rs. 950, for the purposes of this scheme, from the 1st December 1896. Mr. Bamford's case is different. He was appointed to be Assistant Inspector of European Schools in February 1885. His pay was subsequently raised to Rs. 500—550—750, and after officiating as Inspector for some time he was confirmed as Inspector on the 1st November 1890. He has drawn Rs. 750 from 11th February 1895, and was therefore entitled to Rs. 800 from 11th February 1896.

PROVINCIAL EDUCATION SERVICE.

12. As already stated in paragraph 3 above, this service is for the present to consist of 107 officers. On Mr. Stack's retirement from the Indian Service, it will be increased to 108 officers, and on Mr. Ewbank's retirement, it will consist of 109 officers; and again, when the Indian Service reckons 27 officers, the number in the Provincial Service will be 110 to become 109 again when Mr. Tate becomes a member of the Indian Service. In the figures 107, 108, 109 and 110 are included six officers who are admitted on personal grounds. As these are gradually absorbed from one cause or another the service will be reduced by the number so absorbed, until the normal number 104 (or 103) is reached.

13. Of the 5 Inspectors of Schools, 1 is spoken of in the Government of India's (Home Department, Education) letter Nos. 104—115, dated the 23rd July 1896, as "a Joint Inspector of Orissa." This office is now held by Babu Radha Nath Roy, who is styled "Temporary Inspector of Schools." He has been in independent charge for four-and-a-half years, and will for the future be designated "Inspector of Schools" simply. Another who comes under this appellation is the "Inspectress of Schools."

14. The distribution of the officers who are to appear in the Provincial Service list is attended with much difficulty: it has been dealt with by Sir Alfred Croft in consultation with Dr. Martin, and the Lieutenant-Governor, after weighing carefully the difficulties connected with individual cases, has placed the officers as shown at the close of paragraph 15 below.

Class I—Presents no difficulty. Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee Bahadur has been permanently in Class IV of the Superior Service since 1885. Rai Dinanath Sen Sahib is the senior officer in the present Subordinate Service (Mr. Phillips being disqualified by his office for the new Classes I and II), and has been acting in Class IV of the Superior Service since 1888.

Classes II and III.—The question of the position of Mr. Billing is involved in considerable difficulty. It is argued that he has been for eight and a half years serving in the former graded service, where his name follows that of Rai Dinanath Sen Sahib, and for the same period has been serving as Principal of a first grade college; further that he draws a salary of Rs. 540 (Rs. 340 as pay and Rs. 200 acting allowance) and is, therefore, too highly paid for Class III (Rs. 500); and lastly that he has been selected by the Secretary of State for the first vacancy arising in the Indian Service. On the other hand, it is to be borne in mind that his permanent post is in Class II of the Subordinate Service, being 11th in the total list of that service. On the former grounds he would appear at the top of Class II (Rs. 600), immediately succeeding Rai Dinanath Sen Sahib; on the latter he would appear in Class III (Rs. 500). Taking all these circumstances into consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the question will be most equitably settled by placing him at the bottom of Class II. His position as an officer serving for more than eight years in Class IV of the old graded service and as an officer specially selected for promotion to the Indian Service amply warrants such a place being assigned to him. The first three appointments in Class II will be taken by Mr. J. A. Reuther and Babus Radha Nath Rai and Abinash Chandra Chatterjee, the seniors on the list, who are qualified by their offices for this class.

Class III.—The office held by Mr. A. S. Phillips does not entitle him to promotion above Class III. He will naturally stand at the head of this class, and be followed by Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee and Shams-ul-ulama Abul K. M. Siddiq. The next officer would in regular course be Babu Ambika Charan Bose, and to follow him would come Babu Nilmani Mukherjee, the class being concluded by the name of Mr. Tate, placed in square brackets, *vide* paragraph 3 above. The position of Babu Nilmani Mukherjee has been given special consideration. He is Principal of the Sanskrit College, and his case is thus referred to by Sir Alfred Croft:—

"Babu Nilmani Mukherjee, Principal of the Sanskrit College, has put forward a strong appeal for exceptional promotion, on the ground (1) of the importance of the Sanskrit College compared with the Chittagong College (whose Principal is above him in the graded list); (2) the high pay drawn by Mahamahopadhyaya Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., his immediate predecessor; (3) the extra duties that the Principal has to discharge in connection with the Sanskrit Title and Sanskrit Tol examinations; and (4) the interest felt by the Hindu community in maintaining the dignity of the College. It is true that the Sanskrit College is

a much more important institution than the Chittagong College. The latter prepares for the F. A. only, while the former sends candidates to the M. A., and the Principal has very important duties connected with the Sanskrit examinations. Both Principals entered the service in the same year, 1867, Babu Nilmani Mukherjee as an M. A., Babu A. C. Chatterjee as a B. A. Nilmani Babu has spent all his service in Calcutta, where he has done a good deal of literary work (see History of Services of Gazetted Officers, page 1024); Babu A. C. Chatterjee has spent all his service in Cuttack and Chittagong. It so happened that the latter was drawing higher pay than the former when the graded list was established in 1878, and so he took the higher place. The high pay drawn by Mahamahopadhyaya Mahes Chandra Nayayars'na does not, I think, affect the question. He was promoted to the Superior Service by reason of his character and high position as a Sanskrit scholar, and the pay that he drew as Principal was his personal pay as a graded officer. It has now been decided that the Sanskrit College Principalship is not to be in the Indian Service cadre of appointments. As to the feeling of the Hindu community, I received a letter last year, signed by Maharajas Durga Charan Law, Jotindro Mohan Tagore and Narendra Krishna, Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, and Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar, pointing out the importance of the Sanskrit College, and praying that in the reorganised service "a high place, both as regards pay and rank," might be given to the Principal. Lastly, Nilmani Babu draws attention to his age. He is in his second year of extension, and will have little chance of promotion to a higher grade. Babu A. C. Chatterjee is five years younger, and has many chances of promotion.

The chief grievance, it will be seen (putting aside personal and official claims), is the higher position occupied by Babu A. C. Chatterjee. But I hardly see how it can be remedied. It would be a difficult and invidious matter to disturb the order of seniority in the Education Department, which has been accepted for years. Nilmani Babu urges that he can now rise (owing to his age) no higher as Principal of the Sanskrit College, with all its responsibilities, than he would have risen had he remained Professor of the Presidency College. But though Nilmani Babu himself may not rise to the highest class, yet I have proposed that the Principal of the Sanskrit College should be eligible for that class, and it is his own misfortune that he was promoted so late in life. His promotion, however, has not been very slow. He was confirmed in Class II in 1892, and rose to Rs. 400 in 1893. It is proposed to give him Rs. 500 now. Again, his chances of promotion to Rs. 600 are not so bad as he makes out. Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherjee is in his fourth, and Rai Dinanath Sen in his second year, of extension. Mr. Phillips retires in April next. Maulavi Abul Khair is limited, as Superintendent of a Madrasa, to a salary of Rs. 500. Babu A. C. Bose is in his last year of extension. Babu B. Chakravarti has already retired. Thus, of eleven officers senior to Nilmani Babu, five will have retired in the next two or three years, and one of the remainder cannot rise to Class II. His position would, no doubt, be improved if it were declared that the Principal of a second grade College could rise no higher than Class III, which would debar Babu A. C. Chatterjee from Class II, in which he is placed by Dr. Martin. But I think this would not be fair. It is proposed that head-masters of Collegiate Schools (like Mr. Phillips) should be entitled to rise to Rs. 500, and Principals of first grade Colleges and the Sanskrit College to Rs. 700. It seems reasonable that Principals of second grade Colleges should rise to Rs. 600.

I have dwelt on this question at, perhaps, tedious length, because I promised Nilmani Babu and the Maharajas that his case should be fully submitted to Government. As a matter of policy, the exceptional promotion of the Principal of the Sanskrit College would no doubt be gratifying to the Hindu community, but individual claims cannot be disregarded. As what seems to me a fair way of meeting the difficulty, I would suggest that Babu Nilmani's name should immediately follow that of Babu M. N. Chatterjee."

The extract has been given at length, and carefully considered. The Lieutenant-Governor, while fully admitting the distinguished abilities of Babu Nilmani Mukherjee and the importance of the high office which he fills, is yet of opinion that, with due regard to the individual claims of his seniors, it would be improper to give him a place higher than that now assigned to him, viz., immediately after Babu Ambika Charan Bose.

Class IV.—The remarks made by Sir Alfred Croft in reference to individual officers who may be regarded as having a claim to inclusion in this class are the following:—

Babu Ratna Mani Gupta, the next senior officer, has retired from the service. The first three places should, therefore, be taken by Mrs. M. Wheeler (II, 6), Mr. E. R. Tiery (III, 1), and Babu Chandra Mohan Mozumdar (III, 2), who come next in order of seniority. (The references are to the Civil List for January 1897, page 179.) I turn now to the case of those officers of European qualifications, who have been selected for early and exceptional promotion. They are, in order of seniority, Mr. P. Brühl (1882), Dr. P. C. Ray (1889), Mr. J. N. Das Gupta (1890), and Mr. D. N. Mallik (1893). Mr. Brühl (see paragraph 15(d) of Dr. Martin's letter) was educated in Germany, and is a specialist in Science of a quite exceptional order. The other three are distinguished graduates of English universities. Mr. Brühl, Dr. Ray and Mr. Das Gupta were recommended by the Bengal Government in 1894 for immediate promotion to Rs. 350, pending sanction of the reorganisation scheme; but the Government of India declined to promote them in anticipation. If they were considered worth Rs. 350

in 1894, I agree with Dr. Martin that they have a claim to Rs. 400 in 1897. Mr. D. N. Mallik is of only three and a half years' standing, and I propose to place him in the class next below (Rs. 300). His case will be considered later on.

Along with graduates of European qualifications have always been reckoned Premchand Roychand students of the University, as entitled to equal promotion with the former. I think this principle should be maintained, as they are the most distinguished students that the University turns out. There is one officer of this class now to be considered, Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar, who was appointed to the department on Rs. 250 in 1879, and has officiated as Principal of the Cuttack College. The seniority and pay of these four officers (excluding Mr. Mallik) are (*vide* Civil List, pages 177, 179)—

	Ra.
Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar, 1879 (No. 3 in Class III)	.. 280
Mr. P. Brühl, 1882 (No. 6 in Class III)	... 300
Dr. P. C. Ray 1889 (ungraded)	... 250
Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, 1890 (ungraded)	... 250

I think that all these officers should be placed in the new Class IV in the above order (subject to the proposal made below with regard to Mr. Ghilardi). This will put Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar in his right place in the order of seniority of the old list, following next after Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar.

An appeal has been made to me by Mr. Pedler, then Principal of the Presidency College, in favour of Babu Bipin Bihari Gupta, one of the Professors of that institution. He is a distinguished Mathematician, being the only graduate who obtained a First Class at the M. A. examination in that subject from 1874 to 1880. He also competed in 1880, but without success, for the Premchand studentship, taking up Pure and Mixed Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics. No candidate indeed (with one exception) was declared qualified for the studentship in these subjects from 1874 to 1881; and the University at length recognised the fact that they were far too wide, and they have now been divided into six, only one of which need be taken up. I think it beyond doubt that, under the present regulations, Babu Bipin Bihari Gupta, as the best Mathematician among the M. A. graduates for six years, would certainly have gained a studentship; and he discharges his duties at the Presidency College with very marked ability. While fully acknowledging his distinguished ability and usefulness, at the same time I regret that I cannot discern any principle by which he could be promoted above the heads of his seniors, all of whom are thoroughly competent and deserving officers. Babu Bipin Bihari's merits and services will soon, I hope, obtain recognition in due course. He is second on the list in Class V, and should rise to Class IV in a short time.

The case of Mr. Ghilardi, Assistant Superintendent of the School of Art, has been separately before the Government,—see correspondence ending with Mr. Finucane's No. 531 F.G., dated 14th October 1896. Mr. Ghilardi has been in the department since March 1886, and draws Rs. 300, ungraded (Civil List, page 177). In Madras the pay of the Assistant Superintendent is Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600, and in Bombay Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 750. Mr. Ghilardi certainly deserves promotion after 11 years' good work, while he has been very highly spoken of by successive Superintendents; and this has been recognised in the Government orders referred to. I should think he might properly take rank with the specialists holding European qualifications whose case has just been considered, and if that be granted, his rank should be in accordance with his seniority. In that case he would come between Mr. Brühl (1882) and Dr. P. C. Ray (1889).

It will be seen that Dr. Martin places Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. Tiery, and Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar below the five officers whose case has just been considered. I cannot, on reconsideration, support this arrangement, which is based on my earlier proposals of 1894. Mrs. Wheeler has occupied her present office, that of Inspectress of Schools, since 1876. As the sole Inspectress, she occupies an important position. In Madras there are two Inspectresses (belonging, however, to the European service) drawing, respectively, Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 and Rs. 450 to Rs. 500. Mrs. Wheeler is 52 years of age, and deserves consideration towards the end of a long service. Mr. Tiery and Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar stand next in seniority, and occupy important offices (Mr. Tiery was an Assistant Inspector before he was selected for the Murshidabad appointment), and should not be passed over without necessity. The arrangement that I propose will leave room in Class IV for the five officers with European or Premchand qualifications, and Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar will thus come into his right place, being next below Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar in order of seniority.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts these views.

It is to be observed that the cases of the retired officers, Babus Bireswar Chakravarti and Ratna Mani Gupta, must be taken into consideration up to the dates of their retirement. The positions of those retired officers would be immediately below Babu Ambika Charan Bose and Babu Nilmani

Mukherjee respectively. This will involve some slight changes in the classes below, which can be settled hereafter in communication with the Accounts Department.

Class V.—Sir Alfred Croft's note upon this class is as follows:—

Class V.—The only cases requiring notice in this class are those of officers on fixed pay, whose place in the new list, with respect to graded officers in the old list, it is necessary to settle. They are those of Mr. R. F. Shaw, Head-master of the Apprentice Department-Civil Engineering College, Mr. D. N. Mallik, Assistant Professor, Patna College, Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, and Mr. H. A. Stark, Head-master of the Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasa (Civil List, page 177). Mr. Shaw (M. A., Aberdeen) was appointed on 20th January 1891 on Rs. 300; Mr. Mallik (B. A., Camb., B. Sc., London) on 12th July 1893, on Rs. 250; Pandit Hara Prasad (M. A., Calcutta) on 28th February 1895, on Rs. 300; Mr. Stark (B. A., Calcutta) on 1st July 1895, on Rs. 300. It has to be determined how they should stand with respect to other officers in the old list. On reconsideration of my previous proposals, I think the method to be followed should be this:—An officer appointed on Rs. 300, which is the maximum pay of Class III, should not be in a worse position than if he had been appointed five years earlier on Rs. 200—20—300, the pay of the class. That is, he should rank next below those who had been confirmed in the class five years before the date of his appointment, all of whom at the date of his appointment will have reached the maximum of Rs. 300. He should rank above officers who were only officiating in the class five years before his appointment. (The status of a sub. pro tem. officer is that of an acting officer.) An officer appointed on Rs. 250 should take rank on the same principle. Since it takes three years to rise in Class III from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250, such an officer should rank next below those who were appointed permanently to the class three years before the date of his appointment, all of whom were on that date drawing Rs. 250. Hence, comparing the dates given above for the purpose of ascertaining each officer's place, Mr. Shaw may be supposed to have been appointed to Class III on 25th January 1886, Mr. Mallik on 12th July 1890, Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri on 28th February 1890, and Mr. Stark on 1st July 1890. Referring to the Civil List (page 179), it therefore appears that Mr. Shaw should come immediately before Babu Barada Prasad Ghose (III, 7) who was appointed on 1st June 1886, and that Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, Mr. Stark and Mr. Mallik should come in that order immediately before Babu Hari Prasad Banerjee (III, 11), who was appointed to that class on 13th July 1890. [The dates of confirmation of Mr. E. Pegler and Babu S. B. Dutt (III, 8 and 9) seem inconsistent with their position in the class, but it is not really so. These two officers, who had drawn Rs. 250 fixed pay for many years, were transferred to Class III in December 1891, and therefore took rank, exactly in accordance with the foregoing principle, as if they had been appointed to the class in December 1888.]

Sir Alexander Mackenzie accepts the principle thus enunciated, and class V will be fixed accordingly.

Sir Alfred Croft continues:—

“In reference to the position assigned to Mr. D. N. Mallik, it will be convenient at this point to consider what special prospects, in the way of exceptional promotion, are now and hereafter to be offered to those graduates in honours of English Universities whom we wish to attract to the Department, to take the place of men hitherto appointed by the Secretary of State. It has, I think, always been understood that special advantages were to be offered them. In 1894 I recommended that all such officers, appointed on Rs. 250, should, after three years, be promoted to the first vacancy arising in the Rs. 350 class; and this proposal was afterwards made the basis of the recommendation above referred to, that Messrs. Brühl, P. C. Roy, and J. N. Das Gupta, should at once be promoted to Rs. 350. The Rs. 350 class has now disappeared, and another method must be adopted. I would propose that a professor of European qualifications or a Premchand student should originally be appointed on Rs. 250; that after a service of three years in that class, he should have a claim to the first vacancy arising in Class V (Rs. 300); and that after a further service of three years in that class, he should have a claim to the first vacancy arising in Class IV (Rs. 400). As vacancies would not generally occur immediately after the expiration of the periods of three years, he would have a fair prospect of rising from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 in about seven years; and this, I think, would offer sufficient inducement. (In the Provincial Executive Service I see that an officer rises from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 in from six to seven years.) Candidates of this class who were appointed to the Superior Service under the two-thirds rule, rose from Rs. 333 to Rs. 500 in five years; so that the new men will still be not as well off as their predecessors were. After appointment to Class IV they would be eligible for promotion in their turn under the ordinary rules.

It is of the first importance that graduates in honours of English Universities should be attracted to the Provincial Service; the rule now proposed is therefore approved. It follows that Mr. Shaw is the first officer for promotion

to Class IV, and that Mr. Mallik's time for such promotion will follow after he has served in Class V for three years from the date of the introduction of this scheme. In working the rule, active service (including privilege leave will alone be reckoned in the qualifying period.

Class VI.—Sir Alfred Croft observes with reference to this class:—

The cases here are those of Babu Kumudini Kanta Banerjee, Dr. P. N. Chatterjee, and Mr. M. M. Ghose (Nos. 7, 13, and 14 in Class VI of Dr. Martin's list), who have been appointed to the department on fixed pay—the first on Rs. 200 in 1887, the next two, who are graduates of English Universities, on Rs. 250 in 1894 and 1895, respectively. The place of Babu Kumudini Kanta Banerjee was fixed in my former list as following that of Miss C. M. Bose. Dr. P. N. Chatterjee was appointed on the 9th November 1894, and should therefore rank among Class III (old list) officers as if he had been appointed to the class on the 9th November 1891. He will therefore stand after Babu B. K. Guha (III, 14). Mr. M. Ghose, appointed on 22nd June 1895, will rank as from 29th June 1892, and follow Babu Sarada Prasad Ganguli (Babu Uma Kisor Roy, the next on the list, not being a Provincial Officer). Babu Khirad Chandra Rai Chaudhuri (III, 18) has, since the date of Dr. Martin's letter, been transferred to a Provincial appointment, and should therefore come into the list before Babu Sib Chandra Gu. Dr. Chatterjee and Mr. Ghose will be entitled to the first vacancies arising in Class V, after they have served for three years each on their present pay.

The case of Maulavi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, is exceptional. It will be seen that in the provisional list, recommended in my note of 20th January 1894, I placed Maulavi Abdul Karim next after Shams-ul-ulama Ahmad (VI, 12 in that list, III, 20 in the Civil List, page 180). This was in accordance with the place that he then occupied as a sub. *pro tempore* officer. But in the Civil List for January 1897 (page 181), Maulavi Abdul Karim comes nine places lower down (III, 30). The reason is that he was in 1894, and had been for some years, substantive *pro tempore* in Class III, in place of an officer who had been appointed to the Provincial Service, but whose confirmation in that service was for some reason delayed for many years. In consequence of the rule that substantive *pro tempore* officers take rank below those who have been confirmed, Maulavi Abdul Karim found himself passed over, between 1894 and 1896, by a number of officers promoted from the class below. I think with Dr. Martin that he should take the place which I previously assigned to him in January 1894, and which he would have held had the scheme been sanctioned from about that date. In 1894 he had already been substantive *pro tempore* for over four years, and the position now assigned to him is that which he would have taken if confirmed after three years.

The reasons given for regarding Maulavi Abdul Karim's position as exceptional are sound. The argument might be strengthened by the consideration that the post held by him, viz. Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, is a special one. Had this not been so, his confirmation in Class III of the former service would have taken place in regular order as vacancies occurred in the class. Under the circumstances, it is right that his case should receive exceptional treatment.

Sir Alfred Croft, in reserving four posts in this class for graduates in honours of English Universities or Premahand Students, writes thus:—

Of the four reserved appointments, one can be filled up immediately upon my departure, by Mr. Bhupati Nath Das, about whom there has been separate correspondence. He is the man so strongly recommended, as an original worker in science, by Professor Ramsay. The other three may be filled up by substantive *pro tempore* promotions from the class below, until specialists are appointed permanently to the class after the retirement of Messrs. Ewbank and Stack.

Mr. B. N. Das may at once be appointed to one of these reserved appointments, and on the retirement of Mr. Stack in the end of March, a second specialist may be appointed, and similarly another on the retirement of Mr. Ewbank towards the end of April. There will then remain one post which may temporarily be filled up.

Sir Alfred Croft has laid special stress upon the fact that nearly all the officers in this Rs. 250 class are at present drawing more than Rs. 250 a month, and that those on less than Rs. 300 a month would have had a fair prospect of rising to Rs. 300 (as pay under the old system) within a few years by regular increments. He adds:—"For the present I consider that the fair and only possible plan will be to continue to them, as personal allowances, the amounts above Rs. 250 to which they are now, or may become, entitled until all of them are promoted to the next higher class on Rs. 300." This proposal is sanctioned, and will be applicable to those who had already set foot in the former Class III or had drawn increments in the

same; these will, if they revert to Class VII of the Provincial list, continue to draw the increments to which, from time to time, they would have become entitled under the old system. This principle will be extended to all the classes.

Class VII.—Sir Alfred Croft discusses the cases of certain officers who have hitherto been on fixed pay:—

P. W. Byers, Teacher, Apprentices Department, Civil Engineering College; Annada Prasad Bagchi, Head-master, School of Art; Braja Ballabh Dutt, M.A., Lecturer, Rajshahi College; Sivendra Nath Gupta, Lecturer, Krishnagar College.

The last two men have already had their places assigned in my 1894 list. Mr. Byers was appointed on the 23rd March 1894, on a salary of Rs. 200—10—230, and therefore ranks below those who have been confirmed in old Class III, the pay of which is higher (Rs. 200—20—300). Babu Annada Prasad Bagchi was appointed on Rs. 200 on the 3rd January 1880, and therefore ranks above all officers in Class IV (Rs. 150—10—200), the senior of whom was promoted to that class in 1885. At the head of the list I keep two places for Assistant Inspectors, for a reason to be afterwards explained.

In one of the two places referred to by Sir Alfred Croft the name of Babu Kumad Bandhu Bose was entered, and the second place was reserved for an Assistant Inspector of Schools to be newly appointed.

In regard to the position given to three officers, Sir Alfred Croft writes:—

“Babu Rasamay Mitra (No. 23) and Kali Prasanna Bhattacharjee (No. 24) have been acting since November 1895 and January 1896, in the class above, having been specially selected for such promotion (Civil List, page 183). They have, therefore, been placed above Babu Rajeswar Gupta (No. 25), the senior officer for promotion, who has not yet acted in the class above.

This is sanctioned.

Class VIII.—In discussing Class VIII, Sir Alfred Croft has written:—

Class VIII.—The only special cases in this class are those of six officers transferred from fixed pay. But in arranging the names in this class, I have adopted a new method, rendered necessary by the following circumstances: In the first appointment of M. As. as Lecturers in Colleges, it has been the practice to appoint them either to Class V (Rs. 100—10—150) or to fixed pay appointments of Rs. 150, according as one or other kind of appointment happened to be vacant. But it has by no means followed that the officers in Class V, though appointed on lower pay, were in any way inferior to those who were appointed on Rs. 150. Further, those who were appointed to Class V generally received acting or substantive *pro tempore* appointments in the first instance, and were only confirmed after a lapse of time, while officers appointed on Rs. 150 were commonly appointed permanently. Thus, the former class of officers suffered a two-fold disadvantage: firstly, in the rate of initial pay, secondly, in their lower position in the list, that position being determined under the ordinary rule by the date of confirmation. I propose now to reduce this inequality once for all by fixing the position of College Lecturers, whether starting on Rs. 100 in Class V or on Rs. 150, by the date of their first service, whether acting, substantive *pro tempore*, or permanent, provided such service was continuous. And I further recommend that all such officers, whatever their previous designations may have been, should henceforth be uniformly styled Professors.”

Sir Alexander Mackenzie approves of this recommendation: it is therefore sanctioned.

To summarize:—At the present time there are 30 out of 137 posts assigned to the Superior Service filled up by Officers of the Indian Service. There remain 107 Officers for the Provincial Service. These will be distributed as follows:—

Class	I	...	...	...	2 Officers.
"	II	...	...	...	4 "
"	III	...	...	...	6 "
"	IV	...	...	...	8 "
"	V	...	...	...	12 "
"	VI	...	...	...	22 "
"	VII	...	...	...	26 "
"	VIII	...	...	...	28 "
Total					107 Officers.

The nominal roll, as now sanctioned, is the following:—

CLASS I (2), Rs. 700.

1. Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukerjee Bahadur.
2. Rai Dinanath Sen Sahib.

CLASS II (4), Rs. 500.

1. Mr. J. A. Reuther.
2. Babu Radhanath Rai.
3. " Abinash Chandra Chatterjee, B.A.
4. Mr. Billing, M.A.

CLASS III (6), Rs. 500.

1. Mr. A. S. Phillips, B.A.
2. Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee, M.A.
3. Maulvi Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, M.A.
4. Babu A. C. Bose.
5. " Nilmani Mukerjee.
6. [Mr. W. Tate.]

CLASS IV (8), Rs. 400.

1. Mrs. M. Wheeler.
2. Mr. E. R. Tiery, B.A.
3. Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A.
4. " Nilkanta Mazumdar, M.A.
5. Mr. P. Brühl.
6. " O. Ghilardi.
7. Dr. P. C. Ray, D.Sc. (Edin.).
8. Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, B.A. (Oxon.).

CLASS V (12), Rs. 300.

1. Babu Jagat Bandhu Laha, M.A.
2. " Bipin Bihari Gupta, M.A.
3. Mr. R. F. Shaw, M.A. (Aberdeen).
4. Babu Barada Prasad Ghose, M.A.
5. Mr. E. Pegler.
6. Babu Sasi Bhusan Dutt, M.A.
7. Maulvi Mahummad Ibrahim, B.A.
8. Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, M.A.
9. Mr. H. A. Stark, B.A.
10. Mr. D. N. Mallik, B.A. (Camb.), D.Sc. (Lond.).
11. Babu Hari Prasad Banerjee (now Assistant Inspector).
12. Mrs. E. C. W. Stansbury.

CLASS VI (22), Rs. 250.

	Draws.
	Rs.
1. Sasi Bhusan Sen, B.A., <i>plus</i> personal allowance	300
2. Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., <i>plus</i> personal allowance	300
3. Dr. Purnananda Chatterjee, B.A., D.Sc., (Edin.)	...
4. Miss Chandra Mukhi Bose, M.A., <i>plus</i> personal allowance	280
5. Kumudini Kanta Banerjee, M.A.	...
6. Saroda Prasad Ganguli (on personal grounds), <i>plus</i> personal allowance	300
7. Mr. Manomohan Ghose, B.A. (Oxon.)	...
8. Khirad Chandra Rai Chaudhuri, M.A., <i>plus</i> personal allowance	300
9. Sib Chandra Gu, M.A., <i>plus</i> personal allowance	280
10. Shams-ul-ulama Ahmad, <i>plus</i> personal allowance	260
11. Abdul Karim, B.A., <i>plus</i> personal allowance	300
12. Bireswar Chatterjee, M.A., <i>plus</i> personal allowance	280
13. E. A. LeFevre, <i>plus</i> personal allowance	260
14. Ram Das Chakravarti, <i>plus</i> personal allowance	280
15. Ambika Charan Mukherjee (on personal grounds), <i>plus</i> personal allowance	280
16. Baikuntha Nath Roy, B.A. (on personal grounds), <i>plus</i> personal allowance	260
17. Mati Lal Maitra	240
18. Bhuban Mohan Sen, B.A.	240
Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur, C.I.E. (on personal grounds) <i>seconded</i>	300
19. Raj Kumar Sen, M.A., <i>sub. pro tem.</i>	240
20. Chandra Kumar Maitra, <i>sub. pro tem.</i>	240
21. Abdul Munim, <i>sub. pro tem.</i>	200
22. Kumud Bandha Bose, <i>sub. pro tem.</i>	240

CLASS VII (25), Rs. 200.

One place reserved for an Assistant Inspector of Schools.

1. P. W. Byers, *plus* personal allowance (draws Rs. 280).
2. Annada Prasad Bagchi.
3. Jagat Bandhu Bhadra (on personal grounds).
4. Bhawani Charan Mukharjee, B.A.
5. Kunja Bihari Bose, M.A.
H. A. Lane, M.A., seconded.
6. Ram Chandra Chatterjee.
7. Braja Ballabh Dutta, M.A.
8. Haranath Bhattacharjee, M.A.
9. Debendra Nath Bose, M.A.
10. Kisori Mohan Sen Gupta, M.A.
11. Upendra Nath Mitra, M.A.
Dwij Das Dutt, M.A., seconded.
12. Kali Pada Bose, M.A.
13. Joges Chandra Ray, M.A.
14. Sivendra Nath Gupta, M.A.
15. Narendra Nath Bose, M.A.
16. Madhu Sudan Rao.
17. Sagar Chandra Chakravarti.
18. Govinda Lal Set, M.A.
19. Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, *sub. pro tem.*
20. Surendra Kumar Bose, B.C.E. *sub. pro tem.*
21. Rasamay Mitra, M.A., *sub. pro tem.*
22. Kali Prasanna Bhattacharjee, M.A., *sub. pro tem.*
23. Rajeswar Gupta, *sub. pro tem.*
24. Rajendra Nath Banerjee, B.A., *sub. pro tem.*
25. Rajmohan Sen, M.A., *sub. pro tem.*

CLASS VIII (28 AT PRESENT), Rs. 150.

- Hari Charan Ray, M.A., seconded.*
1. Chandra Bhushan Bhaduri, B.A.
 2. Mukunda Chandra Vidyabagis, M.A.
Jagadis Chandra Sen, M.A., seconded.
 3. Aditya Kumar Chatterjee, B.A.
 4. Mohini Mohan Chaudhuri, M.A.
 5. Bissaswar Sen, M.A.
Sasi Sukhar Banerjee, B.A. seconded.
 6. Braja Lal Mukerjee, B.A.
 7. Poresb Nath Sen, B.A.
 8. Joy Gopal Dey, B.A.
 9. Murali Dhur Banerjee, B.A.
 10. Harish Chandra Bhattacharjee, B.A.
 11. Harish Chandra Dutt, M.A.
 12. Mohit Chandra Sen, M.A.
 13. Satis Chandra Dey, M.A.
 14. Binayendranth Sen, M.A.
 15. Gopal Chandra Ganguli, M.A.
 16. Mohini Mohan Dutt, M.A.
 17. Bidhu Bhushan Goswami, M.A.
 18. Abdul Ali.
 19. Pramatha Nath Mukerjee, M. A., *sub. pro tem.*
 20. Rakhal Raj Biswas, M.A., *sub. pro tem.*
 21. Ram Prasanna Mukherjee, *sub. pro tem.*
 22. Sukhbasi Tewari, *sub. pro tem.*
 23. Hari Charan Mukherjee, L.B., *sub. pro tem.*
 24. Govinda Sastri, *sub. pro tem.*
 25. Hriday Chandra Banerjee, *sub. pro tem.*
 26. Professor for Rajshahi College, *sub. pro tem.*
 27. Professor for Dacca College, *sub. pro tem.*
 28. Professor for Chittagong College, *sub. pro tem.*

15. The following quotation is also extracted from Sir Alfred Croft's note on the re-organization scheme:—

"Connected with the question of the minimum pay to be given to Professors who have graduated in English Universities, and of the conditions of their promotion thereafter, is another very similar question as to the minimum pay to be given to the holders of certain

appointments. In some cases the officers have to be appointed by the Secretary of State in England; in others, the importance of the office requires that a suitable rate of pay should be secured to the holder.

In most cases of the latter class, the officer so appointed will be of sufficient standing to have reached or passed the proposed minimum; but in the case of the transfer of an officer from the Subordinate to the Provincial Service (as, for example, of a Deputy Inspector to be Assistant Inspector), this condition will not always be realized. In order to meet exceptional cases of selection, the following minima are proposed:—

	Rs.
Principals, 1st grade (including Sanskrit) Colleges	400
Principals, 2nd grade Colleges	250
Superintendents of Madrasahs	250
Inspectors	400
Assistant Inspectors	250
Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction	300
Assistant Superintendent, School of Art	300
Head-master, Kurseong Boarding School	250

Dr. Martin thinks that this proposal, if sanctioned, will probably lead to embarrassing consequences. At the present time in considering who might be a fit person to succeed to the Principalship of the Rajshahi College which is likely to fall vacant in the near future, he looked through the names of the officers in Class IV with a view to following the rule above, and as Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar has been selected to act as Principal of the Cuttack College, his choice was limited to Dr. P. C. Roy or Mr. J. N. Das Gupta. He sent for Dr. P. C. Roy to tell him that he might possibly be called upon to leave the Presidency College. The intelligence was received with consternation, and Dr. Martin, knowing that Dr. Roy is a distinguished Chemist engaged in original research in the Presidency College, after weighing the *pros* and *cons*, decided that the idea ought to be abandoned. He then considered the case of Mr. J. N. Das Gupta and came to the opinion that being a Professor of English Literature, Mr. Gupta's services at present cannot be transferred to such an office. Consequently at the outset the proposed rule is found to offer difficulties of a serious kind. Attempts may be made to follow a rule of the kind, but the Lieutenant-Governor agrees in thinking that no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down in the case of several of the offices referred to. Hitherto, Superintendents of Madrasahs (who are paid from the Mohsin Fund) and Assistant Inspectors of Schools, have always been placed on first appointment to these offices on Rs. 250 a month. This rule may be admitted, and Sir Alfred Croft's proposal may also be accepted, so far as are concerned the Assistant Superintendent of the School of Art and the Superintendent, Apprentice Department, Civil Engineering College, with a minimum pay of Rs. 300 for each, and also for the Head-master of the Kurseong Boarding School, for whom a minimum of Rs. 250 is proposed. Beyond this Sir Alexander Mackenzie is not willing to go. These last three appointments require the services of officers recruited in Europe; but in the case of Principalships of Colleges, the choice of successors is obtainable from among a long line of Professors, to most of whom it would be improper to give undue promotion, on the ground of their being, from circumstances, selected for such an office.

It is, therefore ordered that *minima* are fixed, if there are vacancies in the several classes in the case of the following posts:—

	Rs.
Assistant Superintendent, School of Art	300
Head-master of the Apprentice Department, Civil Engineering College	300
Head-master, Kurseong Boarding School	250
Superintendents of Madrasahs	250
Assistant Inspectors of Schools	250

As regards appointments to Assistant Inspectorships, the Director of Public Instruction in recommending for promotion to these posts Deputy Inspectors from the subordinate list should be careful lest by giving such promotion the prospects of Provincial Service officers may be materially injured. It is partly to avoid a complication of this kind that just now a very senior Provincial officer is being put forward for an Assistant Inspectorship of Schools.

16. It is now necessary to decide the question what offices should entitle their holders to rise to the several classes of the Provincial Service. The following proposal is sanctioned:—

Class I (Rs. 700).—Principals of Colleges, including the Sanskrit College, teaching up to the B.A. Standard; Inspectors of Schools; Professors who have obtained degrees in honors from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, or Dublin, or who have received a European training to an equivalent standard, and the Assistant Superintendent, Government School of Art.

Class II (Rs. 600).—Limit of promotion for the Lady Principal of the Bethune College and for the Inspectress of Schools and the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, and for Assistant Inspectors of Schools; also for Principals of Colleges teaching up to the First Arts Standard.

Class III (Rs. 500).—The limit of promotion for the following:—Principals of second grade Colleges (teaching up to the F.A. Standard), Professors not possessed of European qualifications or an equivalent, Superintendents of Madrasahs, including the Head Maulavi of the Calcutta Madrasah, Head Masters of Collegiate and Training Schools, and Head Master of the Government School of Art: the Lady Superintendent, Dacca Eden Female Government Boarding School, and the Head Master, Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrasah.

Class IV (Rs. 400).—Limit of promotion for Professors in second grade (F.A.) Colleges.

As exceptions to the foregoing limits, it is ordered that Shams-ul-ulama Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, M.A., Superintendent of the Dacca Madrasah and Mr. Tiery of the Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah shall be eligible for promotion to Class II. Maulavi Abul Khair has qualifications English and Oriental, equal if not superior to those of the Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan Education; while Mr. Tiery was, for several years, an Assistant Inspector of Schools, whence he was transferred to his present appointment, as being conspicuously fitted for it.

17. All College Lecturers, Assistant Professors and Professors in the Provincial Service will, henceforth, be uniformly styled Professors.

18. All Officers in the Provincial Service will be Gazetted Officers.

19. Officers transferred from the Subordinate to Provincial list to fill vacancies in the posts of Head-master of Collegiate Schools, Assistant Inspectors, &c., will, in ordinary cases, be eligible for the minimum salary attaching to the posts which they are called upon to fill.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor now sanctions the introduction of the new scheme with effect from the 1st August, 1896. His Honour observes that, owing to the narrowness of the scale of the Provincial Service, as compared with existing salaries, the prospects of officers in the lower classes are very discouraging. For instance, officers now placed in class VI on Rs. 250 of the service are all in class III (Rs. 200—20—300 of the existing service, and before they can receive any increase of pay, they must rise to the top of class VI and then move slowly to the top of class V. He also observes that the Provincial Services of other provinces are practically devoid of class VIII on Rs. 150. Sir Alexander Mackenzie regrets this state of things, and, with a view to improving the prospects of Provincial Service officers, he proposes at an early date to consider whether something may not be done by assigning a greater number of appointments to some of the intermediate classes.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 20th March, 1897.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.O.I.E., Advocate-General of Bengal.

The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEE, BAHADUR, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.

The Hon'ble C. W. BOLTON.

The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.

The Hon'ble C. A. WILKINS.

The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDR MITTRA, BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.

The Hon'ble M. S. DAB.

The Hon'ble A. H. WALLIS.

The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

I have the honour to call attention to the fact that in the North-Western Provinces there are eight members of the Provincial Service, who hold substantively or officiate in posts which are ordinarily reserved for the Civil Service, India, listed as open to the Provincial Service. Is it the case that in Bengal there is only one member of the Provincial Service who holds an appointment ordinarily reserved for the Covenanted Service, viz., that of District Magistrate; and he, too, Mr. Batabyal, was originally a member of the Statutory Service, and has elected the Provincial Service? Having regard to the all-but-total exclusion of members of the Provincial Service from the posts listed as open to the members of that service, will the Government be pleased to take such steps as to the Government may seem fit, with a view to give effect to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission in that behalf?

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member asked a similar question on the 22nd July, 1893, which was answered by the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton. It was then explained, and the explanation still applies, that the effect of the notification of this Government published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th April of that year, specifying the posts ordinarily reserved for the Civil Service of India to which Members of the Provincial Service can be properly appointed, was qualified by paragraph 6 of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 1343 C. Rev., dated the 21st April 1892, which declared that until all the existing Statutory Civil Servants were provided for either by promotion or by amalgamation with the new Provincial Service, and until the prior claims of officers of the Civil Service of India and Commissions had been satisfied, the twenty posts thrown open to members of the Provincial Service could not be brought into the general cadre of that service. In filling up the vacancies which have since occurred these orders of the Government of India have been adhered to, and only one vacancy in the superior appointments has fallen to the Provincial Service, to which Mr. Batabyal was appointed. There are eleven Statutory Civilians, and the majority of them must still be provided with substantive superior appointments before the number of members of the Provincial Service in these posts can be increased.

"The Civil List of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the present quarter shows five and not eight members of the Provincial Service occupying posts ordinarily reserved for the Civil Service of India."

SOUTH SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

(a) With reference to the Government Notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th October last, regarding the sub-division of the present South Suburban Municipality, is the Government aware that such a sub-division is at variance with the boundaries, as set forth in the Resolution of the Commissioners of the aforesaid Municipality, dated the 4th February, 1896, upon which the Government has taken action, and which runs as follows:—

"That the municipality be divided into two parts following the Diamond Harbour Road, as the common boundary of the two municipalities."

(b) Is the Government aware that the Resolution has the approval of the Commissioner of the Division and of the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton when he was District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas?

(c) Is it not the case that under section 9 of the Bengal Municipal Act, the Government can only take action in any matter affecting the sub-division of a municipality on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, and is therefore *à fortiori* bound by the terms of the recommendation?

(d) Is it not the case that the sub-division, as proposed in the Government Notification, takes away from the South Suburban Municipality the richest and the most populous wards and the only dispensary situated in the Municipality?

(e) Is the Government aware that the sub-division of the municipality, as proposed by the Government, is strongly opposed to local feeling, and that the Commissioners and the rate-payers have submitted memorials against the proposed sub-division?

(f) Having regard to all these considerations, will the Government be pleased to re-consider the matter and issue a Notification in accordance with the terms of the recommendation of the Commissioners?

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY replied:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor is advised that Government is not bound by the specification of boundaries annexed to the Resolution of the Commissioners, and can proceed to subdivide the Municipality in the manner that appears most likely to conduce to good administration. The subdivision now proposed is the one best suited to the present circumstances of the Municipality; it has been duly notified, and no valid objections have been received. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to re-consider the matter."

PROVINCIAL BUDGETS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

I have the honour to call attention to the remarks quoted in the margin made by the Hon'ble

These budgets (Provincial budgets), after a careful examination by the Financial Department and the Secretaries of the Departments which have administrative control in each case, are compiled and forwarded to the Government of India, as a whole on the 10th January, through the Accountant-General, who, by that time, has before him the actual figures for nine months. Soon after the close of February, the actuals for two more months, or eleven in all, are available, and on or about the 10th of March, a final revised estimate for the expiring year, together with a final forecast for the year beginning on the 1st of April, are laid before the Government of India, for approval and for incorporation in the great Imperial budget for the whole of India (*vide* Council Proceedings of the 31st March, 1894).

Mr. Bourdillon, then Financial Secretary to the Government, and to enquire whether, having regard to the fact that the budget is submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Government on the 10th March or thereabouts, it would not

be possible to lay the budget before this Council before it is sent to the Government of India for final approval, with the remarks of Members of Council thereon, for the consideration of the Supreme Government?

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY replied:—

"Under the orders of the Government of India, the Financial statement of a Local Government cannot be presented to, or discussed by, the local Legislative Council until it has received the sanction of the Government of India."

PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Will the Government be pleased to state (1) the total sum which the Government of Bengal has obtained from the Provincial contracts, owing to the normal expansion of the Revenue over and above the contract figure, that is to say the amount expected to be realized to meet the expenditure; (2) the total sum which the Government of Bengal would have obtained if the contract of 1877 had been in force; (3) the total appropriations of the Government of India over and above the sums to which the Government of India was entitled under the contracts? Have these sums been restored?

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member will find the information which he requires in the Financial statement of 1st April, 1893, and the Financial Resolution of 10th October, 1896."

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN BIHAR.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Will the Government be pleased to give the names and salaries of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents employed upon relief works in the affected tracts in Bihar?

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Will it please Government to place on the table a list of persons, not being Government servants, who have been specially appointed for the purpose of Famine Relief in the afflicted districts of North Gangetic Bihar, as charge Superintendents and Assistant charge Superintendents, with their respective salaries and allowances?

The Hon'ble Mr. FINUCANE replied:—

"The Statement called for by the Hon'ble Members is laid on the table."

Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents on Famine Relief Works in the Patna Division.

A.—NON-OFFICIAL—

District Shahabad—

			Pay.	Horse allowance.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mr. G. C. B. Birch	200	+ 100	= 300
" D. Smith	200	+ 100	= 300

District Saran—

Mr. W. C. Lang	200	+ 100	= 300
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District Champaran—

Mr. C. Still	600	+ 100	= 700
" J. Finzel	300	+ 100	= 400
" H. Christian	300	+ 100	= 400

District Munaffarpur—

Mr. C. C. Clare	...	...	300	+ 100	= 400
" J. C. Crozier	...	...	300	+ 100	= 400
" A. E. Gibson	...	...	300	+ 100	= 400
" B. E. Lomax	...	...	300	+ 100	= 400
" H. B. Wilcox	...	...	200	+ 100	= 300

District Darbhanga—

Mr. J. Burton	...	...	300	+ 100	= 400
" G. J. Wright	...	...	300	+ 100	= 400
" W. E. Davies	...	...	200	+ 100	= 300
" C. A. Manson	...	...	200	+ 100	= 300
" H. E. Wild	...	...	200	+ 100	= 300
" C. Kelly	...	...	200	+ 100	= 300

B.—OFFICIALS—

District Saran—

Mr. A. Garrett, c.s.
 „ J. V. Ryan, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
 „ J. C. Twidell, c.s.

District Champaran—

Mr. H. F. E. B. Foster, c.s.
 „ E. E. Forrester, c.s.
 „ F. Boxwell, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
 „ B. Hyde, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
 „ J. B. Wood, c.s.

District Munaffarpur—

Mr. W. Y. Reilly, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
 „ R. Sheepshanks, c.s.
 „ L. O. Clarke, c.s.

District Darbhanga—

Mr. T. M. Browne, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
 „ G. P. Whalley, Assistant Superintendent of Police (on sick leave).
 „ J. B. Blackwood, c.s.
 „ W. B. Haycock, c.s.
 „ F. Kley, Inspector of Police.

These officers get their grade pay + Rs. 100 horse-allowance in lieu of all travelling allowance.

C.—Subdivisional Officers, Assistant Magistrates and Joint-Magistrates engaged in Famine Work in addition to their ordinary duties.

District Shahabad—

Mr. H. L. Stephenson, Bhabua.

District Saran—

Mr. E. P. Chapman.
 „ F. F. Lyall.
 „ E. Lister.

District Champaran—

Mr. F. R. Roe.
 „ J. H. Kerr.

District Munaffarpur—

Mr. O. L. S. Russell.
 „ J. F. Gruning.
 „ A. H. Clayton.

District Darbhanga—

Mr. M. Smither.
 „ O. P. Beachcroft.

These officers get their grade pay and ordinary travelling allowance.

D.—Besides the above, certain officers, whose numbers are approximately given below are employed as “Circle Officers” and “Officers in charge” of works.

Name of district.	CIRCLE OFFICERS.		OFFICERS IN CHARGE.	
	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.
1	2	3	4	5
Shahabad ...	25	From Rs. 35 to Rs. 75.	5	From Rs. 35 on small works to Rs. 75 on large works: Rs. 100 in few cases.
Saran ...	45		15	
Champaran ...	75		40	
Munaffarpur ...	75		30	
Darbhanga ...	65		65	
Total ...	285		145	

The names of these officers cannot be given: all or nearly all of them are natives of India. The services of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors and of Rural Sub-Registrars have also been utilised on famine work.

DISTRICT OFFICER IN KHULNA.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Is it the case that since July, 1893, no fewer than nine District Magistrates have from time to time been in charge of the district of Khulna, many of whom holding office for only a few months? Is the statement noted in the margin shewing the frequent transfers of district officers from Khulna substantially correct? Are not these frequent transfers calculated seriously to interfere with the efficiency of district administration, and will the Government be pleased to take steps to prevent them?

* Mr. Bomma, District Magistrate, from July, 1893 to October, 1893.
 " Maguire, " " " " October, 1893 to April, 1894.
 " Ball, " " " " April, 1894 to October, 1894.
 " Brown, " " " " October, 1894 to April, 1895.
 " Fisher, " " " " April, 1895 to October, 1895.
 " Brown, " " " " October, 1895 to March, 1896.
 Since March, 1896, three Magistrates, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Phillimore and Mr. Vincent have held charge of the district one after another. Mr. Vincent, the present Magistrate, has been in charge since January last.

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON replied:—

"For various reasons it was found necessary in the past three years to change the District Officer of Khulna as often as the Hon'ble Member mentions. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that such frequent changes are detrimental to the efficient administration of a district, and it is the endeavour of the Government to avoid them as much as possible. The necessity for retaining the same officer at Khulna for a longer period than has been the case in recent years has not escaped the notice of the Government."

PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY ACT.

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Will the Government be pleased to state under what circumstances and under what representations it was found necessary to permit the Court of Wards to relax the stringency of the Circular orders No. 3 of May, 1892, and 8 of October, 1895, prohibiting the issue of certificates under the Public Demands Recovery Act in estates of which a survey has not been made, and to vest it with powers to use the certificate procedure even in the case of an unsurveyed estate?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"The existing orders are in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, which directed that Collectors should issue no certificates on the application of a Court of Wards, except where a record of rights had been made and disputes between landlords and tenants settled, or in estates declared by a formal order of the Board of Revenue to have a settled rent-roll and to be ripe for the application of the certificate procedure."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN asked—

Will the Government be pleased to order a strict enforcement of these Circular orders, the last of which appears to have been issued as the result of the discussions in Council on the 3rd April, 1895?

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE replied:—

"The Government has no intention of further altering these orders, which are perfectly reasonable."

RAIN-GAMBLING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the suppression of rain-gambling. He said:—

“Full enquiry has been made into the practice of rain-gambling, and the evil has been found to exist to an extent which demands early action on the part of the Government. Public bodies representing various sections of the community in Calcutta have been consulted, and opinion is strongly and almost unanimously in favour of legislation. The matter can thus be dealt with at once, and delay is neither necessary nor desirable. In view of the fact that the session of the Council is, in the ordinary course, drawing to its close, I propose to ask Your Honour to suspend the Rules, to admit of my introducing the Bill and moving that it be referred to a Select Committee. Under your order, Sir, the Bill has already been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and copies have been placed in the hands of Hon'ble Members. Its provisions are brief and simple, and I venture to anticipate that they will not provoke prolonged discussion in the Council or in the Select Committee.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON also applied to the President to suspend the Rules of Business for the purpose of introducing the Bill and referring it to a Select Committee.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended—

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON introduced the Bill and also moved that it be read in Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read accordingly.

The Hon'ble MR. Bolton also moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Wilkins, the Hon'ble Babu Surendra-nath Banerjee, the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, the Hon'ble Mr. Wallis, the Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, and the mover, with instructions to report in one week. He said:—

“Sir, the Bill of which I am in charge is a small, but not unimportant, measure. It seeks to put an end to a form of public gambling which has attained considerable magnitude, which has already done much harm among certain classes of the community in Calcutta, and which tends to affect larger and larger numbers. I trust, and cannot but believe, that its object will commend itself to every Member of this Council.

“Rain-gambling was introduced into this City many years since by the Marwaris, who are much addicted to play and wagering of one kind or another, and is practised in the Bara Bazar quarter, where they chiefly reside. For some years it was confined to one house containing a large courtyard where the gamblers can assemble. Two more houses were subsequently opened, and facilities for gambling are now offered at three establishments. The system of play followed at these places has been thus described. Attached to the houses are a number of men who register bets for the proprietors, charging them or the successful wagers a commission of one pice or of one anna, respectively, on each rupee won. The bets are made on the occurrence of rain within a certain time, and they are registered three or four times daily. The proprietors of the premises offer odds against rain, and these depend chiefly on the state of the weather, ranging from level money to 2 to 1, 3 to 1, and so on, sometimes up to 50 to 1. Those who back the rain do not win unless the fall suffices to cause an overflow from a small raised tank through a spout, which is visible from the courtyard. A clock is kept on the premises to regulate the time.

“For many years after its introduction rain-gambling was practised mainly by the Marwaris; but, though it doubtless brought much pecuniary loss and misery to members of that community, as is inevitable with the systematic pursuit of gambling, the evil did not attain such proportions as to attract public notice and call imperatively for the interference of the Government. Recent years, however, have seen a marked development of this vice; and crowds of all nationalities are now observed at the gambling establishments. The Commissioner of Police has reported that they are frequented by Europeans, East Indians, West Indians, Native Christians, Jews, Hindus and Muhammadans—no doubt, chiefly the poorer and less respectable of those classes—and that native women and even children take part in the betting. So systematised and general has rain-gambling, in fact, become that a guide to it was published in the past year, which professed to instruct the public in the study and forecast of the weather and to furnish tips for the rainy season. It appears that bets are made for small sums of few annas as well as for many hundreds of rupees, and temptation is thus offered to the poor and the wealthy alike. The gambling-houses and the streets where they are situated are frequently crowded from morning till midnight, and stalls for registering bets are kept in the street as well as inside the premises, causing much obstruction to traffic. A public nuisance thus exists, and, apart from the annoyance to persons residing in, or using, the streets who do not take part in the gambling, the Police fear that there may, at any time, be a serious breach of the peace. The attention of the Government was drawn to this gambling by a question asked in this Council by the Hon’ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee in July, 1895, but Sir Charles Elliott was not disposed to undertake legislation, on the grounds that betting in private houses could not be put down, and that it was not desirable to devise a law to stop this form of betting when other forms were left untouched. Last year the matter was again brought before the Government by a memorial submitted by a considerable number of residents of the neighbourhood of the gambling-houses, complaining of the injury done to those who resorted to them, and praying for their suppression. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was satisfied that a state of things existed which demanded further consideration, and after the receipt of a report from the Commissioner of Police, the Calcutta Corporation, the British Indian Association, the Central National Muhammadan Association, the Muhammadan Literary Society and the Indian Association were invited to express their opinion whether the evil of rain-gambling is confined to the Marwari community, or whether it is so far-reaching and disastrous in its effects as to warrant recourse to legislation. With one exception, all these representative bodies have replied that rain-gambling extends to other classes than Marwaris, and strongly recommend legislation. It is stated by one of the Muhammadan bodies that many *purda-nashin* ladies of certain sections of their community are being drawn into this gambling through the agency of female brokers secretly employed by the proprietors of the establishments in Bara Bazar. The only dissentient opinion has been expressed by the British Indian Association. They recognize that the evil exists and is very demoralising, and that others than Marwaris are affected; but they object on general grounds to any legislation unless means could be devised for checking all other kinds of gambling, whether public or private. The Hon’ble Members will observe that the existence of a serious evil is generally admitted; and, apart from the testimony thus received, it is manifest that an organized system of public gambling such as this cannot be kept up without injury to many if not the majority of those whom it attracts. Instances of ruin and crime resulting from indulgence in rain-gambling have been mentioned, and it is impossible to doubt that many such cases have occurred. In the memorial presented last year, to which I have already alluded, it was stated that native bankers and merchants and young women of respectable families had ruined themselves by this pernicious habit. If the Council desires to hear of specific cases, I would mention two. In 1892 a young man committed suicide in consequence of his inability to repay a sum of money embezzled from his employer for the purpose of meeting losses at rain-gambling. Two years later

another case came to notice in which a son had stolen ornaments of large value and money from his father for the same purpose. In the former case the Jury which sat in the Coroner's Court made a presentment recommending that measures should be taken to stop rain-gambling. In the presence of the clear evidence of the widespread evil which is being done by these gambling establishments of Bara Bazar, not only among the Marwaris, rich and poor, but also among the poorer members in particular of other communities, the Lieutenant-Governor could entertain no doubt as to the necessity for legislation for the suppression of rain-gambling, and this Bill is the outcome of his consideration of the matter. It has been submitted to the Governor-General in Council, and sanction to its introduction in this Council has been received.

"I have mentioned the objection taken by the British Indian Association to legislation for this form of gambling while other kinds of gambling are left unchecked. Betting on horse races has been specified as equally pernicious, and it has been argued that so long as such betting is permitted legislation for the suppression of rain-gambling cannot be justified. It is not my desire to attempt to minimise the mischievous consequences of betting on the Turf; but I would draw attention to a broad distinction between it and the gambling which this Bill is designed to suppress. Racing is held for a few hours on only a few days of the year; rain-gambling continues daily and practically all day for six months. It is a legitimate inference that the mischief done by betting in the one case must be far less than in the other. But whatever may be the fact as regards betting on the race-courses, it is, I venture to think, on the present occasion a sufficient reply to the objection to partial legislation to say that it is unreasonable to abstain from dealing with a particular form of betting which can be reached and suppressed because attempts to suppress other forms appear undesirable or impracticable. Legislation against rain-gambling has been undertaken in Bombay and undertaken with success, and there is no reason to anticipate failure in this Presidency. I confess my inability to understand the attitude of those who, while admitting the very demoralising effects of rain-gambling, would permit it to flourish in this City and draw more and more of the poorer classes under its baneful influence. They cannot desire to defend it as a legitimate pastime, or deny that it is possible to enforce a law for the suppression of the gambling houses, and their objections to legislation must, therefore, be characterized as purely academic.

"It remains for me, before explaining the provisions of the Bill, to notice that a memorial, largely signed by Marwaris, including some heads of firms, and many managers and servants of other firms whose owners were absent from Calcutta, has recently been received protesting against legislation. The memorialists traverse the statements made in the memorial of last year in condemnation of rain-gambling, assert that this form of gambling is comparatively innocuous or not more injurious than others, and that if suppressed gambling in some new form will take its place, and pray that it may not be interfered with. I have already, I trust, satisfied the Council that the character of an innocent pastime which the memorialists claim for rain-gambling cannot be rightly ascribed to it. It is possible, as they anticipate, that the Marwaris will devise some new form of gambling on its suppression. They have, the memorialists state, introduced in Bombay a system of betting on the number of cotton bales sold daily in the London market, not unlike the well-known betting on the prices realised at the Government opium sales in Calcutta. The suppression of rain-gambling will, however, at least protect from ruin and misery many outside the Marwari community who have been drawn into the gambling establishments. But the Government has reason to know that the more respectable Marwari residents themselves would be glad to see this gambling suppressed, although they are prevented by caste obligations from openly announcing their view. In any case, it would be entirely inconsistent with the principle of English administration in regard to gambling to tolerate the existence of public gambling houses in Calcutta or any other town of this Province.

"The provisions of the Bill may be very briefly explained. In Bombay legislation took the form of a short Act amending the General Gambling Act of the Presidency by including 'wagering' in the definition of 'gaming,'

and 'any article used as a subject or means of gaming' in the definition of 'instruments of gaming.' Wagering on rainfall thus became illegal, and water-spouts and clocks watched for the decision of the bets, if within the premises of the gaming house, became instruments of gaming. In the present Bill it is proposed to effect the object in view by directly prohibiting rain-gambling. The definition of 'common gaming house' in the Bengal Acts is, therefore, to be amended by the addition of words which will bring within it any premises in which rain-gambling, specified as 'the form of wagering called rain-gambling,' is carried on; 'gaming' is to be defined as including rain-gambling; and within the definition 'instruments of gaming' are to be included books or registers in which rain-gambling wagers are entered, and all documents containing evidence of such wagers. These amendments will, it is believed, be effective against rain-gambling as it is now conducted. If gambling is hereafter practised in private houses it could be done only on a small scale, and the harm would be proportionately small. The risk of prosecution would be a strong check against attempts to revive the gambling establishments in private residences. But while provision is made for suppressing the rain-gambling which actually exists in Calcutta, it is obviously essential to guard against the setting up of similar establishments in the vicinity or in any town of the interior. The amendments which I have described are, therefore, to be introduced in the following Acts, which provide for the punishment of gambling in this Province, that is, Act XXI of 1857, so far as it relates to Howrah, Act IV (B.C.) of 1866, relating to the Town of Calcutta, and the general Act, II (B.C.) of 1867 which operates in particular places on extension."

The Hon'ble MR. WALLIS said:—"I believe I am in order in referring at this stage of the proceedings to the general provisions of the Bill which is now before the Hon'ble Members, and which it is proposed to refer to a Select Committee. I do not wish, sir, for one moment to stand here as the champion of rain-gambling or of wagering or betting of any description; but I would desire to submit that the proposal at this meeting to introduce the Bill, to suspend the Rules of Business, to move that it be read in Council, and to appoint a Select Committee with instructions to report in a week, has, to say the very least of it, the appearance of undue haste. Personally I must admit that I am not prepared at such short notice to refer in detail to the principles of the Bill, or to express an opinion one way or the other; for up to the present the memorial which was referred to by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and which I understand was submitted to Your Honour last year, praying that rain-gambling should be suppressed, has not reached my hands, and it was only on Tuesday last that I received official notice that I would be asked to sit on the Select Committee. Since then I have endeavoured to find out something about this form of wagering. I have interviewed several gentlemen who are capable of giving an unbiased opinion, and I have visited one of the betting houses. I am compelled to say that in my opinion the betting is carried on in a very systematic and open way. I certainly hold with the opinion expressed by Sir Charles Elliott through his Chief Secretary as recently as July 1895 that it would be practically impossible to put down betting in private houses, and if this particular form were stopped, it would break out in some other, and if driven into secrecy, might be more harmful than if practised openly. Further, he did not think it possible to devise a law which would stop the form of betting known as rain-gambling without also bringing such practices as betting on races or on other events of chance within its prohibition. This, sir, seems to me the correct view of the matter; for it is manifestly undesirable to legislate for one particular form of wagering and to leave untouched so many others which are known to exist. I do not think, sir, that this Bill has been sent to the European Associations for opinion. I am almost certain that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has not been consulted, and I know the Trades Association have not. I would therefore beg, sir, that you will exercise the discretion which is given you under section 22 of the Rules of Business; and allow me to put forward an amendment that the discussion of the general principles of the Bill be postponed, and that the Bill be referred

to all the Associations and public bodies in Calcutta for an expression of their opinion with a request that they report as early as possible. In support of my amendment, I would urge that as this form of wagering has been carried on for upwards of three quarters of a century, it is certainly not desirable to hurry the Bill through, even if my amendment should lead to the postponement of the question until the autumn session, or even until next cold season."

The Hon'ble SIE CHARLES PAUL said:—"I desire to make one observation. I find that objection is taken to this Bill on the ground that no legislation should be undertaken in regard to one form of gambling until we are also prepared to take into consideration legislation in respect of other forms of gambling. I hope this Bill may be the commencement of an attack upon gambling of every description. The objection taken does not commend itself to my mind, we must make a beginning."

The Hon'ble MR. M. S. DAS said:—"A good deal has been written in the papers and said about this Bill, but one thing I do not understand, namely, why there should be so much opposition to this Bill. The existing law on the subject contains a provision against keeping a common gaming-house, and the amendment proposed by this Bill only aims at enlarging the definition of the term "common gaming-houses." I do not see how there can be any analogy between betting at races and the system of gambling for the suppression of which this Bill has been introduced; because certainly there is a certain amount of difference between people betting in their own houses and the systematic betting carried on in establishments which are open to the public where any one can go and indulge in betting. The law aims at putting down such common gaming-houses. A legislative assembly does not undertake to improve the morality of the people. We do not sit here to do the work of preachers and moralists; but in all countries the Legislature does undertake to put a certain amount of restraint upon places of public resort for the protection of the public. The Marwari community are of course quite welcome to indulge in betting in their own houses; but if they require certain appliances for the purpose, a reservoir and a spout through which water must flow, they reduce it to the form of a common gaming-house. I do not think it is the intention of this Bill to stop Marwaris or any other persons from gambling about rain falling, or staking their purses upon prognostications of rain; but it is this particular system of gambling which it is proposed to suppress by means of this Bill.

"While we are on this subject, I beg respectfully to submit that this opportunity should be utilised to introduce a small amendment in the Gambling Act which affects the mufassal. There is a difference in the provisions of the two Acts,—the Act which affects Calcutta, and the Act which affects the mufassal, with regard to the power of the Magistrate to order the search of a house on suspicion that it is a common gaming-house. A Magistrate in Calcutta can take the initial proceeding when he receives information upon oath; whereas under the Mufassal Act no such thing is necessary to enable the Magistrate to take the initial proceeding. It has often been remarked that in carrying out the provisions of this Act, some *zoolum* is done by the mufassal police; and as it is the duty of this Council to protect the interests of the public by preventing gambling, I think it is the duty of the Council as well to see that some person should be held responsible for any annoyance or insult to which an innocent person may be put when the search of his house is made on information which perhaps proceeds from malice or spite. This would not be the case if the information was on oath. This is a suggestion I beg to make, and I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will take this matter into consideration. It is a very small matter, and I hope the Hon'ble Member will see his way to introduce such an amendment."

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA BAHADUR said:—"Up to yesterday I thought of opposing this Bill, but after hearing the instances of ruin which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has adduced, I consider the object of this Bill to be extremely benevolent. I think, however, that the Bill may be made

a little more comprehensive in its provisions. I am not one of those who think that because the Government cannot touch gambling upon horse-racing or on opium *legitimandis*, the Legislature should not be in a position to put a stop to the evil which this Bill is intended to meet. Evils must be met gradually, and because one particular form of gambling cannot be dealt with at once, that is not a reason which should prevent legislation regarding another particular evil. I therefore think the legislation now proposed is one which ought to be supported. No doubt there are certain sections of the law which confer too much power upon the police, but at the same time the police must have some power for the suppression of this evil, and I would suggest that the definition of gaming-house should be amended in Select Committee. If the mere fact of finding cards in a house is sufficient to raise a presumption that it is a gaming-house, no house would be free from suspicion. The law as it stands provides that the finding of cards is evidence of a house being a gaming-house. I submit that the law goes too far in this respect, and I have no doubt the Council will be able to introduce a modification which would lead to general satisfaction."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—I shall not be doing justice to myself if I do not accord my cordial support to this Bill. I have not been able to follow the observations of the Hon'ble gentleman who has asked for the postponement of the Bill. His chief grievance seems to be that certain European Associations were not consulted. He does not say that the enquiry instituted by the Government was not exhaustive, but that particular Associations representing particular interests were not consulted. I should like to ask the Hon'ble gentleman what interest the European Associations have in a Bill of this description. Suppose the Government were to introduce a Bill relating to mercantile matters, would it be any answer to the Bill being proceeded with that the British Indian Association and the Indian Association or the two distinguished Muhammadan Associations which are so ably represented here, had not been consulted? I do not suppose the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill would waste his time in sending such a Bill round for the consideration of bodies who could not be presumed to have any particular knowledge of such matters. The European community have not the smallest interest in the Bill now before the Council. It is not pretended that European merchants or tradesmen frequent places like these or take part in rain-gambling transactions. The European Associations were not consulted because it was not thought necessary to do so. The Calcutta Corporation considered the matter at a meeting of the general committee, the executive body of the Corporation. I hold in my hands the proceedings of that meeting when the vote in favour of legislation was practically unanimous, there being only two dissentients. The Bill was also considered by the Indian Association with the Hon'ble Member for the University in the Chair, and the vote there was absolutely unanimous. The Muhammadan Literary Association and the Central Muhammadan Association also supported legislation in connection with this matter. I confess I cannot understand the other argument which has been urged by the same Hon'ble Member, namely, that this practice has been in force for the last seventy-five years, and therefore it may be allowed to continue for some time longer. Prescription does not consecrate an evil. No matter how long an evil has been in existence, if it is an evil which is growing and is expanding, if it is proving detrimental to a substantial portion of the community, it is the duty of the Government and of the Legislature to put it down. It has been urged that because we cannot suppress betting on the turf, therefore we must not interfere with rain-gambling. I would rejoice if we could see our way to suppress betting on the turf; but does it stand to reason and common sense that because we cannot suppress both these evils we must not suppress one of them when it is in our power to do so? The two forms of gambling do not indeed stand on the same footing. Betting on the turf is supported by the opinion of the civilized world, and a legislator wastes his breath who legislates in violent opposition to public sentiment. It would be futile to do so. Betting on the turf is supported by a large body of public opinion, and canons and rules have come into existence which act as safeguards against abuse. I should like to know if any such safeguards exist as

to rain-gambling. Then I am told that if rain-gambling be suppressed in public, it will be carried on in secret. This is precisely one of those forms of gambling which cannot be carried on in secret. If it rains the bet is won; if it does not, it is lost. The gamblers must look at the clouds. They can hardly do so in secret. Further, if an evil practice is suppressed by legislation, and if such legislation is not very much in advance of public sentiment, the evil is sure to be minimized and must eventually disappear. Let me give a concrete instance. The Government has put down those dens of iniquity in which opium smoking was practised. Opium smoking has not indeed disappeared. But the evil has been minimised. The number of opium-smokers has become less, and in the course of the next twenty or thirty years the evil will have disappeared. It will be the same in the case of rain-gambling. If you fail to deal with the evil now, it will strike a firm root in the soil, vested interests will gather round it, and it will gradually enlist the support of a sympathetic public opinion. I have discussed this question with men of light and leading in Burra Bazar, and I have heard no opinion except such as condemned the practice. Calcutta society was not long ago convulsed by the tale of an atrocious murder committed by a Bengali named Annoda Prosad Ghose. He murdered his sons. And when the story of his life was published, what was the most startling fact which it disclosed? He was a confirmed rain-gambler, and lost the whole of his fortune, amounting to two lakhs of rupees, in the rain-gambling establishment. Only the other day I was having a conversation with one of the foremost men in the Marwari community. He said there was a respectable lady living in Burra Bazar who had taken to rain-gambling; she went through the whole of her money, and then went astray; another person embezzled his master's money, and then expiated his guilt in the Presidency jail, and there are no doubt other cases which have not seen the light. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the bounden duty of the Government and the Legislature to suppress an evil which is spreading fast. It is not confined to the Marwari community: it has spread to the Bengalee community, to Eurasians, Armenians and Jews. I know there are clerks employed in the Bengal Office who frequent these gaming-houses. I hope and trust this Bill will be passed into law before the rains set in, and a Government which places such a law as this upon the statute-book will be entitled not only to the lasting gratitude of the Marwari community, but to the approbation of the thinking and the good among all sections of the people.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN said:—"While according my support to this Bill, I must protest against any delay in passing the measure, for that will mean to allow another full season for the practice of rain-gambling, which begins from about the middle of the month of May. Next to the Commissioner of Police, I, as Magistrate of the Northern Division of the Town, have had frequent opportunities of observing the evil effects of rain-gambling. It is carried on within my jurisdiction, and I have had several cases of honest gomash-tas, durwans and other servants falling into the temptation, and after losing all they possess, committing either theft or criminal breach of trust. In addition to the two cases of suicide mentioned by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, I had, while acting as Coroner last year, another case, in which a man committed suicide simply because he was ruined by rain-gambling. I had also before me the case of Annoda Prosad Mitter, the real cause of whose ruin was rain-gambling. I therefore strongly support this Bill."

The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BARNERJEE BAHADUR said:—"With Your Honour's permission I will say a word or two in support of this Bill. The exhaustive and lucid speech of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill gives an adequate idea of the pernicious effects of rain-gambling. I have personal knowledge of the ruin which this baneful system of gambling has caused to many families in Calcutta. This evil is not confined to Marwaris, but extends also to other sections of the community. In fact, it is a public nuisance, as has been remarked by the Hon'ble Mover; and the sooner it is suppressed, the better for society. It is an acknowledged evil, and there is no reason why it should not

be suppressed because other similar evils exist. There seems to be nothing in the system of rain-gambling which can commend it either from a social or moral point of view. The sooner therefore this serious and growing evil is suppressed the better. This has already been done by legislation in Bombay, and I do not see why this Council should not follow the example set by that Legislature."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said :—" I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will see his way to include section 8 of the Gambling Act in his scheme of amendment. That section provides that when any cards, dice or other instrument of gaming are found in any house, tent, room, space, or walled enclosure entered or searched under the provisions of the last preceding section, or about the person of any of those who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is proved, that such house is used as a gaming-house. Here the accused has to prove his innocence when a case is brought against him. That Act was passed in 1867. Probably the emergency of the case at the time required a provision like that; but when the Legislature is engaged in amending the Gambling Act there is no reason why this particular section should not come under revision."

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON in reply said :—" The support which this Bill has received from the Council is very gratifying to myself as its Mover. The Hon'ble Mr. Wallis has taken objection to the haste with which legislation is being pressed. The sole reason for passing rapidly through the early stages of the Bill is that the Session of the Council will come to an end shortly, and that, therefore, if the measure is to be passed now, the Council must go through the preliminary stages quickly. For delay in passing this Bill I can conceive no possible reason. In addition to the cases which I have mentioned to the Council, other instances of the very serious evil done by rain-gambling have been mentioned by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Nawab Syad Ameer Hossein, and there can be no reason for allowing this form of public gambling to continue for one day longer than can be avoided. The Bill will cause injury to none but the keepers of the gambling-houses, who, no doubt, benefit very largely by the recklessness or want of intelligence of the unfortunate people who resort to their houses. To the gamblers, and others who might hereafter have been tempted to follow their example, this Bill will be an incalculable boon. If the Marwari community, as those who have memorialised against legislation have themselves declared, cannot repress their passion for betting, the Bill will not be open to the reproach of adding to the many ways in which they indulge that passion: on their own admission it will only result in one form of gambling being substituted for another. Inquisitorial interference with gambling in private houses is not proposed. The Bill deals only with public gambling, for the suppression of which the law already provides. All that it insists upon is that if the Marwaris choose to indulge in gambling, they shall not be permitted to do so in houses to which the public are invited. While making these remarks about the Marwaris, however, I must repeat that it is known to the Government that the most respectable men of that community are most anxious that legislation on this subject should be carried through, and that they would hail with the greatest satisfaction the passing of this Bill. The action of the Government in pushing this Bill through the Council, therefore, needs no defence. I have already, in my opening speech, replied to the argument that this legislation is unjustifiable while we abstain from interfering with other forms of gambling, and other Hon'ble Members have also pointed out the futility of that argument. The Hon'ble Mr. Wallis took exception to the Government not having invited the opinions of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association on the necessity for legislation in this case. As I have already informed the Council, various native Associations have been consulted, and with a single exception they strongly and unanimously recommend legislation. It did not occur to the Government to consult the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association, because Europeans are not concerned with this matter. The fact, as reported by the Commissioner of Police, that Europeans and Eurasians resort to these rain-gambling houses can afford no ground for a contention that the interests of Europeans in general are affected by the

provisions of this Bill. It appears to me, therefore, entirely unnecessary to postpone the consideration of this Bill in order to invite the opinions of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association. As opinions have already been invited and received from the Associations which are really concerned with this measure, and which it was necessary to consult as representatives of different sections of the native community in Calcutta, I must oppose the amendment which the Hon'ble Member desires to move for postponing the consideration of the Bill to another Session of the Council. During that interval a serious public nuisance will continue, and further evil will be done among the people who are drawn to these gaming-houses. The Hon'ble Mr. Das, Babu Guru Proshad Sen, and Rai Eshan Chundra Mittra have suggested that the Council should also take into consideration certain provisions of the Acts dealing with public gambling, but it is not necessary to examine those provisions of the law at present, and I must object to our travelling beyond the scope of this Bill, which has been framed simply for the purpose of including rain-gambling as practised in Bara Bazar among the different forms of public gambling which are prohibited by the existing law. We are not here to undertake the general revision of the gambling law. For such a revision of the law a separate measure must be introduced, in connection with which the principles which regulate the law could be discussed. I am not prepared, therefore, to support the suggestion of the Hon'ble Members that the desirability of amending the sections to which they have referred should be considered. If any Hon'ble Member desires to bring forward in Select Committee any particular amendment of the law, he will be at liberty to do so, but personally I shall strongly oppose any amendment in the direction which has been suggested."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before putting the motion, it is perhaps as well that I should express my own personal views in regard to this measure. I am afraid I do not rise a very great height of moral elevation in connection with this Bill. Personally, I have no sympathy whatever with gambling in any shape or form. I never made a bet in my life; I do not play cards for money; and the only gambling I ever indulged in, if it can be so called, was when I took some tickets in Lady Mackenzie's lucky bag at the Fancy Fair at Belvedere a few days ago. I am no believer in enforcing morality by legislation. I look upon this Bill simply as a measure of police. I have been convinced by the reports of the Commissioner of Police that the practice of rain-gambling has grown to the dimensions of a large and growing public nuisance. It is solely in that light that I approach the question. At home and in most civilised countries common gaming-houses are looked upon with disfavour, and are suppressed by legislation. The mode in which this form of gambling is conducted in Burra Bazar has become so intolerable as to call for the intervention of the police. They are common gaming-houses of a most notorious description, and ought, as a matter of police pure and simple, to be suppressed. This is simply the light in which I view the question.

"I am not prepared to accept the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Wallis, though of course it is open to him to ask that it should be put to the Council should he consider it necessary to do so. This Bill has been before the public for a long time. It did not occur to me to refer it to the European Associations, but it was open to those Associations, if they were interested in the measure, to approach the Government without any special invitation. They have often done so in the past, and will, I trust, continue to do so in the future. I do not know what the Hon'ble Mr. Wallis saw in Burra Bazar in the middle of the hot weather,—probably not very much, but if he visits it in the rains or reads a description of it in the rains, I think he will be convinced that this is a measure which, in the interests of good order in the city, we are bound to press forward. The delay in introducing this Bill into Council is not altogether the fault of the Government of Bengal. We had to secure the approval of the Governor-General and of the Government of India to this legislation before we could introduce it, and the Government of India amidst its many duties necessarily and unavoidably lost some time in replying. We

must push it through now, because we consider that when once the determination has been come to to put down the evil, we ought not to allow it to continue for another rainy season. As a matter of fact no delay could add to the information which the Select Committee will have before them. I have in the drafting of this Bill, which follows largely my own suggestions, avoided as far as I could the difficulties which arose from the introduction of the form of words which found favour in Bombay. I sought to raise no general question as to the propriety of other forms of wagering, but to make the Bill deal directly and simply with the particular evil which we sought to control, rain gambling in common betting houses. Hence the shape which it assumes, and I trust the Select Committee will see their way to return it to the Council without any material alteration in its form.

"The Hon'ble gentlemen who have suggested that we should take this opportunity of amending other portions of the Act have also pressed upon us the inadvisability of delaying the passing of this Bill. But I must call attention to the fact that if we do tamper with or alter the Act as a whole and the general principles of it, we must necessarily hang it up until opinions upon those alterations are received from all over Bengal. Therefore I trust that when this Bill goes before the Select Committee, they will confine their attention to the Bill as it is now laid before them."

The Hon'ble Mr. WALLIS said:—"I still desire, with Your Honour's permission, notwithstanding all that has been said by the respective speakers, respectfully to put the amendment I have brought forward. I should have refrained from making any further remarks but for one or two observations which have fallen from the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. He said that this Council would not think of referring commercial questions for the consideration of the Muhammadan Literary or other kindred Associations, but the Hon'ble Member surely does not seriously mean to compare this piece of general legislation to legislation confined to commercial questions pure and simple. He must remember that the Chamber of Commerce, holding the position it does in Calcutta, has not been built up by taking into consideration questions which concern them alone as commercial men, but their views have been asked and sought for by the Government, and they have taken up questions entirely outside the interest of Commerce, and have done so in the interests of all classes of society. And I may also be allowed to say that the Trades Association, though in a much less degree, have ventured to do the same. I therefore still consider, notwithstanding what has fallen from the Hon'ble Members who have spoken and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that this Bill should be referred to the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association for an expression of their views.

"I prefaced the remarks which I first made by saying that I was not championing rain-gambling or gambling or betting of any sort, and I purposely avoided expressing my opinion either on the question directly before me or upon any other form of wagering or betting. I said that I was not in a position to discuss the general provisions of the Bill simply because I did not know sufficiently about the matter. I must, however, now frankly admit that the attitude which I took in respect of this Bill has been considerably altered by what I had since heard of the crimes which have resulted from the effects of this vice of rain-gambling. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has been good enough to put my name on the Select Committee, and I shall therefore have the opportunity of considering any further information which may be placed before us. I could, however, still desire, with Your Honour's permission, that my amendment should be put to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. WALLIS's Motion that the Bill be referred to all Associations and Public Bodies in Calcutta for an expression of their views upon it, with a request to report thereon as early as possible, was put to the vote and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON's Motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee was then put and agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN SECTIONS OF BENGAL TENANCY ACT, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. FINUCANE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend sections 30, 31, 39, 52 and 119 and Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885. He said:—

"This Bill with its Statement of Objects and reasons will be circulated and placed in the hands of Hon'ble Members in a day or two. The Bill is an important one—perhaps one of the most important Bills introduced in this Council for many years past, but I do not propose to detain the Council to-day in attempting to explain its provisions or its objects and reasons. I shall, with the permission of the Council, do so when Hon'ble Members have had time to read the Bill and see what its provisions are."

The Honble RAI ESHAN CHUNDRA MITTRA Bahadur said:—"As I have great doubts upon the point, may I ask Your Honour's permission to put a question to the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill, namely, whether this Council has the power to curtail or to modify the jurisdiction of the High Court."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"As the question of the power of this Council to interfere with the jurisdiction of the High Court has been mentioned, I wish to state that I have lately had occasion to consider the question. The Bengal Council has no power to cut down any Act of Parliament, and so far as the High Court receives any jurisdiction from an Act of Parliament, this Council cannot modify or control such jurisdiction, but all jurisdiction which the High Court receives from the Acts of the Governor-General in Council or from any Act of this Legislature can, with the consent of the Governor-General in Council, be controlled or modified or abrogated by this Council."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Bill is not before the Council at present, and none of the members know at present what it contains. A reference to the Bengal Tenancy Act will show that this Council has the power to amend that Act, and therefore the objection which has been taken is premature at this stage. The only question at present before the Council is that leave be given to introduce a Bill, contents unknown, to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act. The Bill, as the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane has said, is a very important one, and I have no intention of rushing it through. It will at present be simply introduced and explained; it will then be published and referred for opinion to all public officers and local bodies, and there will be ample time, before the Council takes up the Bill in its later stages, to know what the Bill proposes to do, what it does not do and what the Council ought to do."

"I will also take this opportunity to say that I have no intention of hurrying through the further stages of the Partition Bill, but I hope the Select Committee will be able to submit its report before the Council parts, as my intention is to republish the Bill and to refer it to public officers and local bodies, and to await the receipt of their opinions before the Council proceeds to consider the Select Committee's report."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 27th instant.

CALCUTTA : The 30th March, 1897.	} F. G. WIGLEY, Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.
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THE SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 30th March 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 1241.

READ—

Resolution from the Government of India, Home Department No. ^{4 Edun.} 204-318 dated the 23rd July 1896.

Read also—

This Government Resolution No. 1244, dated the 26th March 1897.
Letter No. 1020T., dated the 5th November 1896, from the Director of Public Instruction.

1. Resolution No. 1244, dated the 26th March 1897, the reorganization of the Education Department so far as regards the Superior Service (including the Indian and the Provincial Services) has been dealt with. The present Resolution relates to the Subordinate Educational Service.

2. The proposal originally made by the Government of Bengal in 1891 was to put the officers into six classes on pay as follows (see paragraph 16 of General Department letter No. 267T.G., dated the 28th September 1891):—

Class	I,	2 per cent. of the officers, on 250 a month.	Rs.
"	II,	4 ditto on 200	"
"	III,	8 ditto on 150	"
"	IV,	26 ditto on 100	"
"	V,	28 ditto on 75	"
"	VI,	32 ditto on 50	"

2. Dr. Martin in this connection writes:—

"The total number of officers to be brought thus into the classified list is 512, as shown in the accompanying list, plus three Additional Deputy Inspectors of Schools (see Government Order No. 1581, dated 10th April 1896), and two Head Clerks for new Inspectors to be employed under the new reorganisation scheme, or in all 517 officers, so that on the scale mentioned above, we should have, say—

In Class I	...	...	10 officers.
" II	...	...	20 "
" III	...	...	41 "
" IV	...	...	132 "
" V	...	...	144 "
" VI	...	...	170 "

At a cost of—

Class	I	...	Rs.
" II	2,500
" III	4,000
" IV	8,150
" V	13,200
" VI	10,800
			8,500
Total	46,150

"This total is less than the value of the appointments at present held by these same officers, and I therefore venture to suggest a modification both in the standard scale and in the value of the classes. One reason for my doing this is that, though my instructions are that the new arrangements shall involve no expenditure in excess of what is now being incurred, I yet understand that I am not, on the other hand, called upon to effect any savings.

"The value of the posts held by the officers who are to be placed in the new subordinate list amounts to Rs. 46,200 monthly.

"I think, therefore, that I am entitled in my proposal to place the value of the appointments in the new list at not less than this sum."

Later on Dr. Martin brought forward arguments for raising the value to Rs. 47,200, and in a note furnished by Sir Alfred Croft the figure has been again raised to Rs. 47,500. The Lieutenant-Governor now sanctions Rs. 47,500 as the value of the appointments to be included in the service.

3. Dr. Martin continues:—

"When I brought forward my scheme for the Subordinate Service in 1893 (No. 6918, dated the 17th November 1893), I wrote as follows:—

"I have ventured to make a slight deviation from the standard scale with a view to give some relief to a large body of Rs. 50 men, who, though they were not considered eligible to advancement to Class VII of the present Subordinate Service, have nevertheless been serving for such a long time upon fixed pay (Rs. 50) that some encouragement to them, however slight, is advocated; and since I can arrange this without additional cost, I hope that my proposal may be sanctioned. To give an idea of the class of men for whom I wish to do something, I may mention the case of a host of Sub-Inspectors of Schools, who may be said to have a claim to promotion, but to whom this promotion cannot be given with due regard to the requirements of the Department. Of these, for example, I find that one man has been drawing Rs. 50 since 1875, six since 1876, two since 1877, five since 1879, three since 1881, four since 1882, three since 1883, eleven since 1884, and forty-eight since 1885. Stagnation of this kind can be in no way beneficial to the Service, and now that an opportunity has arisen for giving the necessary relief, I think it right to take advantage of it. My plan is, while leaving the percentages of men in Classes I, II, III, and IV as proposed above, to have three other classes instead of two: the 60 per cent. of officers reserved for the two classes being distributed as follows:—

				Rs.	
Class	V	to contain 16 per cent. on	...	75	a month.
"	VI	" 22 " on	...	60	" "
"	VII	" 22 " on	...	50	" "

Though the instances adduced are not quite applicable to the present time, yet the circumstances of the Department as it now exists call for the modification quite as much as they did in 1893, and I venture still further to suggest another modification, namely, that a class be admitted into the scale intermediate between those on Rs. 100 and Rs. 150, viz., on Rs. 125. One reason for making this proposal is that I can so arrange for giving encouragement to a much large number of deserving men than by the six or seven-grade scale, and another is that I desire to have a class into which may advantageously be placed at the start officers who may be especially selected for such important posts as Head-masterships of Zilla Schools and Deputy Inspectorships of Schools.

4. These proposals are approved; and the service will be composed as follows:—

Class.		Number of officers.		Value.	
Rs.				Rs.	
I	(250)	...	10	2,500	
II	(200)	...	24	4,800	
III	(150)	...	45	6,750	
IV	(125)	...	60	7,500	
V	(100)	...	75	7,500	
VI	(75)	...	90	6,750	
VII	(60)	...	105	6,300	
VIII	(50)	...	108	5,400	
Total		...	517	47,500	

The officers who have been admitted on personal grounds into the Provincial list will have their names placed on the subordinate list in square brackets. The cases of two of these officers, however, require special consideration from the fact that had they remained in the subordinate service list, they would be entitled to pay at the rate of Rs. 250 a month, whereas by their promotion to the Provincial list they can get pay at the rate of Rs. 200 only. Personal allowances of Rs. 50 a month will be allowed to each of these officers (Babus Jagat Bandhu Bhadra and Kunja Bihari Bose) till such time as they may by promotion be raised to Class VI of the Provincial Service on Rs. 250 a month.

5. Dr. Martin takes advantage of the class on Rs. 125 to suggest the promotion of a number of Head-masters and Deputy Inspectors, who happen to be lower down (though generally on Rs. 100 a month) in Class VI of

the old subordinate list. His proposal is approved, and the Lieutenant-Governor goes further in declaring that this new Class IV on Rs. 125 shall be generally the door of promotion to Head-masterships of Zilla Schools and Deputy Inspectorships of Schools.

6. Dr. Martin further goes on to say :—

“Similarly, in the case of Class VII on Rs. 60, I have proposed for admission to it, without their being necessarily the senior officers, a large number of *graduates*, who have been serving for some time on Rs. 50; and at the same time I have not forgotten the case of the senior of the Sub-Inspectors of long standing on Rs. 50. I desire to give special consideration to University graduates: this is in conformity with the principle enunciated in the concluding portion of paragraph 19 of the Government Resolution (General Department), dated the 21st January 1879, where it was declared that the regular method of recruiting the Education Department should be by the appointment to it of University graduates.”

Sir Alfred Croft has made the following remarks on this proposal :—

“B.A. graduates could usually be appointed to the lowest class on Rs. 50. M.A. graduates (other than those who are appointed to the Provincial Service as College Professors) should, I think, be appointed to Class VII on Rs. 60, with the promise of the first vacancy in Class VI (Rs. 75) after three years' service in Class VII, and of the first vacancy in Class V (Rs. 100) after three years' service in Class IV. This would correspond to a similar proposal which I have made regarding Professors of European qualifications in the Superior Service; and as it is desirable to attract as many Masters of Arts as possible to the Subordinate Service, I recommend that it be adopted.”

The proposals meet with the approval of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and are sanctioned; at the same time the Lieutenant-Governor directs that caution be observed in giving preferment to graduates lest the natural claims of other deserving officers may be unduly overlooked.

7. The vexed question of assigning positions in the list to officers, who being on fixed pay did not appear in the old subordinate graded list, has been thus dealt with by Sir Alfred Croft :—

“I recommend that (as in the Provincial Service) the place of an officer on fixed pay in relation to officers in the graded service be determined on the assumption that, if he draws a salary equal to the maximum of any class, he should rank as if he had been appointed to that class five years earlier, with a corresponding rule if his salary lies between the maximum and the minimum. Thus, if appointed on Rs. 200 in January 1891, he should rank next after the officer confirmed in the Rs. 150—10—200 class in January 1886; if appointed on Rs. 175 in 1891, he should rank next after the officer appointed to the class in 1888.”

The list which is attached to this Resolution and which has been approved by Government has been prepared, so far as the Classes I, II and III are concerned, in conformity with this principle. The principle has also been observed to a very great extent in the other classes, though special consideration has been given to officers holding particular appointments and to graduates, and in addition those officers who were considered to have reached the limits of their promotion in the old graded list have necessarily been kept down in the new list.

8. The following principles are approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and sanctioned :—

(a) Promotion from class to class will not be determined by seniority alone. Seniority is only one of the conditions which render an officer eligible for promotion. Efficient service in the posts hitherto held, the nature of the appointments in which officers are serving, and capacity to fill posts of higher responsibility, are other determining factors of equal importance are to be considered as well as seniority.

(b) Promotion of an officer to a post of greater responsibility will not necessarily imply promotion to a higher class or higher pay. An officer's selection for a post of greater responsibility will be an indication of his fitness for promotion at some future time, and in this way he will indirectly be a gainer: in this connection see the remark made above at the conclusion of paragraph 5.

9. Recently some additional Deputy Inspectorships of Schools have been sanctioned by Government. It is the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor that these posts should, as far as possible, be filled by gentlemen of the Muhammadan persuasion with a view to training them for ultimate employment as Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Muhammadan districts. Sir Alexander

AMENDMENT OF CERTAIN SECTIONS OF BENGAL TENANCY
ACT, 1885.

The Hon'ble Mr. FINUCANE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend sections 30, 31, 39, 52 and 119 and Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885. He said:—

"This Bill with its Statement of Objects and reasons will be circulated and placed in the hands of Hon'ble Members in a day or two. The Bill is an important one—perhaps one of the most important Bills introduced in this Council for many years past, but I do not propose to detain the Council to-day in attempting to explain its provisions or its objects and reasons. I shall, with the permission of the Council, do so when Hon'ble Members have had time to read the Bill and see what its provisions are."

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDR A MITTRA Bahadur said:—"As I have great doubts upon the point, may I ask Your Honour's permission to put a question to the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill, namely, whether this Council has the power to curtail or to modify the jurisdiction of the High Court."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"As the question of the power of this Council to interfere with the jurisdiction of the High Court has been mentioned, I wish to state that I have lately had occasion to consider the question. The Bengal Council has no power to cut down any Act of Parliament, and so far as the High Court receives any jurisdiction from an Act of Parliament, this Council cannot modify or control such jurisdiction, but all jurisdiction which the High Court receives from the Acts of the Governor-General in Council or from any Act of this Legislature can, with the consent of the Governor-General in Council, be controlled or modified or abrogated by this Council."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Bill is not before the Council at present, and none of the members know at present what it contains. A reference to the Bengal Tenancy Act will show that this Council has the power to amend that Act, and therefore the objection which has been taken is premature at this stage. The only question at present before the Council is that leave be given to introduce a Bill, contents unknown, to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act. The Bill, as the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane has said, is a very important one, and I have no intention of rushing it through. It will at present be simply introduced and explained; it will then be published and referred for opinion to all public officers and local bodies, and there will be ample time, before the Council takes up the Bill in its later stages, to know what the Bill proposes to do, what it does not do and what the Council ought to do."

"I will also take this opportunity to say that I have no intention of hurrying through the further stages of the Partition Bill, but I hope the Select Committee will be able to submit its report before the Council parts, as my intention is to republish the Bill and to refer it to public officers and local bodies, and to await the receipt of their opinions before the Council proceeds to consider the Select Committee's report."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 27th instant.

CALCUTTA;
The 30th March, 1897. }

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 30th March 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 1231.

READ—

Resolution from the Government of India, Home Department No. 4 Eden, dated the 23rd July 1896.

Read also—

This Government Resolution No. 1244, dated the 26th March 1897.

Letter No. 1020T., dated the 5th November 1896, from the Director of Public Instruction.

In Resolution No. 1244, dated the 26th March 1897, the reorganization of the Education Department so far as regards the Superior Service (including the Indian and the Provincial Services) has been dealt with. The present Resolution relates to the Subordinate Educational Service.

2. The proposal originally made by the Government of Bengal in 1891 was to put the officers into six classes on pay as follows (see paragraph 16 of General Department letter No. 267T.G., dated the 28th September 1891):—

Ra.					
Class	I,	2 per cent. of the officers,	on 250	month.	
"	II,	4	ditto	on 200	"
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"	VI,	32	ditto	on 50	"

2. Dr. Martin in this connection writes:—

"The total number of officers to be brought thus into the classified list is 512, as shown in the accompanying list, plus three Additional Deputy Inspectors of Schools (see Government Order No. 1581, dated 10th April 1896), and two Head Clerks for new Inspectors to be employed under the new reorganisation scheme, or in all 517 officers, so that on the scale mentioned above, we should have, say—

In Class	I	...	...	...	10 officers.
"	II	...	...	...	20 "
"	III	...	...	...	41 "
"	IV	...	...	...	132 "
"	V	...	...	...	144 "
"	VI	...	...	...	170 "

At a cost of—

Ra.					
Class	I	...	...	...	2,500
"	II	...	...	...	4,000
"	III	...	...	...	6,150
"	IV	...	...	...	13,200
"	V	...	...	...	10,800
"	VI	...	...	...	8,500
Total					45,150

"This total is less than the value of the appointments at present held by these same officers, and I therefore venture to suggest a modification both in the standard scale and in the value of the classes. One reason for my doing this is that, though my instructions are that the new arrangements shall involve no expenditure in excess of what is now being incurred, I yet understand that I am not, on the other hand, called upon to effect any savings.

"The value of the posts held by the officers who are to be placed in the new subordinate list amounts to Rs. 46,200 monthly.

"I think, therefore, that I am entitled in my proposal to place the value of the appointments in the new list at not less than this sum."

Later on Dr. Martin brought forward arguments for raising the value to Rs. 47,200, and in a note furnished by Sir Alfred Croft the figure has been again raised to Rs. 47,500. The Lieutenant-Governor now sanctions Rs. 47,500 as the value of the appointments to be included in the service.

3. Dr. Martin continues:—

"When I brought forward my scheme for the Subordinate Service in 1893 (No. 6918; dated the 17th November 1893), I wrote as follows:—

"I have ventured to make a slight deviation from the standard scale with a view to give some relief to a large body of Rs. 50 men, who, though they were not considered eligible to advancement to Class VII of the present Subordinate Service, have nevertheless been serving for such a long time upon fixed pay (Rs. 50) that some encouragement to them, however slight, is advocated; and since I can arrange this without additional cost, I hope that my proposal may be sanctioned. To give an idea of the class of men for whom I wish to do something, I may mention the case of a host of Sub-Inspectors of Schools, who may be said to have a claim to promotion, but to whom this promotion cannot be given with due regard to the requirements of the Department. Of these, for example, I find that one man has been drawing Rs. 50 since 1875, six since 1876, two since 1877, five since 1879, three since 1881, four since 1882, three since 1883, eleven since 1884, and forty-eight since 1885. Stagnation of this kind can be in no way beneficial to the Service, and now that an opportunity has arisen for giving the necessary relief, I think it right to take advantage of it. My plan is, while leaving the percentages of men in Classes I, II, III, and IV as proposed above, to have three other classes instead of two: the 60 per cent. of officers reserved for the two classes being distributed as follows:—

Class	Value	Percentage
V to contain 16 per cent. on	Rs. 75 a month.	...
" VI " 22 " on	Rs. 60 " "	...
" VII " 22 " on	Rs. 50 " "	...

Though the instances adduced are not quite applicable to the present time, yet the circumstances of the Department as it now exists call for the modification quite as much as they did in 1893, and I venture still further to suggest another modification, namely, that a class be admitted into the scale intermediate between those on Rs. 100 and Rs. 150, viz., on Rs. 125. One reason for making this proposal is that I can so arrange for giving encouragement to a much large number of deserving men than by the six or seven-grade scale, and another is that I desire to have a class into which may advantageously be placed at the start officers who may be especially selected for such important posts as Head-masterships of Zilla Schools and Deputy Inspectorships of Schools.

4. These proposals are approved, and the service will be composed as follows:—

Class.	Value.	Number of officers.	Value.
Rs.	Rs.		
I (250)	...	10	2,500
II (200)	...	24	4,800
III (150)	...	45	6,750
IV (125)	...	60	7,500
V (100)	...	75	7,500
VI (75)	...	90	6,750
VII (50)	...	105	5,250
VIII (50)	...	108	5,400
Total	...	517	47,500

The officers who have been admitted on personal grounds into the Provincial list will have their names placed on the subordinate list in square brackets. The cases of two of these officers, however, require special consideration from the fact that had they remained in the subordinate service list, they would be entitled to pay at the rate of Rs. 250 a month, whereas by their promotion to the Provincial list they can get pay at the rate of Rs. 200 only. Personal allowances of Rs. 50 a month will be allowed to each of these officers (Babus Jagat Bandhu Bhadra and Kunja Bihari Bose) till such time as they may by promotion be raised to Class VI of the Provincial Service on Rs. 250 a month.

5. Dr. Martin takes advantage of the class on Rs. 125 to suggest the promotion of a number of Head-masters and Deputy Inspectors, who happen to be lower down (though generally on Rs. 100 a month) in Class VI of

the old subordinate list. His proposal is approved, and the Lieutenant-Governor goes further in declaring that this new Class IV on Rs. 125 shall be generally the door of promotion to Head-masterships of Zilla Schools and Deputy Inspectorships of Schools.

6. Dr. Martin further goes on to say :—

"Similarly, in the case of Class VII on Rs. 60, I have proposed for admission to it, without their being necessarily the senior officers, a large number of *graduates*, who have been serving for some time on Rs. 50; and at the same time I have not forgotten the case of the senior of the Sub-Inspectors of long standing on Rs. 50. I desire to give special consideration to University graduates: this is in conformity with the principle enunciated in the concluding portion of paragraph 19 of the Government Resolution (General Department), dated the 21st January 1879, where it was declared that the regular method of recruiting the Education Department should be by the appointment to it of University graduates."

Sir Alfred Croft has made the following remarks on this proposal:—

"B.A. graduates could usually be appointed to the lowest class on Rs. 50. M.A. graduates (other than those who are appointed to the Provincial Service as College Professors) should, I think, be appointed to Class VII on Rs. 60, with the promise of the first vacancy in Class VI (Rs. 75) after three years' service in Class VII, and of the first vacancy in Class V (Rs. 100) after three years' service in Class IV. This would correspond to a similar proposal which I have made regarding Professors of European qualifications in the Superior Service; and as it is desirable to attract as many Masters of Arts as possible to the Subordinate Service, I recommend that it be adopted."

The proposals meet with the approval of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and are sanctioned; at the same time the Lieutenant-Governor directs that caution be observed in giving preferment to graduates lest the natural claims of other deserving officers may be unduly overlooked.

7. The vexed question of assigning positions in the list to officers, who being on fixed pay did not appear in the old subordinate graded list, has been thus dealt with by Sir Alfred Croft:—

"I recommend that (as in the Provincial Service) the place of an officer on fixed pay in relation to officers in the graded service be determined on the assumption that, if he draws a salary equal to the maximum of any class, he should rank as if he had been appointed to that class five years earlier, with a corresponding rule if his salary lies between the maximum and the minimum. Thus, if appointed on Rs. 200 in January 1891, he should rank next after the officer confirmed in the Rs. 150—10—200 class in January 1886; if appointed on Rs. 175 in 1891, he should rank next after the officer appointed to the class in 1888."

The list which is attached to this Resolution and which has been approved by Government has been prepared, so far as the Classes I, II and III are concerned, in conformity with this principle. The principle has also been observed to a very great extent in the other classes, though special consideration has been given to officers holding particular appointments and to graduates, and in addition those officers who were considered to have reached the limits of their promotion in the old graded list have necessarily been kept down in the new list.

8. The following principles are approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and sanctioned:—

- (a) Promotion from class to class will not be determined by seniority alone. Seniority is only one of the conditions which render an officer eligible for promotion. Efficient service in the posts hitherto held, the nature of the appointments in which officers are serving, and capacity to fill posts of higher responsibility, are other determining factors of equal importance are to be considered as well as seniority.
- (b) Promotion of an officer to a post of greater responsibility will not necessarily imply promotion to a higher class on higher pay. An officer's selection for a post of greater responsibility will be an indication of his fitness for promotion at some future time, and in this way he will indirectly be a gainer: in this connection see the remark made above at the conclusion of paragraph 5.

9. Recently some additional Deputy Inspectorships of Schools have been sanctioned by Government. It is the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor that these posts should, as far as possible, be filled by gentlemen of the Muhammadan persuasion with a view to training them for ultimate employment as Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Muhammadan districts. Sir Alexander

Mackenzie has learnt with surprise that throughout Bengal there is but one Muhammadan Deputy Inspector of Schools, and this in His Honour's opinion is not right. The Director of Public Instruction will give this matter his careful attention, and see that the wishes of Government are followed, provided Muhammadan gentlemen properly qualified for the posts are procurable.

10. Excepting the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction who finds a place in the Provincial Service, the office establishment of the Director and also those of Inspectors of Schools and of Colleges will be included in the subordinate list.

11. Sir Alfred Croft makes some special recommendations of which the following are approved:—

- (a) The promotion to Class VI (Rs. 75) of Maulvi Abdur Razzaq, Head Maulvi of the Hooghly Madrasa. He is a man of considerable Arabic learning, and comes of a family renowned for scholarship. His position is an important one, and justifies a substantial increase.
- (b) The promotion to Class VII (Rs. 80) of Pandit Krishna Pada Vidyaratna, lecturer in Sanskrit of the Chittagong College. He is a competent scholar and underpaid. The Sanskrit Teacher in the Collegiate School, who has lesser work to do, draws the same pay of Rs. 50, and stands many places higher. A somewhat better position should be given to the College Professor; but as he only teaches up to the First Arts, he should be content with a good place in Class VI, giving him some prospect of promotion.

12. Promotions to Classes I and II of the new Subordinate Service will be made by Government and gazetted. Appointments and promotions to the lower classes will be made by the Director of Public Instruction. Throughout the Subordinate Service the Director of Public Instruction is authorized to order transfers, and to decide the positions of officers, subject to an appeal to Government. He is empowered to grant leave to officers in all the classes from I to VIII. The power of appointment carries with it the power to suspend an officer, stop his promotion, degrade him to a lower class, and dismiss him or dispense with his services.

13. The scheme set forth in the previous paragraphs of this Resolution will take effect from the 1st August 1896.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

*List of officers to be included in the Subordinate Educational Service under the scheme of
Reorganisation.*

[Prepared when it was thought that the scheme would take effect from 1st October 1896.]

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	3

CLASS I—(10)—Rs. 250.

1	[Saroda P. Ganguli]	...	Provincial Service List.
2	Uma Kisor Roy	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
3	Khiroo Ch. Rai Chaudhari, M.A.	...	Head Master, Zilla School. <i>Since been re- moved to Provincial list.</i>
4	[Ambika Charan Mukherjee]	...	Provincial Service List.
5	[Baikuntha N. Roy, B.A.]	...	Ditto ditto.
6	[Bhuvan Mohan Sen, B.A.]	...	Ditto ditto. <i>Since been removed to Provincial list.</i>
	Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur, C.I.E.	...	Ditto ditto.
7	Gaur Mohun Basak	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
8	G. Lawrence	...	Foreman Instructor, Civil Engineering Col- lege.
9	Sripati Banerjee	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
10	[Jagat Bandhu Bhadra]	...	Provincial Service List.

CLASS II—(24)—Rs. 200.

1	Francis X. Mukherjee, B.A.	...	Second Master, Collegiate School.
2	Kali Nath Chaudhuri	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
3	[Kunja Bihari Bose]	...	Provincial Service List.
4	Piyari Mohan Sen	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
5	Radha Lal	...	Ditto ditto.
6	Ram Prakash Lal	...	Ditto ditto.
7	Syam Lal Datta, B.A.	...	Second Master, Nawab's High School.
8	A. F. Burnie	...	Foreman Instructor, Civil Engineering College.
9	Abdul Haq Abid, B.A.	...	Second Master, A. P. Department, Calcutta Madrasa.
10	Hari Har Das	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
11	Sasadhar Roy	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
12	J. H. D'Abreu, B.A.	...	Second Master, Bihar School of Engineering.
13	Mrs. E. A. Pegler	...	Head Mistress, Kurseong School.
14	Mohim Ch. Chatterjee, B.A.	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
15	Ram Sundar Basak	...	Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools.
16	Syama P. Roy	...	Head Master, High School.
17	Kura R. Roy	...	Head Master, Bihar School of Engineering.
18	Hari Charan Nag	...	Head Master, Survey School.
19	Abhay Ch. Pal, B.A., B.L.	...	Second Master, Collegiate School.
20	Rajani K. Ghosh, B.A.	...	Third Master, Collegiate School.
21	Kedar N. Ghosh	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
22	E. Claghorn	...	Head Master, Branch School.
23	Abhay Ch. Mitra, M.A.	...	Second Master, Training School.
24	Kailas Ch. Bhattacharjee, B.A.	...	Head Master, Zilla School.

CLASS III—(45)—Rs. 150.

1	Giridhari Bose	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
2	Sura Nath Chatterjee, B.A.	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
3	Adya N. Mukherjee, M.A.	...	Second Master, Collegiate School.
4	Umesh Ch. Bose	...	Head Master, Survey School.
5	Jagat Ch. Sarkar, B.A.	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
6	Banamali Mallik	...	Second Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.
7	Isban Ch. Ghosh, M.A.	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
8	Hari Das Banerjee, M.A.	...	Ditto ditto.
9	Baladev Ram Jha, B.A.	...	Head Master, Zilla School.
10	Adi Nath Mitra	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
11	Gopal Ch. Ghosal	...	Ditto ditto.
12	Parmanand	...	Second Master, Training School.
13	Govind Ch. Singh	...	Second Master, Zilla School.
14	Dwarkan Prasad	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
15	Bhagavati Charan Sen	...	Ditto ditto.

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	3

CLASS II—(45)—Rs. 150—*conold.*

16	Beoharam Nandi, B.A.	Head Master, Zilla School.
17	Krishna K. Adhikari, M.A.	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
18	Phani Bhushan Bose, M.A.	Ditto ditto.
19	Radha K. Chakravarti	Ditto ditto.
20	Mahendra N. Datta	Ditto ditto.
21	Trailakya N. Chakravarti	Head Master, Zilla School.
22	Tarak Bandhu Chakravarti	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
23	Ram Taran Samanta	Ditto ditto.
24	Mahini M. Bose, B.A.	Head Master, Zilla School.
25	Bhagawan Ch. Dutta, B.A.	Ditto, ditto.
26	Kesab Lal Bose	Ditto, ditto.
27	Sajivan Lal Singh, B.A.	Ditto, ditto.
28	Mahmud, B.A.	Third Master, Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah.
29	Amjad Ali, B.A.	Third Master, Collegiate School.
30	Nalini Mohan Sanyal, M.A.	Head Master, Zilla School.
31	Hira Lal Pal, B.A.	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
32	Tripura Ch. Banerjee	Second Master, Collegiate School.
33	Adhar Ch. Mukherjee	Third Assistant, Director of Public Instruction.
34	Biddeswar Banerjee, B.A.	Third Master, Collegiate School.
35	Golok Chandra Chakravarti	Head Master, Zilla School.
36	Bhuvaneshwar Gupta	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
37	Hari N. Chatterjee	Ditto ditto.
38	Trailakya Nath Ghosh, B.A.	Head Master, Zilla School.
39	Rakhal Das Chakravarti, M.A.	Ditto, ditto.
40	Mati Lal Mallik, M.A.	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
41	Lok Nath Chakravarti, B.A.	Second Master, Collegiate School.
42	Hari Nath Sen, B.A.	Fourth Assistant, Director of Public Instruction.
43	Kalika N. Mukherjee	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
44	Kedar N. Ganguli	Head Master, Zilla School.
45	Tarak N. Sarkar, B.A.	Ditto, ditto.

CLASS IV—(60)—Rs. 125.

1	Bhola Nath Mukherjee	Head Master, High School.
2	Mir Sajjad Ali	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
3	Sarada K. Sen	Ditto ditto.
4	Abdus Salam	Head Maulvi, Madrasah.
5	Jadu Nath Chakravarti	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
6	C. H. Harecourt	Second Master, Kurseong School.
7	Muhammad Azizul Haq, M.A.	Second Master, Nawab's Madrasah.
8	Nil Mani Pal	Fourth Master, Collegiate School.
9	Piyari Mohan Chatterjee	Head Master, Zilla School.
10	Ram J. Bhattacharjya	Third Master, Collegiate School.
11	Raj Krishna Gupta	Head Clerk, Presidency College.
12	Hem Ch. Banerjee	Head Master, Training School.
13	Bhagavati Sahai, M.A., B.L.	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
14	Dwarkanath Banerjee	Ditto ditto.
15	Kali Kamal Chatterjee	Head Clerk, Inspector of Schools.
16	Mohim Chandra Bose	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
17	Jadu N. Pal, B.A.	Ditto ditto.
18	Uma Charan Roy, B.A.	Head Master, Zilla School.
19	Dwarkanath Bose, B.A.	Ditto, ditto.
20	Som N. Jharkandi, B.A.	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
21	Baldeo Misra, B.A.	Ditto ditto.
22	Bamdasi Pande	Ditto ditto.
23	Jogeswar Ghosh	Head Clerk, Inspector of Schools.
24	Prasanna K. Ghosh	Head Master, Zilla School.
25	Beoharam Ganguli	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
26	Prasanna Chandra Vidyanatha	Lecturer (Sanskrit), Dacca.
27	Lal Mohan Vidyanidhi	Head Pandit, Training School.
28	Jogeevar Sarkar, B.A.	Second Master, Zilla School.
29	Abhoy Charan Bose	Midnapore College.
30	Mahendra Narayan Mukherjee	Second Master, Zilla School.

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	3
CLASS IV—(60)—Rs. 125— <i>consolid.</i>		
28	Hara Mohan Ganguli	Fourth Master, Collegiate School.
29	Kedar Nath Roy	Second Master, Collegiate School.
30	Raj Kumar Lal	Offg. Second Master, Zilla School.
31	Sriharsha Bhattacharjee	Fifth Master, Collegiate School.
32	Laehman Lal	Second Master, High School.
33	Rameswar Sen	Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools.
34	Madhu S. Singha, B.A.	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
35	Jadab Krishna Das	Fourth Master, Collegiate School.
36	Durga Ch. Banerjee	Second Master, Training School.
37	Makunda Lal	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
38	Latu Lal Mallik, B.A.	Third Master, Collegiate School.
39	Harendra Narayan Chakravarti, B.A.	Head Master, Zilla School.
40	Akhay Kumar Sen	Lecturer, Chittagong College.
41	Bindu Lal Banerjee, B.A.	Second Master, Zilla School.
42	Sri Nath Guha	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
43	Radha Raman Guha, L.C.E.	Second Master, Survey School.
44	Adhar Ch. Banerjee, B.A.	Fourth Master, Collegiate School.
45	Raj Kumar Das, M.A.	Head Master, Zilla School.
46	Harbans Sahay	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
47	Raghu Nath Ghosh	Ditto ditto.
48	Hari Mohan Sen, B.A.	Second Master, Collegiate School.
49	Prasanna Kumar Bose	Third Master, Bihar School of Engineering.
50	Braja Syam Majumdar	Fifth Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.
51	Nanda Lal Das, B.A.	Head Master, Zilla School.
52	Suresh Chandra Deb	Sixth Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.
	<i>Bhupati Nath Das</i>	
53	Gopal Chandra Sarkar, B.A.	Head Master, Zilla School.
54	Rajendra Lal Gupta, B.A.	Head Master, High School.
55	Priya Nath Roy, B.A.	Ditto, ditto.
	<i>Jogendra Nath Hazra, M.A.</i>	<i>Midnapore College.</i>
56	Sripati Mukherjee, B.A.	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
57	Ananda Prasad Mitra, B.A.	Head Master, Zilla School.
58	Vacant	Reserved for Additional Deputy Inspectors of Schools.
59		
60		

CLASS V—(75)—Rs. 100.

1	Syud Reazat Hussein	Second Master, Zilla School.
2	Gopal Ch. Chatterjee	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
3	Ram Dayal Ghosh	Ditto ditto.
4	Amrita Lal Ghosh	Ditto ditto.
5	Ram Das Mukherjee	Ditto ditto.
6	Karali Ch. Sarkar	Fourth Master, Zilla School.
7	Parash Nath Day	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
8	Bhola N. Samanta Rao	Ditto ditto.
9	Jogeswar Mukherjee	Ditto ditto.
10	Nabin Ch. Kar	Ditto ditto.
11	Nil Mani Bhattacharjee	Ditto ditto.
12	Jadu Nath Chaudhuri	Ditto ditto.
13	Tabrez Ali, B.A.	Fifth Master, Calcutta Madrasah.
14	A. D'Silva	Superintendent, Ranchi Industrial School.
15	Charles S. Price	Third Master, Kurseong Boarding School.
16	Akbar Hossain	Atalik, Murshidabad Madrasah.
17	Gopal Ch. Chakravarti	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
18	Prasanna Kumar Mazumdar	Ditto ditto.
19	Behari Lal Chaube	Fourth Master (Pandit), Collegiate School.
20	Kali Kumar Ganguli	Seventh Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.
21	Kali Ch. Ganguli	Head Clerk, Sanskrit College.
22	Purna Ch. Chakravarti	Head Clerk, Civil Engineering College.
23	Chuni Lal Sarkar	Teacher, Civil Engineering College.
24	Chandra Mohan Maharna, B.A.	Additional Teacher, Training School.
25	Bharat Bandhu Laha, M.A.	Ditto, ditto.
26	Debendra Kumar Ray, M.A.	Ditto, ditto.
27	Makhan Lal De, B.A.	Ditto, ditto.

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	3

CLASS V—(75)—Rs. 100—consolid.

28	Gopal Krishna Chakravarti	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
29	Rajendra M. Datta	...	First English Teacher, Dacca Madrasah.
30	Syed Rezauddin	...	Head Maulvi, Nawab's Madrasah.
31	Kali Pada Sarkar, M.A.	...	Additional Teacher, Training School.
32	Satkari Chandra Ghosh, B.A.	...	Fourth Master, Collegiate School.
33	Manmatika K. Ghosh, B.A.	...	Second Master, Zilla School.
34	Basanta Kumar Das, B.A.	...	Ditto, ditto.
35	Jiban Krishna Bose	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
36	Tarini Kisor Bardhan	...	Head Clerk, Inspector of Schools.
37	Dwarkanath Bagchi	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
38	Godadhar Gorai	...	Third Master, Zilla School.
39	Narayan Ch. Mukherjee, B.A.	...	Fifth Master, Collegiate School.
40	Samuel Bibhudhan Mandal, B.A.	...	Special Deputy Inspector of Schools.
41	Bishna Ch. Bhattacharjee, B.A.	...	Second Master, Zilla School.
42	Mirza Ashraf Ali	...	Professor (Arabic and Persian), Presidency College.
43	Ram Ch. Ganguli	...	Second Master, High School.
44	Sital Prasad Chatterjee	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
45	Radhika Prasad Lahiri	...	Head Clerk, Hooghly College.
46	Govinda Ch. Datta	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
47	Kedar Nath Sen, M.A.	...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
48	Pranatha Nath Chatterjee, M.A.	...	Second Master, Zilla School.
49	Binod Bihari Sen	...	Head Clerk, Dacca College.
50	Srinath Das	...	Fifth Master, Collegiate School.
51	G. H. Wittenbaker	...	Fourth Master, Kurseong Boarding School.
52	Satis Ch. Acharya, M.A.	...	Assistant Professor (Sanskrit), Krishnagar College.
53	Kali Prasanna Das, B.A.	...	Lecturer, Bethune College.
54	Muhammad Yakub	...	Head Maulvi, Chittagong College.
55	Rama Nath Das	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
56	Kali Kisor Ghosh	...	Ditto ditto.
57	Surendra Nath Banerjee	...	Eighth Assistant to Director of Public Instruction.
58	Nil Mani Mukherjee	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
59	Raj Krishna Bose	...	Ninth Assistant to Director of Public Instruction.
60	W. D'Silva	...	Head Clerk, Inspector of European Schools.
61	Jawar Prasad Pain, B.A.	...	Third Master, Zilla School.
62	Surjya Kumar Ray, B.A.	...	Head Master, Collegiate School.
63	Sri Lal Som, B.A.	...	Seventh Master, Collegiate School.
64	Bijay Kristo Banerjee	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
65	Sasi Bhushan Ukhil	...	Ditto ditto.
66	Miss Kamudini Khastgir, B.A.	...	Temporary Lecturer, Bethune College.
67	Kamakhya N. Tarkabagis	...	Professor, Sanskrit College.
68	Rasik Lal Das	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
69	Girish Ch. Som	...	Ditto ditto.
70	Vilayat Hosain	...	Second Maulvi, Calcutta Madrasah.
71	Hari M. Vidyabhusan	...	Assistant to Tibetan Translator.
72	Bhagawan Ch. Sanyal	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
73	Ashutosh Bhattacharjee, M.A.	...	Assistant Professor, Sanskrit College.
74	Abinash Chandra Sen, B.A.	...	Second Master, Zilla School.
75	Miss Hem Prabha Bose, B.A.	...	Second Mistress, Bethune School.

CLASS VI—(80)—Rs. 75.

1	Nil Madhav Chakravarti	...	Head Clerk, Inspector of Schools, Bihar.
2	Janman Ram	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
3	Aghor Nath Ghosh	...	Second Master, Zilla School.
4	Chandra K. Nyayalankar	...	Head Pandit, Dacca Collegiate School.
5	Unesh Ch. Sen	...	Head Clerk, Patna College.
6	Uma Kanta De	...	Fourth Master, Collegiate School.
7	Syed Muhammed Ibrahim	...	Head Maulvi, Patna College.
8	Debendra Nath Mallik	...	Clerk and Deputy keeper, Art Gallery.
9	Abdul Hai, B.A.	...	Fifth Master (Maulvi), Collegiate School.
10	Raksha Kali Sil	...	Head Clerk, Calcutta Madrasah.

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	3

CLASS VI—(90)—Rs. 75—contd.

11	Gopi Bhuesan Sen	Laboratory Assistant, Presidency College.
12	Miss Surabala Ghosh, B.A.	Temporary Head Mistress, Bethune School.
13	Surendra Nath Sinha, B.A.	Second Master, Zilla School.
14	Jadab Chandra Chakravarti	Teacher, Government School of Art.
15	Triuldhari Singh	Seventh Master, Collegiate School.
16	Durga Prasad Tiwari	Sixth Master, Collegiate School.
17	A. S. H. Hossain, B.A.	Ditto, Calcutta Madrasah.
18	Ram Das Bhattacharjee, M.A.	Third Master, Zilla School.
19	Krishna Lal Chatterjee	Drawing and Surveying Teacher.
20	Manmohan Chakravarti, B.A.	Third Master, Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah.
21	Muhammad Qasim	First Persian Teacher, Calcutta Madrasah.
22	Barada Prasad Ghosh	First Laboratory Assistant, Presidency College.
23	Rajendra Lal Sinha	Gymnastic Master, Presidency College.
24	Amrita Lal Chatterjee, B.A.	Third Master, Murshidabad Nawab's High School.
25	Jogendra Nath Ganguli	Fourth Master, Bihar School of Engineering.
26	Rajani Nath Ganguli, B.A.	Third Master, Zilla School.
27	Mahendra Nath Sil	Sixth Master, Collegiate School.
28	Mati Lal Sarker	Deputy Inspector of Schools.
29	Framatha Nath Mukherjee	Officiating Second Master, Zilla School.
30	Revati Raman Roy	Second Master, Collegiate School.
31	Bihari Lal Mukherjee, B.L.	Ditto, Zilla School.
32	Aghor Nath Banerjee	Ditto, Collegiate School.
33	Syama Charan Gupta, B.A.	Ditto, Zilla School.
34	Kamal Krishna Sen	Ditto, ditto.
35	Jogesh Ch. Das, B.A.	Ditto, ditto.
36	Kedar Nath Das Gupta, B.A.	Ditto, ditto.
37	Kabiruddin Ahmed, B.A.	Temporary Sixth Master, Calcutta Madrasah.
38	Shankar Lal	Fourth Master, Zilla School.
39	Ramkamal Das	Head Master, High School.
40	Braja Nath Banerjee	Fifth Master, Collegiate School.
41	Beni Madhab Sarker	Second Clerk, Inspector of Schools.
42	Pran Krishna Banerjee	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
43	Umes Ch. Das Gupta	Ditto ditto.
44	Janaki N. Mazumdar	Ditto ditto.
45	Hira Lal Mukherjee	Twelfth Assistant to Director of Public Instruction.
46	Rasik Lal Bhaduri	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
47	Binod Bihari Sen	Head Clerk, Rajshahi College.
48	Jadu Nath Roy	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
49	Kesab Ch. Ghosh	Ditto ditto.
50	Chinta Haran Chakravarti, B.A.	Third Master, Zilla School.
51	Saadat Hossain	Third Maulvi, Calcutta Madrasah.
52	Chandra M. Bhattacharjee	Professor (Sanskrit), Bethune College.
	Rakhai Das Banerjee, B.A.	Second Master, Zilla School.
53	Kalidas Chaudhuri, M.A.	Third Master, Zilla School.
54	Narayan Lal	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
55	Mathura N. Sen	Ditto ditto.
56	Girihardhari Lal	Ditto ditto.
57	Kedar Nath Mukherjee, B.A.	Second Master, Zilla School.
58	Khetra Mohan Banerjee, B.A.	Third Master, High School.
59	Sastibar Biswas, B.A.	Second Master, High School.
60	Thakur Prasad, B.A.	Offg. Third Master, Zilla School.
61	Tarini Prasad Mukherjee, B.A.	Teacher (Mathematics), Training School.
62	Sripati Bhattacharjee	Fifth Master, Collegiate School.
63	Dayanat Hossain	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
64	Tarak Ram Dube	Ditto ditto.
65	Jagannath Sarker	Ditto ditto.
66	Bissecvar Ghosh	Ditto ditto.
67	Sarada Prasad Banerjee	Ditto ditto.
68	Bhola Nath Sarker, M.A.	Second Master, Zilla School.
69	Beni Madhab Das, M.A.	Third Master, Collegiate School.
70	Krishna Lal Sadhu, M.A.	Ditto, High School.
71	Satis Chandra Ray, M.A.	Additional Master, Zilla School.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MARCH 31, 1897. 1228

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	3
CLASS VI—(80)—Ra. 75—<i>consolid.</i>		
72	Barada Prasad Sarkar	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
73	Ram Gopal Mookherjee	Ditto ditto.
74	Ishan Ch. Sen, B.A.	Temporary Second Master, Zilla School.
75	Madhu Sudan Sarkar	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
76	Rama Nath Ghosh	Ditto ditto.
77	Brish Ch. Chaudhuri	Ditto ditto.
78	Arun Ch. Ganguli	Ditto ditto.
79	Srinath Banerjee	Second Clerk, Inspector of Schools.
80	Hari Prasad Das	Second Master, Zilla School.
81	Chaisuuddin, M.A.	Teacher, <i>Rajshahi Collegiate School.</i>
82	Jnanendra Lal Sen, B.A.	Sixth Master, Collegiate School.
	Golam Salmani	Fourth Maulvi, Calcutta Madrasa.
83	Rasik Lal Ghosh, M.A.	Third Master, Rajshahi Collegiate School.
84	Sris Ch. Chakravarti, B.A.	Lecturer in Sanskrit, Raj College.
85	Muhammad Ibrahim	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
86	Akrur Ch. Sen	Ditto ditto.
87	Krishna Ch. Banerjee	Ditto ditto.
88	Abdur Razaq	Head Maulvi, Rooghly Madrasa.
89	Vacant	Reserved for Head Clerks for new Inspection
90		Circles.
CLASS VII—(105)—Ra. 60.		
1	J. Jones	Tenth Assistant to Director of Public Instruction.
2	P. Alexander	Eleventh Assistant to Director of Public Instruction.
3	Syama Charan Ghose	Gymnastic Teacher and Eleventh Master, Collegiate School.
4	Jogendra Lal Sinha	Librarian, Presidency College.
5	Manmatba Nath Roy	Drawing Master, Training School.
6	Vishnu Sastri	Head Pandit, Zilla School.
7	Barada Kanta Datta	Drawing Master, Hindu School.
8	Hari Pada Chatterjee	Ditto, Training School.
9	Sripati Mallik	Ditto, ditto.
10	Hara Kiser Chaudhuri	Ditto, ditto.
11	Binod Bihari Das	Ditto, ditto.
12	Ashutosh Mitra	Ditto, ditto.
13	Devendra Nath Mitra	Ditto, ditto.
14	Joy Chandra Mahalanovis	Ditto, Collegiate School.
15	Lalit Mohan Bose	Ditto, ditto.
16	Kanhya Lal, B.A.	Fifth Master, Bihar School of Engineering.
17	Muhammad Latif	Sixth Master, Bihar School of Engineering.
18	Priya Gopal Chatterjee, B.A.	Eighth Master, Collegiate School.
19	Bhuban Mohan Sen	Second Master, Zilla School.
20	Man Mohan Chandra	Fourth Master, Zilla School.
21	Phatik Chandra Chakravarti, B.A.	Fifth Master, Collegiate School.
22	Brajendra N. Ghosal	Seventh Master, (Head Pandit), Hindu School.
23	Subal Krishna Das	Sixth Master, Hindu School.
24	Mathura Prasad	Fourth Master, Zilla School.
25	Krishna Pada Vidyanatna	Lecturer (Sanskrit), Chittagong College.
26	Muhammad Ismail	Head Maulvi, College.
27	Chandra Kanta Vidyalankar	Fifth Master (Head Pandit), Collegiate School.
28	Umes Chandra Chatterjee	Head Clerk, Krishnagar College.
29	Mahendra Chandra Som	Second Master, Zilla School.
30	Abul Matin	Third Master (Head Maulvi), High School.
31	Ambica Ch. Chatterjee	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
	Govinda Ch. Mahapatra	Sub-Inspector, <i>Tributary Mahala.</i>
32	Krishna Jivan Lal	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
	Madhan Mohan Patnaik	Ditto, ditto.
33	Raj Kumar Chakravarti	Fourth Master, Zilla School.
34	Prasanna Kumar Sen	Ditto ditto.
35	Chandra Kumar Roy	Ditto ditto.

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	3

CLASS VII—(105)—Rs. 60—contd.

86	Faiz Bakhsh	Additional Master, Calcutta Madrasah.
	Ananda Mohan Datta	Fourth Teacher, Barisal Zilla School.
87	Hrishikesh Rautra	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
88	Chhedi Lal	Ditto ditto.
89	Nimai Ch. Ghosh	Additional Master, Survey School.
90	Jagannath Rao	Head Clerk, Joint Inspector, Orissa.
91	Bhaira Sahay	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
92	Padmanav Misra	Ditto ditto.
	Braja Nath Goswami	Head Pandit, Midnapore College.
93	Siddeswar Banerjee	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
94	Muhammad Illahabad	Second Persian Teacher, Calcutta Madrasah.
95	Hem Chandra Ray	Head Clerk and Head Master's Assistant, Murshidabad Madrasah.
		Sub-Inspector of Schools.
96	Balkanta N. Sen	Ditto ditto.
97	Hara M. Roy	Ditto ditto.
98	Aurang B. Sahay	Ditto ditto.
99	Durga Das Ghosh	Ditto ditto.
100	Ram Ch. Chakravarti	Ditto ditto.
101	Hari Ch. Mukherjee	Ditto ditto.
102	Rajani K. Sen	Ditto ditto.
103	Mahananda Datta	Ditto ditto.
104	Brij Bihari Sahay	Ditto ditto.
105	Dwarkan N. Bose	Sixth Master, Collegiate School.
	Abdul Aziz	Maulvi, College.
	Mati Lal Mukherjee	Monghyr Zilla School.
		Sub-Inspector of Schools.
106	Buddha Mal	Ditto ditto.
107	Bhagabati Ch. Das	Ditto ditto.
108	Syama Ch. Sen	Ditto ditto.
109	Radha K. Sarkhel	Ditto ditto.
110	Naga Ram	Ditto ditto.
111	Uma Ch. Pande	Ditto ditto.
112	Mahabir Prasad	Ditto ditto.
113	Jogeswar Chakravarti	Ditto ditto.
114	Madhu S. Sanyal	Ditto ditto.
115	Chandra N. Palit	Ditto ditto.
116	Rajani K. Bhattacharjya	Ditto ditto.
117	Bhagawan Ch. Mukherjee	Ditto ditto.
118	Kasi Bhusan Sen, B.A.	Ditto ditto.
119	Kiran Ch. Banerjee, B.A.	Ditto ditto.
120	Divya Sinha Misra, B.A.	Second Master, Zilla School.
121	Pryia Nath Brahmachari, B.A.	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
122	Kunja Behari Ghosh, B.A.	Seventh Master, Collegiate School.
123	Samuel Bhundu, B.A.	Monghyr Zilla School.
124	Kasiwar Bhattacharjya, B.A.	Sixth Master, Collegiate School.
125	Ramesh Ch. Das, B.A.	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
126	Govinda Ch. Chakravarti, B.A.	Ditto ditto.
127	Abdul Aziz, B.A.	Second Master, Zilla School.
128	Rasik Kanta Ganguli, B.A.	Ditto ditto.
129	Gopal Ch. Chakravarti, B.A.	Ditto ditto.
130	Rasik Lal Banerjee, B.A.	Head Master, Bethune Collegiate School.
131	Upendra N. Datta Gupta, B.A.	Third Master, Zilla School.
132	Hara Kanta Bose, B.A.	Ditto ditto.
133	Satis Narayan Chaudhuri, B.A.	Ditto ditto.
134	Rajendra N. Ganguli, B.A.	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
135	Suresh Ch. Gupta, B.A.	Second Master, Zilla School.
136	Karuna Sindhu Sinha, B.A.	Third Master, Collegiate School.
137	S. M. Khalil Ahmed, M.A.	Temporary Additional Master, Calcutta Madrasah.
138	Sasadhar Sen, B.A.	Fourth Master, Zilla School.
139	Jadu Nandan Sahay	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
140	Jogendra Nath Sen	Ditto ditto.
141	Jogendra Nath Banerjee	Ditto ditto.
142	Umes Chandra Bose	Ditto ditto.
143	Brajendra Chandra Ghosh	Ditto ditto.
144	Dina Nath Bhattacharjee	Ditto ditto.
145	Dwarkan Nath Ghattak	Ditto ditto.
146	Gobinda Chandra Ghosh	Ditto ditto.

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	3

CLASS VII—(105)—Rs. 60—*consolid.*

97	Srimohan Banerjee	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
98	Parameswar Sinha	...	...	Ditto ditto.
99	Mathura Nath Guha	...	...	Ditto ditto.
100	Siva Sankar Lal	...	...	Ditto ditto.
101	Haribar Mitra	...	...	Ditto ditto.
102	Suresh Chandra Sarkar	...	...	Ditto ditto.
103	Sarada Prasad Ghosh	...	...	Ditto ditto.
104	Raj Kumar Sen	...	...	Ditto ditto.
105	Ram Govinda Mista	...	...	Ditto ditto.

CLASS VIII—(108)—Rs. 50.

1	Kali Prasanna Das	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
2	Mohsin Ali	...	...	Ditto ditto.
3	Damodar Prasad Sarkar	...	...	Ditto ditto.
4	Abhay Kumar Gupta	...	...	Ditto ditto.
5	Ananda Prasad Chatterjee	...	...	Ditto ditto.
6	Durga Das Ray	...	...	Third Master, Branch School.
7	Durga Das Sur	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
8	Bhagwat Narayan	...	...	Ditto ditto.
9	Purna Chandra Gupta	...	...	Ditto ditto.
10	Madhab Chandra Bagchi	...	...	Fourth Master, Collegiate School.
11	Mani Charan Mahapatra	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
12	Giris Chandra Sen	...	...	Ditto ditto.
13	Kedar Nath Ray	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
14	Utsav Chandra Maitra	...	...	Ditto ditto.
15	Gulam Rahman	...	...	Draftsman, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
16	Kisari Mohan Samanta	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
17	Mathura Nath Maitra	...	...	Ditto ditto.
18	Aswini Kumar Banerjee	...	...	Ditto ditto.
19	Upendra Nath Mitra	...	...	Head Laboratory Assistant, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
20	Kasimuddin	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
21	Devdatta Prasad Trivedi	...	...	Ditto ditto.
22	Jagannath Das	...	...	Ditto ditto.
23	Satkari Sanyal	...	...	Ditto ditto.
24	Ambika Dutt Vyas	...	...	Sixth Master (Head Pandit), Zilla School.
25	Jauaki Nath Bhattacharjee	...	...	Seventh Master (Additional Pandit), Collegiate School.
26	Ihsan Ali	...	...	Second Master, Collinga Branch School.
27	Satya Prasanna Mukherjee	...	...	Engineering Drawing Teacher, School of Art, and Assistant in the Government Art Gallery.
28	Hara Kumar Bose	...	...	Sub-inspector of Schools.
29	Rama Nath Chatterjee	...	...	Ditto ditto.
30	Mir Ikram Ali	...	...	Seventh Master, Calcutta Madrasah.
31	Nagendra Nath Bose	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
32	Bhupati Bhusan Chakravarti	...	...	Third Master, Zilla School.
33	Girindra Gopal Ghosh	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
34	Kali Kamal Sanyal	...	...	Third Master, Zilla School.
35	Trailokya Nath Datta	...	...	Additional 2nd Master, Survey School.
36	Abinash Chandra Mista	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
37	Ashutosh Ganguli	...	...	Superintendent, Native Mess, and Librarian, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
38	Nil Kamal Mukherjee	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
39	Gagan Chandra Barua	...	...	Ditto ditto.
40	Mani Lal Das	...	...	Thirteenth Assistant to Director of Public Instruction.
41	Bhola Nath Datta	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
42	Bireswar Chatterjee	...	...	Third Master (Head Pandit), Training School.
43	Karjibingam Ram	...	...	Sub-Inspector of Schools.
44	Bhabendra Narayan Chaudhuri	...	...	Ditto ditto.
45	Abdul Gafur	...	...	Fifth Master, Zilla School.
46	Kalipada Bhattacharjee	...	...	Fourth Master, Murshidabad Nawab's High School.
47	Purna Chandra Gupta	...	...	Third Master, Zilla School.

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	2

CLASS VIII—(108)—Ra. 50—*contd.*

48	Alok Nath Nyayabhusan	... First Grammar Pandit, Sanskrit College.
49	Hari Har Nag	... Sub-Inspector of Schools.
50	Muhammad Fazlul Karim	... Second Maulvi, Arabic Department, Dacca Madrasah.
51	Srinibas Singh	... Sub-Inspector of Schools.
52	Kedar Nath Ghosh	... Seventh Master (Head Pandit), Collegiate School.
53	Jadu Nath Pal	... Teacher of Modelling, Government School of Art.
54	Ram Chandra Banerjee	... Sub-Inspector of Schools.
55	Kumudewar Bose	... Ditto ditto.
56	Lal Bihari Goswami	... Eighth Master (Head Pandit), Collegiate School.
57	Bati Kanta Laha	... Sub-Inspector of Schools.
58	Hari Charan Misra	... Ditto ditto.
59	Aghor Nath Adhikari	... Third Master, Zilla School.
60	Baij Nath Singh	... Fourth Master, High School.
61	Pramatha Nath Ray	... Sub. <i>pro tem.</i> 3rd Master, High School.
62	Rajendra Prasad	... Seventh Master, Zilla School.
63	Kishen Sahay	... Eighth Master, Zilla School.
64	Braja Ballav Ghosh	... Head Clerk, Ravenshaw College.
65	Matl Lal Datta	... Third Master, Zilla School.
66	Mahendra Nath Lahiri	... Additional Master, Zilla School.
67	Radha Nath Chatterjee, B.A.	... Sub-Inspector of Schools.
68	Basanta Kumar Mitra, B.A.	... Temporary 3rd Master, Zilla School.
69	Sasi Bhusan Chakravarti, B.A.	... Sub-Inspector of Schools.
70	Madhusudan Adhikari	... Second Master, Cuttack Survey School.
71	Amir Ali	... Third Master, Training School.
72	F. D'Silva	... Fourteenth Assistant to Director of Public Instruction.
73	Mahammad Soleiman, B.A.	... First English Teacher, Chittagong Madrasah.
74	Hari Charan Chatterjee	... Second Clerk, Office of the Inspector of Schools.
75	Gopi Krishna Ganguli	... Teacher of Chemistry, Training School.
76	Ram Chandra Maitra, B.A.	... Second Master, Zilla School.
	Qasimuddin Khan	... Monghyr Zilla School.
77	Satis Chandra Sen, B.A.	... Third Master, Zilla School.
78	Abdul Karim	... First Persian Teacher, Collegiate School.
79	Sri Gobind Roy, B.A.	... Offg. Fifth Master, Zilla School.
80	Kedar Nath Kulavi	... Fourth Master, Zilla School.
81	Bafiz Abdur Rauf	... Fifth Maulvi, Arabic Department, Calcutta Madrasah.
82	Bijoy Krishna Bose, M.A.	... Fourth Master, Zilla School.
83	Debendra Nath Ghosh, B.A.	... Fourth Master, Collegiate School.
84	Manmatha Chandra Mitra, B.A.	... Second Master, Zilla School.
85	Umes Chandra Bhattacharjee	... Head Pandit, Collegiate School.
86	Ishan Chandra Bhattacharjee	... Offg. Second Master, Zilla School.
87	Jnanendra Datta	... Cashier, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
88	Rajendra Nath Bose	... Third Master, Zilla School.
89	Nasiruddin Ahmed	... Fourth Master (Head Maulvi), Zilla School.
90	Hriday Nath Tarkaratna	... Second Master, Training School.
91	Kalidas Banerjee, B.A.	... Third Master, Zilla School.
92	Atul Chandra Das Gupta, M.A.	... Science Teacher, Training School.
93	Anil Chandra Gupta, B.A.	... Eighth Master, Collegiate School.
94	Ahsan Ahmed	... Head Maulvi, Murshidabad Nawab's High School.
95	Sundar Lal, B.A.	... Seventh Master, Bihar School of Engineering.
96	Bircswar Das	... Second Master, Zilla School.
97	Prasanna Ch. Datta	... Sub-Inspector of Schools.
98	Upendra Kumar Chatterji	... Third Master, Zilla School.
99	Ragho Prasad, B.A.	... Eighth Master, Bihar School of Engineering.
100	Madhu Sudan Das, B.A.	... Second Master, Training School.
101	Matlab Ahmed Khan Choudhury, B.A.	... Additional Master, Zilla School.
102	Siddheswar Banerjee, B.A.	... Sub-Inspector of Schools.
103	Umesh Chandra Ray	... Third Master, Zilla School.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MARCH 31, 1897. 1227

Number.	Name.	Designation.
1	2	3
CLASS VIII—(108)—Rs. 50— <i>consolid.</i>		
104	Hira Lal Bhattachariya, M.A. ...	... Additional Master, Collegiate School. Assistant to the Tibetan Translator to Gov- ernment.
105	Kali Prasanna Ganguli, B.A. ...	
106 } 107 } 108 }	Vacant.	

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1897. }

C. A. MARTIN,
Director of Public Instruction.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 707 State.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during March 1897.

NAME OF MART.	Stock in hand as compiled on—					
	1st week of Mar. 1896.	1st week of Feb. 1897.	2nd week of Feb. 1897.	3rd week of Feb. 1897.	4th week of Feb. 1897.	5th week of Mar. 1897.
Baliaghatta	Mda. 5,74,000	Mda. 2,20,000	Mda. 2,55,000	Mda. 4,00,000	Mda. 5,27,000	Mda. 5,74,000
Ultadanga	69,000	8,400	12,000	15,000	20,900	24,500
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuly, Hathkola, and Culp Ghat...	6,05,800	1,00,600	1,10,500	1,11,700	1,30,200	1,45,200
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	5,000	3,600	4,300	2,700	4,000	2,800
Tollygunge, Chella, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	2,67,300	1,48,500	1,30,500	1,43,800	1,51,000	1,35,900
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristapur*	.....	72,500	79,000	68,500	88,700	76,300
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore†	15,241	7,202	11,127	9,747	7,286	11,044
Total	20,26,341	10,50,902	10,98,027	12,41,447	14,20,088	14,49,024
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	15,249 (on 3rd Mar. 1896).	1,16,447 (on 30th Jan. 1897).	73,529 (on 7th Feb. 1897).	51,335 (on 14th Feb. 1897).	27,874 (on 28th Feb. 1897).	1,57,543 (on 28th March 1897).
On boats not yet unloaded— By Post Commissioners' returns	43,350 (1st to 3rd Mar. 1896).	68,377 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	48,804 (8th to 8th Feb. 1897).	1,09,140 (13th to 15th Feb. 1897).	38,042 (13th to 15th Mar. 1897).	30,560 (20th to 22nd Mar. 1897).
By Canal returns	71,508 (1st to 3rd Mar. 1896).	1,36,091 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).	83,546 (6th to 8th Feb. 1897).	45,951 (13th to 15th Feb. 1897).	50,324 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897).	24,604 (20th to 22nd Mar. 1897).
Grand Total of Stocks	21,56,448	13,71,817	12,98,906	14,47,873	15,55,919	16,70,455
						16,18,798

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.

† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.

‡ Data by the Railway authorities.

(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
22nd SOA March 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 736 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 30th March 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 21st March 1896 and 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

	15TH TO 21ST MARCH			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
Imports.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports ...	...	...	...	...
" Indian " ...	27,698	37,700	190,130	2,58,788
Total ...	27,698	37,700	190,130	2,58,788
Exports.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports ...	109,965	1,49,675	181,001	2,46,362
" Indian " ...	45,128	61,424	20,675	28,141
Total ...	155,093	2,11,099	201,676	2,74,503

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

	15TH TO 21ST MARCH			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
Food-grains.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice ...	16,489	22,443	155,705	2,11,932
Paddy ...	8,893	12,105	27,023	36,781
Wheat ...	...	...	...	...
Gram and pulses ...	2,310	3,152	5,147	7,006
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c. ....	...	...	2,255	3,069
Total ...	27,698	37,700	190,130	2,58,788

During the week under report, rice continued to be imported in large quantities from Burma, namely, 147,787 cwts., against 171,214 cwts. in the week ending 14th March 1897. The only other ports from which rice was imported into Calcutta were Balasore (7,889 cwts. against 5,154 cwts.) in the corresponding week of 1896, and Coconada (29 cwts. against nil) in the corresponding period of last year. Of the total import of 27,023 cwts. of paddy, Burma contributed 24,593 cwts., against nothing during the week ending 21st March 1896. The improvement under gram and pulses and miscellaneous food-grains was due to larger despatches from the Madras ports and from Rangoon.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grain exported by sea during the third week of March 1897 is compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896:—

1	15TH TO 21ST MARCH			
	1896.		1897.	
	2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>	Owts.	Mds.	Owts.	Mds.
Rice	141,019	1,91,943	186,378	2,53,674
Paddy	2,640	3,593	44	60
Wheat	1,100	1,497	127	178
Gram and pulses	9,604	13,072	11,899	16,196
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	730	994	3,233	4,400
Total	155,093	2,11,099	201,676	2,74,503

The exports of rice rose from 103,834 cwts. during the week ending 21st March 1896 to 172,980 cwts. during the period under review, owing chiefly to larger shipments to Arabia (59,042 cwts. against 2,079 cwts.), United Kingdom (39,921 cwts. against 19,484 cwts.), Mauritius (28,307 cwts. against nil), and Abyssinia (11,306 cwts. against nil); on the other hand, there was a heavy decline in the exports to Demarara (nil against 33,723 cwts.) and to Ceylon (16,736 cwts. against 42,386 cwts.). The increase of 3,208 cwts. under miscellaneous food-grains was almost entirely due to the export of 3,166 cwts. to Mauritius, which received nothing during the corresponding week in 1896.

The trade of Calcutta with coast ports during the week under report was about half that of the corresponding period in 1896, viz., 20,675 cwts. against 45,128 cwts. The largest trade was in rice, the shipments of which fell to one-third, i.e., from 37,185 cwts. to 13,393 cwts. owing to the exports to Madras ports having declined by 13,742 cwts. and those to Bombay by 9,675 cwts. The trade under the other heads was small, and the fluctuations call for no remarks.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st March 1896 and 1897.

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>From Indian Ports.</i>			<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Bombay	...	... { 1896 1897	...	...	...	75	...	55
Madras	Coconada	... { 1896 1897	...	...	...	1,677 1,594	...	1,677 3,878
	Calingapatam	... { 1896 1897	...	...	...	485	...	485
	Masulipatam	... { 1896 1897	...	...	...	844	...	844
	Rangoon	... { 1896 1897	127,079	18,260	...	2,709	...	148,048
Burma	Moulmein	... { 1896 1897	19,065	...	...	...	...	19,065
	Akyab	... { 1896 1897	1,613	6,893	...	...	...	7,976
Chittagong	...	... { 1896 1897	4	...	...	...	...	4
Balasore	Balasore	... { 1896 1897	5,154 7,889	4,617 2,430	...	...	...	9,771 10,319
	Chandbali	... { 1896 1897	11,331	4,276	...	99	...	15,706
Total Indian Ports			... { 1896 1897	...	...	2,916 5,147	...	27,698 190,130
From Foreign Ports			... { 1896 1897	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS			... { 1896 1897	...	...	2,916 5,147	...	27,698 190,130

Statement No. 11, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st March 1896 and 1897.

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	
To Foreign Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
United Kingdom	...	{ 1896 1897	19,484 39,921	...	...	788 293	...	20,217 40,184
France—Saint Nazaire	...	{ 1896 1897	...	...	...	1	...	1
Germany—Hamburg	...	{ 1896 1897	6,008 ...	...	...	...	...	6,008 ...
Cape Colony	Cape Town	{ 1896 1897	1,613 ...	...	...	...	...	1,613 ...
	East London	{ 1896 1897	220 ...	...	...	...	...	220 ...
	Algoa Bay	{ 1896 1897	367 ...	...	...	...	...	367 ...
Abyssinia	...	{ 1896 1897	11,806 ...	...	...	...	...	11,806 ...
Eastern Coast of Africa.	Zanzibar	{ 1896 1897	499 ...	...	...	...	...	499 ...
	Dolagosa Bay	{ 1896 1897	367 ...	...	...	...	...	367 ...
Mauritius	...	{ 1896 1897	28,807 ...	...	...	1,964	3,166	33,437
Natal	...	{ 1896 1897	1,173 ...	...	...	...	...	1,173 ...
South America—Demerara	...	{ 1896 1897	33,723 ...	...	...	2,200	...	36,923
Aden	...	{ 1896 1897	8,148 ...	...	...	...	...	8,148 ...
Arabia	Muscat	{ 1896 1897	2,079 40,677	...	...	...	...	2,079 40,677
	Other States	{ 1896 1897	19,866 ...	...	...	...	...	19,866 ...
Ceylon	...	{ 1896 1897	42,836 18,700	44	3	1,993	11	42,896 18,758	
	China—Hongkong	{ 1896 1897	29 1	2,640	78 16	32	...	3,776 16	
Persia	...	{ 1896 1897	125 2,979	...	...	...	...	125 2,979
Straits Settlements	...	{ 1896 1897	1 ...	...	33	406 81	18 44	467 136
Fiji Islands	...	{ 1896 1897	2,300 ...	...	...	462	...	2,762
Total Foreign Ports ...			{ 1896 1897	108,894 172,980	2,640 44	106 18	3,873 4,733	18 3,221	109,964 181,001

Ports.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
To Indian Ports.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bay	...	...	{ 1896 ... 22,661	...	...	144	...	22,805
		...	{ 1897 ... 12,988	...	...	3,322	...	16,308
		Madras	{ 1896 ... 8	...	...	1,817	...	1,825
		...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	297	...	297
		Madagara	{ 1896 ... 2,764	...	...	...	...	2,764
		...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Calicut	{ 1896 ... 3,143	...	...	766	...	3,909
		...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Calicutapatam	{ 1896 ...	...	...	7	...	7
		...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cannanore	{ 1896 ... 1,496	...	...	...	...	1,496
		...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ocehin	{ 1896 ... 967	...	...	733	...	1,700
		...	{ 1897 ... 37	...	...	73	...	110
		Negapatam	{ 1896 ...	...	...	73	...	73
		...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Tellicherry	{ 1896 ... 5,886	...	...	499	...	6,385
		...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Viragapatam	{ 1896 ... 1	...	...	...	...	1
		...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangoon	{ 1896 ... 740	...	979	1,811	717	4,347
		...	{ 1897 ... 363	...	87	2,106	5	3,661
		Akyab	{ 1896 ... 3	...	...	189	...	192
		...	{ 1897 ... 7	...	...	65	...	103
		Kyauk Pyoo	{ 1896 ...	...	...	2	...	2
		...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Moulmein	{ 1896 ... 1	...	...	296	...	297
		...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sandoway	{ 1896 ...	...	...	5	...	5
		...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	{ 1896 ...	...	...	88	...	88
		...	{ 1897 ...	...	1	56	...	57
		Balsore	{ 1896 ...	...	...	50	...	50
		...	{ 1897 ...	...	...	80	...	80
		Chandbali	{ 1896 ... 1	...	15	129	...	145
		...	{ 1897 ...	...	21	54	7	82
		Total Indian Ports	{ 1896 ... 37,185	...	994	6,332	717	45,126
		...	{ 1897 ... 13,393	...	109	7,161	13	20,678
		GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.	{ 1896 ... 141,019	3,640	1,100	9,804	730	156,093
		...	{ 1897 ... 186,373	46	127	11,299	2,733	201,676

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 709 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 30th March 1897.

M. FINECANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 28th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	237	237	338
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	18,511	18,511	25,196
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	70	70	95
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	844	844	1,149
Cuttack ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	307	307	418
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	19,355	19,355	26,345

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Cwts.	Mds.
Chittagong ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	1	1	1
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	295	295	402
Balasore ports...	{ 1896 ...	.....	.....	78,346	78,346	1,06,638
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	19,447	19,447	26,469
Cuttack ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	35,249	24,313	59,562	81,070
	{ 1897 ...	.....	12,976	.....	12,976	17,662
Puri ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	8,963	.....	8,963	12,200
	{ 1897 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	{ 1896 ...	.....	44,212	1,02,660	1,46,872	1,99,909
	{ 1897 ...	.....	12,976	19,742	32,718	44,533

The import trade of Chittagong, which amounted to 18,511 cwts., showed an increase of 18,274 cwts. owing mainly to the receipts of rice and paddy from Burma. Balasore, too, showed a rise of 774 cwts. on account of larger shipments of wheat, gram and pulse and other food-grains from Calcutta.

The export trade of Narayanganj aggregated 295 cwts. against nil in 1896. In the case of Balasore, the decline of 58,899 cwts. was chiefly due to smaller despatches of rice, paddy and gram and pulse to Calcutta and Cochin, but the exports to the Laccadives amounted to 2,099 cwts. of rice, paddy and other food-grains against nil in the corresponding week in 1896. The falling off of 46,586 cwts. under Cuttack is due to the cessation of exports of rice and gram and pulse to all Foreign and Indian ports except Mauritius, which, however, received 12,976 cwts. of rice, against 27,345 cwts. in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The trade of Puri also declined by 8,963 cwts., there being no despatches of rice to Foreign ports.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 28th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bhola	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Indian Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Burma { Akyab	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Bangood	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Maugdow	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Calcutta	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Total	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 28th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
<i>Indian Ports.</i>													
Burma—Akyab										1		1	
Total										1		1	

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narayanganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 28th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports to which exported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Owls.	Owls.	Owls.	Owls.	Owls.	Owls.	Owls.	Owls.	Owls.	Owls.	Owls.	Owls.
Bhola	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Indian Ports.												
Chittagong	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
Total	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 28th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
<i>Nil</i>												
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta						364	70	343		338	70	344
Total						364	70	343		338	70	344

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 28th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
<i>Nil</i>												
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta	45,135	5,553	13,006	6,084			5,306	1,400		4	55,494	17,568
Madras-Cochin	13,675		973								14,648	
Laccadives		1,923		180						21		2,000
Total	58,810	11,480	13,979	6,264			5,306	1,400		25	70,142	19,568

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 28th February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Belle	5,761										5,761	
Columbo	4,396										4,396	
Mauritius	27,345	13,978					567				27,345	13,978
Total	37,502	13,978					567				37,502	13,978
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Madras-Cochin	23,917						1,376				25,293	
GRAND TOTAL	61,419	13,978					1,943				62,795	13,978

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MARCH 31, 1897. 1237

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 23rd February 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED,	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
Cable	4,408	4,408										
Columbo	4,555	4,555									4,408	4,555
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Nil												
Total	8,963	8,963									8,963	8,963

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 706 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 20th March 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 26,57,629 maunds. The destination of 26,00,181 maunds is specified. About two-thirds of this quantity (16,57,112) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, rather more than one-sixth (4,35,417 maunds) to stations in Bengal, and the rest (4,07,652 maunds) to other provinces.

M. FIRUQAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 29th March 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chitpur, Kidderpur Docks and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 20th March 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEE.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hooghly.</i>					
Tarakeswar ...	243	...	...	...	...
Chandernagore ...	6	...	...	...	...
Dasghora ...	2	...	...	...	...
Pandua ...	4	...	...	...	...
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...	...
Total ...	272	...	...	...	...
<i>Burdwan.</i>					
Memari ...	58	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	95	82	...	104	...
Raiganj ...	1,460	940	384	355	142
Sitarampur ...	10	...	...	...	...
Ghuskara ...	103	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,730	1,002	384	459	142
<i>Birbhum.</i>					
Bolpur ...	2	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	...	...	...	...
<i>Nadia.</i>					
Chusdanga ...	353	...	...	...	...
Kushtia ...	343	742	...	...	...
Alamdanga ...	...	888	...	...	...
Total ...	696	1,630	...	...	...
<i>Murshidabad.</i>					
Azimganj ...	157	154	482	...	...
Total ...	157	154	482	...	...
<i>Rangpur.</i>					
Kurigram ...	...	...	109	...	...
Lalmouir Hat ...	55	...	...	...	...
Total ...	55	...	109	...	...
Cooch Behar ...	755	377	376	376	747
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>					
Haldibari ...	...	...	176	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	393	...	...	755	252
Ramshai ...	...	731	...	382	...
Mal Bazar ...	...	...	...	304	...
Total ...	393	731	176	1,531	252
<i>Darjeeling.</i>					
Ghoom ...	...	...	176	...	348
Darjeeling ...	382	346	...	201	...
Total ...	382	346	176	201	348
<i>Pabna.</i>					
Serajganj ...	...	...	...	172	...
Total ...	...	...	...	172	...
TOTAL OF BENGAL ...	4,442	4,240	1,653	2,738	1,489

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>					
Girdih ...	750	878	...	275	...
Total ...	750	878	...	275	...
<i>Mambhum.</i>					
Purulia ...	22	...	...	...	...
Bulrampur ...	5	...	...	...	...
Barakar ...	8	...	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	...
<i>Singhbhum.</i>					
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR...	812	878	...	275	...
BIHAR.					
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>					
Maharajpur Ghat ...	...	372	...	...	386
Pakour ...	...	0	...	...	...
Sabibganj ...	880	1,876	768	1,195	3,012
Baidyanath ...	2	...	...	...	385
Total ...	882	2,256	768	1,195	3,783
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>					
Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	381
Pirpainti ...	...	...	...	378	371
Ghoga ...	...	370	740	378	754
Bhagalpur ...	704	...	...	378	2,669
Total ...	704	370	740	1,134	4,175
<i>Monghyr.</i>					
Lakhisarai ...	388	...	...	...	1,131
Monghyr ...	382	...	...	378	...
Garhara ...	2,208	377	...	...	...
Tegra ...	746	...	...	...	...
Begamsarai ...	371	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,165	377	...	378	1,131
<i>Patna.</i>					
Khushrupur ...	...	...	...	771	783
Barh ...	1,548	376	...	1,147	385
Patna ...	12,781	22,465	2,984	1,500	4,181
Bankipore ...	1,491	...	...	...	...
Digha Ghat ...	2,376	1,889	1,514	377	1,128
Sadiapur ...	375	...	377	...	...
Bihta ...	1,211	126	...	...	...
Mokameh ...	...	756	...	1,587	...
Dinapur ...	...	375	...	...	...
Total ...	10,782	25,987	4,875	5,982	6,427
<i>Gaya.</i>					
Gaya ...	...	1,475	...	1,501	1,129

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEE.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BIHAR—continued.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Shahabad.</i>					
Raghubathpur ...	...	874	880	...	1,509
Arrah ...	1,129	870	877	...	1,145
Buxar ...	1,513	2,864	...	875	1,141
Dumraon ...	878	1,117	876	...	...
Total ...	3,020	4,525	1,139	875	3,795
<i>Darbhanga.</i>					
Tamaria ...	...	...	877	...	...
Samastipur ...	...	8,133	744	1,501	2,257
Dalsingh Sarai ...	874	878	...	880	...
Darbhanga ...	8,189	8,791	878	4,165	7,180
Kamtaul ...	1,104	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,647	7,802	1,499	6,046	9,447
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>					
Kanti ...	...	748	...	...	...
Matipur ...	1,022	...	...	...	...
Dholi ...	1,115	404	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	6,848	9,988	7,146	6,085	11,655
Bhagwanpur ...	22	...	...	883	...
Sitamarhi ...	882	...	...	752	2,589
Hajipur ...	...	1,554	892	2,287	884
Total ...	9,884	12,702	7,588	9,457	14,078
<i>Champan.</i>					
Masni ...	1,018	...	...	881	751
Segowli ...	1,410	...	...	...	1,189
Jindara ...	6,735	8,417	1,874	...	...
Bettiah ...	5,727	11,007	1,484	12,847	20,475
Bara ...	607	...	...	878	375
Motihari ...	...	1,187	876	3,007	4,987
Total ...	15,897	15,561	8,794	16,118	27,721
<i>Syrac.</i>					
Dighwara ...	...	...	871	...	...
Ekma ...	...	2,314	1,489	...	...
Chapra ...	4,112	12,030	5,355	5,290	9,098
Goldenganj ...	2	...	...	...	...
Daronda ...	872	873	750	...	8,258
Savan ...	16,409	84,285	5,086	10,662	4,881
Revelganj ...	10,784	8,262	4,608	4,908	7,558
Total ...	31,679	57,217	17,619	20,910	24,725
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	94,210	1,27,772	87,908	62,491	97,011
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	90,464	1,32,388	39,561	65,504	98,500
NORTH-WESTERN PROV. INCES AND OUDH.					
<i>Ghazipur District.</i>					
Dildarnagar ...	1,869	8,410	755	385	1,497
Guhmer ...	865	...	...	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	5,852	2,682	873	...	...
Total ...	7,586	6,072	1,128	385	1,497

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEE.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st January to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV. INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Benares District.</i>					
Zamania ...	1,809	1,875	878	2,261	3,003
Sakaldiha ...	2,273	701	...	...	...
Mogulsarai ...	879	...	...	...	...
Benares Cantonment ...	26,811	23,471	5,055	7,163	3,390
Total ...	31,832	26,107	6,033	9,424	6,393
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>					
Chaurichaura ...	...	2,008	...	...	...
Tahsil Deoria ...	1,510	1,136	376	...	1,134
Gorakhpur ...	2,304	1,520	...	874	1,122
Sahjanwa ...	773	1,523	...	878	...
Total ...	4,587	7,177	876	750	2,256
<i>Basti District.</i>					
Khalilabad ...	...	378	...	...	...
Basti ...	1,338	6,413	...	782	...
Uska Bazar ...	1,146	1,809	...	...	...
Total ...	3,079	8,660	...	782	..
<i>Gonda District.</i>					
Gonda ...	1,485	8,635	1,863	1,505	755
Other places ...	1,153	6,764	749	378	...
Total ...	2,638	15,399	2,612	1,883	755
<i>Baraich District.</i>					
Baraich ...	...	754	376	378	753
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>					
Ahraura Road ...	1,505	5,653	1,502	752	2,253
Chunar ...	823	378	...	...	...
Mirzapur ...	22,465	17,473	1,908	1,898	2,302
Gainpura ...	383	384	...	...	...
Total ...	25,176	23,888	3,410	2,648	4,555
<i>Allahabad District.</i>					
Karchana ...	...	...	...	370	383
Naini ...	...	370	...	...	...
Manwari ...	378	755	...	...	...
Jasra ...	376	2,652	876	2,263	1,516
Mija Road ...	15,747	21,899	3,397	7,168	1,887
Nahwai ...	1,519	...	...	878	...
Allahabad ...	48,083	58,477	7,389	7,202	5,383
Bharwari ...	7,819	6,029	1,900	378	...
Sirathu ...	4,551	5,673	2,261	1,879	877
Shiurajpur ...	763	...	374	...	...
Other places ...	376	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80,212	93,855	15,697	19,639	6,496

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV. INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fatehpur District.</i>					
Bahrampur ...	...	...	1,123	892	...
Khaga ...	...	1,510	876	1,517	...
Bindki ...	14,887	21,270	4,202	1,185	1,885
Total ...	14,887	22,780	5,701	3,044	1,885
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>					
Cawnpore City ...	98,071	1,38,222	15,806	29,727	38,949
<i>Etawah District.</i>					
Phaphund ...	2,643	8,024	878	1,517	1,502
Bharthna ...	398	378	...	...	...
Etawah ...	19,017	14,860	1,948	2,257	4,544
Jasawantnagar ...	3,014	2,279	1,121	878	758
Total ...	25,062	20,041	3,447	4,152	6,799
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>					
Farukhabad ...	...	878	880	...	...
Kansuj ...	881	...	...	...	...
Total ...	881	878	880	...	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>					
Kaurara ...	3,782	1,586	378	750	...
Shakohabad ...	1,966	1,187	758	1,127	...
Total ...	5,748	2,672	1,129	1,677	...
<i>Agra District.</i>					
Firozabad ...	12,015	4,286	2,803	2,738	1,511
Agra ...	20,578	18,522	3,032	9,084	12,024
Total ...	32,593	17,760	5,840	11,822	14,585
<i>Sitapur District.</i>					
Sitapur ...	879	8,022	1,508	752	375
<i>Muttra District.</i>					
Koni ...	...	...	...	878	415
Muttra ...	2,331	1,997	1,501	378	749
Total ...	2,331	1,997	1,501	756	1,164
<i>Allyghur District.</i>					
Harduaganj ...	...	...	...	378	377
Sikandra Rao ...	758	...	...	...	...
Hattrass ...	21,067	8,797	4,478	8,808	13,957
Allyghur ...	6,414	1,815	1,177	755	1,893
Total ...	28,884	10,612	5,655	9,941	16,217
<i>Bulandshahar District.</i>					
Chola ...	...	...	886	...	378
Secundrabad ...	...	747	376	374	378
Khurja ...	5,308	3,826	1,189	1,506	4,186
Dibai ...	756	756	379	...	1,891
Total ...	6,064	5,326	2,280	1,880	6,828
<i>Muzaffarnagar District.</i>					
Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	...	880

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH—contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Meerut District.</i>					
Ghaziabad	568	1,512	...	1,143	...
Meerut	6,851	15,779	4,635	1,130	884
Total	7,417	17,291	4,635	2,292	884
<i>Banda District.</i>					
Badansa ... ..	...	...	...	...	890
Banda	1,187	5,666	375	3,460	2,638
Bargah	742	1,507	1,520	...	766
Manikpur	884	1,129	...	878	377
Kurwi	1,145	6,465	3,402	1,144	5,671
Total	8,458	14,767	5,297	4,082	9,836
<i>Moradabad District.</i>					
Khanth ... ..	...	874	...	...	749
Moradabad ... ..	...	4,910	2,623	881	766
Chundowai	782	15,416	3,826	756	...
Total	782	20,700	5,949	1,187	1,515
<i>Azimgarh District.</i>					
Shahganj	7,558	7,522	...	878	...
<i>Bareilly District.</i>					
Aonla	1,510	3,863	1,508	749	...
Bareilly	2,711	26,924	6,787	4,909	1,127
Total	4,221	30,689	8,240	5,658	1,127
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>					
Jaunpur	14,496	25,241	1,503	2,625	380
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>					
Shajehanpur	4,180	7,175	3,793	2,260	...
Tilhar	5,061	7,907	1,915	1,143	...
Auji	2,684	4,199	1,888	1,139	376
Total	11,925	19,281	7,596	4,542	376
<i>Eta District.</i>					
Jaleswar Road ... ..	...	...	...	...	386
Kashganj	754	...	379	878	752
Total	754	...	379	878	1,138
<i>Lucknow District.</i>					
Lucknow	17,199	27,988	12,516	9,797	2,265
Alamnagar	7,976	9,894	6,040	6,427	1,509
Kakori	1,401	774	375	880	...
Maliabad	754	...	...	...	...
Total	27,420	38,056	18,931	16,604	3,773
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>					
Pilibhit ... ..	...	1,516	...	...	...
<i>Saharanpur District.</i>					
Saharanpur ... ..	...	379	378	1,497	1,863

1244 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MARCH 31, 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— conold.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>					
Radhauli	1,133	7,585	1,513	752	...
Fyzabad	9,146	31,402	1,497	3,764	949
Ajodhya	762	3,026	...	...	...
Goswainj ... ..	...	789	...	...	...
Total	11,041	42,802	3,010	4,516	949
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>					
Akbarpur	1,150	3,008	...	762	...
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>					
Bahramghat ... ..	...	...	1,133	...	748
Duryabad ... ..	...	378	...	...	...
Bara Banki	3,415	3,416	3,416	758	...
Safidarganj	3,795	17,267	9,126	4,523	385
Total	12,210	21,061	13,675	5,281	1,133
<i>Hardai District.</i>					
Balauau ... ..	...	755	...	...	...
Hardai	3,104	10,703	1,139	1,133	...
Baghauli	5,498	4,143	3,000	1,130	...
Sandila	1,138	1,123	2,273	749	...
Total	12,735	16,724	6,412	3,021	...
<i>Bijnor District.</i>					
Dhampur ... ..	...	3,017	1,129	380	758
Nagina ... ..	...	2,261	1,133	1,130	1,145
Najibabad ... ..	...	2,260	1,526	1,125	1,890
Bijnor ... ..	...	1,124	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	8,662	3,788	2,635	3,788
<i>Jhansi District.</i>					
Jhansi ... ..	...	1,510	376	...	779
<i>Lalitpur District.</i>					
Lalitpur ... ..	...	755	...	370	...
<i>Kheri District.</i>					
Lakshmipur ... ..	...	378	377	1,133	747
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>					
Mahoba	399	3,034	1,124	400	...
<i>Dehra Dun District.</i>					
Hardwar ... ..	...	...	...	378	...
<i>Jalaun District.</i>					
Kalpi ... ..	...	...	...	752	...
<i>Garhwal District.</i>					
Haldwani ... ..	...	...	...	377	...
Other places	14,099	10,580	10,525	11,160	3,795
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	4,98,124	6,39,271	1,84,569	1,70,713	1,39,435

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 8th March 1897.	Week ending 18th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
PANJAB.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Amritour District.</i>					
Amritour ...	...	740	...	...	...
<i>Delhi District.</i>					
Delhi ...	89,817	63,298	8,280	16,911	18,487
<i>Jullundur District.</i>					
Jullundur City ...	8	...	...	...	...
<i>Umballa District.</i>					
Umballa City ...	402	5,755	755	764	8,896
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>					
Faraknagar ...	...	378	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	752	...	876	762
Rewari ...	12,795	18,118	5,277	8,881	3,290
Total ...	12,795	19,249	5,277	9,207	4,052
Other places ...	12,187	80,867	5,004	1,445	11,108
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	65,204	1,19,908	19,316	28,827	87,025
CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
Sehora Road ...	...	2,278	875	...	...
Katni ...	...	2,614	1,900	1,120	1,519
Jubbulpur ...	...	14,294	1,892	4,160	10,456
Peparia ...	...	2,257	1,492	1,128	3,408
Kareli ...	...	3,393	747	754	2,266
Nagpur ...	...	8,057	878	766	1,806
Other places ...	1,145	8,736	4,913	4,401	9,098
Total ...	1,145	86,629	11,697	12,886	28,653
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.					
Dholpur ...	...	1,126	...	...	...
Ajmere ...	...	376	...	883	...
Batna ...	8,096	8,807	1,602	2,270	6,062
Mhow ...	147	1,148	...	...	...
Ulwar ...	892	760	753	1,583	...
Indore ...	760	756	...	...	...
Jeypore ...	378	763	...	...	377
Bawal ...	878	377	...	...	...
Harphulpur ...	868	766	...	785	377
Other places ...	...	3,459	1,128	1,584	759
Total ...	5,524	17,838	3,883	6,885	7,575
Hyderabad ...	878	778	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BERAR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dhamangaon ...	...	...	...	...	449
Malkapur ...	26	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon ...	66	881	...	...	...
Akola ...	58	658	...	...	...
Amraoti ...	66	1,129	...	...	1,888
Total ...	211	2,168	...	...	2,337
Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	374
Unspecified places ...	15,820	44,902	4,799	8,047	6,660
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,80,870	10,48,880	2,43,825	2,91,762	3,20,492
ABSTRACT.					
Total of Bengal ...	4,442	4,240	1,653	2,738	1,489
" " Bihar ...	94,210	1,27,772	37,908	62,491	97,011
" " Chota Nagpur ...	812	876	...	275	...
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4,08,124	6,89,271	1,64,569	1,70,718	1,39,435
" " the Panjab ...	65,204	1,19,908	19,316	28,327	87,088
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India ...	5,524	17,888	8,888	6,885	7,575
" " Central Provinces ...	1,145	26,629	11,697	12,886	28,653
" " Hyderabad ...	878	778	...	...	...
" " Berar ...	211	2,166	...	...	2,387
" " Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	374
" " Unspecified places ...	15,820	44,902	4,799	8,047	6,660
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,800	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,68,170	10,48,880	2,43,825	2,91,762	3,20,492

FOOD-GRAIN TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA DURING 1896.

Memorandum.

No. 737 (Statistics).—The 30th March 1897.—The following memorandum is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The traffic of Calcutta by boat and road is registered at a cordon of 26 registering stations situated on the Hooghly and on the canals and principal roads around Calcutta, in Howrah, and in the suburbs. Statistics of the traffic of Calcutta carried by Inland Steamers are obtained by Government from the different Steamer Companies in Calcutta, and of the railborne traffic from the railway audit offices at Sealdah and Jamalpore. Information in connection with the sea-borne trade is furnished by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta. Consolidated statements of the food-grain import and export traffic of Calcutta, carried by all these routes, for the 10 months from January to October 1896, as compared with the corresponding months of 1895, were published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th January 1897. Similar statistics for November and December 1896 have also since been published in the *Gazettes* of 24th February and 17th March 1897, respectively.

2. The results of the import and export traffic during the calendar year 1896, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895, is shown in the following statement:—

Food-grains.	By rail.	By country boat.	By inland steamers.	By road.	By sea.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ... { Import ... { 1895 ... 25,22,501	1,05,88,467	3,85,867	9,28,630	10,40,284	1,55,35,749	
... { 1896 ... 17,49,942	81,97,899	5,22,069	9,47,823	18,28,942	1,32,48,711	
... { Export ... { 1895 ... 30,039	2,34,306	91,960	1,87,180	1,34,09,219	1,39,03,604	
... { 1896 ... 9,46,434	4,23,434	7,88,390	2,58,002	81,12,111	1,05,41,276	
Paddy ... { Import ... { 1895 ... 3,38,621	10,80,364	17,604	94,898	85,286	16,16,773	
... { 1896 ... 2,57,623	9,74,459	99,197	1,29,970	7,24,591	21,86,043	
... { Export ... { 1895 ... 5,070	6,85,979	403	2,47,308	2,01,669	8,90,236	
... { 1896 ... 6,17,672	6,66,656	3,163	2,50,091	89,953	13,76,476	
Wheat ... { Import ... { 1895 ... 30,85,246	4,98,985	82,003	.....	4,562	38,15,806	
... { 1896 ... 19,10,213	2,05,986	16,370	1,066	4,49,438	25,63,773	
... { Export ... { 1895 ... 3,573	4,888	2,464	52,334	14,63,874	14,27,673	
... { 1896 ... 10,367	7,471	5,725	54,971	1,61,676	2,40,109	
Gram and pulses. { Import ... { 1895 ... 80,80,670	11,58,623	1,12,890	54,927	39,092	44,46,142	
... { 1896 ... 29,36,078	15,65,899	1,09,616	56,200	91,583	42,68,976	
... { Export ... { 1895 ... 1,57,029	2,33,778	2,30,195	2,29,768	14,52,787	24,04,852	
... { 1896 ... 3,63,968	2,38,709	2,39,860	2,02,686	16,76,710	28,11,920	
Other food grains. { Import ... { 1895 ... 2,84,444	97,731	.....	.....	1,176	3,83,361	
... { 1896 ... 5,04,709	25,191	1,548	.....	40,944	5,72,387	
... { Export ... { 1895 ... 4,909	1,334	68	89	1,23,703	1,70,693	
... { 1896 ... 75,066	2,380	8,479	82	1,71,077	2,52,034	
Total ... { Import ... { 1895 ... 93,01,482	1,34,14,180	5,69,364	11,48,465	11,64,944	2,55,97,821	
... { 1896 ... 78,58,467	1,02,69,494	9,48,624	11,35,069	31,86,504	2,33,47,266	
... { Export ... { 1895 ... 2,01,620	9,12,366	3,86,069	6,66,631	1,67,30,552	1,86,97,047	
... { 1896 ... 19,03,396	12,37,606	10,40,517	8,66,771	1,01,74,526	1,52,21,814	

Compared with that of 1895, the total food-grain traffic of Calcutta in 1896 showed the considerable decrease of 22½ lakhs of maunds under imports and of 36½ lakhs of maunds under exports. The quantity of food-grain imported into Calcutta by rail was 20.88 per cent. below the figures for the preceding year, but the quantity so exported from Calcutta rose

by 844.51 per cent. The country-boat traffic shows a decline of 18.22 per cent. under imports and an increase of 35.65 per cent. under exports. The traffic carried by inland steamers showed an advance under both heads, namely, 31.51 per cent. and 169.51 per cent., respectively. The imports by road remained nearly the same as in the previous year, but the exports rose by 29.87 per cent. The variations in the sea-borne trade have been remarkable, the imports showing an advance of 169.29 per cent., and the exports a heavy decline of 39.13 per cent.

3. That the quantity of rice imported by country-boat was as usual larger than the total imported by all other means, though the boat traffic was of course itself much less than in the preceding year. The surplus of imports of all classes of food-grains over exports during the calendar year 1896 is compared below with the surplus of 1895:—

Surplus of imports over exports.

		1895.	1896.
Rice	...	13,32,145	27,05,435
Paddy	...	7,26,448	8,09,567
Wheat	...	20,84,133	23,43,664
Gram and pulses	...	20,41,290	9,46,455
Other food-grains	...	2,12,758	3,20,353
Total	...	67,00,774	71,25,474

There was a large surplus of all kinds of grain, with the single exception of gram and pulses, left at the end of the year 1896, in comparison with that left at the end of 1895, awaiting exportation to famine centres. Similar figures before 1895 are not available.

4. In order to ascertain the stocks of rice in and near Calcutta, a separate enquiry has for many years been made once a month, but has been made every week since the occurrence of the present famine. This information is obtained by a special officer who visits every *aruth* (or wholesale warehouse) in the 14th marts round Calcutta and Howrah, and receives from each of the 157 *aruthdars* at present on the list a report of the quantity of rice in hand on the date of his visit. To the total quantity thus ascertained, the following additions are made:—

*Calcutta side.	
Ballaughatta.	Patburiaghatta.
Uttaradanga.	Posta.
Chitpur.	Jorabagan.
Golabari.	Tollygunge.
Coomartooly.	Chetla.
Batkhola.	Kidderpore.
Culphihat.	
Howrah side.	
Ramkhatopur.	

- (a) Stocks of rice at Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar and Chander nagore, the figures for which are obtained by local enquiry and forwarded by the Collector of Hooghly.
- (b) Stocks on the railway premises at Howrah, Sealdah, Chitpur and Raittolaghat, the figures for which are obtained from the railway authorities concerned.
- (c) Floating stocks on boats in the Calcutta canals as reported by the Supervisor of those canals.
- (d) Floating stocks on boats in the Hooghly as reported by the Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

5. For the minor bazars and innumerable retail shops, scattered about the town of Calcutta and the suburbs, no detailed enquiry is possible, but in order that the stocks in these bazars and shops may not be left out of account, the amounts shown in the margin (representing roughly the requirements of about five weeks' consumption for the town population) have been estimated and assumed to represent these stocks. These estimates are assumed as constant

Minor bazars	...	Mds.
Retail shops	...	2,40,000
	...	2,50,000
Total	...	4,90,000

quantities for the purpose of the monthly or weekly return. The present estimate was made in August 1877, when Mr. F. Newbery, then of the Bengal Civil Service, made a local enquiry into the Calcutta stocks; the number of shops were taken from the Census tables, and the quantity was struck from the average amounts seen in the shops inspected. Accuracy is not claimed for the estimates under these heads; they are merely employed for the purpose of making the account as complete as possible.

6. The whole enquiry is completed in three days by the different agencies employed for the purpose. Before the Madras famine in 1876-77, the stocks of rice in Calcutta constantly amounted to 70 to 80 lakhs of maunds, but at the close of that year they were only about half of that quantity, and in subsequent years they have further diminished. The stocks in the first week of April 1896 were 20,89,000 maunds, or about half of the stocks at the close of 1876-77. With the opening up of the country by railways and steamers, however, the question of stocks in Calcutta has become one of secondary importance, for dealers find it more advantageous to keep their stocks in the interior, and to import by instalments such quantities only as they require to fulfil their contracts with exporters.

7. It may be interesting to investigate how far the figures of rice stocks are borne out by the statistics of the import and export trade of Calcutta. In the mufassal, where the people subsist chiefly on rice, the daily rate of consumption has been fixed, for purposes of calculation, at three quarters of a seer per head, but in the metropolis, where more articles of food other than rice are consumed, half a seer per head per day is considered to be a fair

average. Adopting these rates and reviewing the figures for April 1896, taken as being the first month of the current official year, the figures compare as follows:—

	Rice. Mds.	Paddy. Mds.	
Total imports into Calcutta by all routes during April 1896 ...	8,79,000	1,20,000	
Total exports into Calcutta by all routes during April 1896 ...	10,93,000	66,000	
	-2,20,000	+ 54,000	=34,000
Deduct ...	34,000		maunds of rice.
Net deficit in rice ...	1,86,000		
Stocks of rice on the first week of April 1896 as stated in paragraph 6 ...		20,89,000	
Stocks of paddy on 1st April 1896, converted into terms of rice ...		4,65,000	
Total ...		25,54,000	
Deduct net deficit shown above ...	1,86,000		
Deduct requirements for consumption during April 1896 at half-a-seer per head per day on a population of 900,000 persons ...	3,37,000	5,23,000	
Balance on 1st May 1896		20,31,000	
Stocks of rice in the first week of May 1896, as published in the Gazette ...		21,13,000	

In this and the following calculations paddy has been converted into terms of rice at a maund of paddy to 25 seers of rice.

8. A similar test applied to the figures of imports and exports for the 10 months from January to October 1896 gives the following results:—

	Rice. Mds.	Paddy. Mds.	
Total imports from January to October 1896 ...	1,12,69,000	19,20,000	
Total exports from January to October 1896 ...	92,60,000	11,77,000	
Surplus of imports over exports	20,09,000	7,43,000	Mds.
Add ...	4,65,000		=4,65,000 of rice.
Total surplus in rice ...	24,74,000		
Stocks of rice on the 1st week of January 1896 ...		17,15,000	Mds.
Stocks of paddy on 1st January 1896 converted into rice ...		4,75,000	
Total ...		21,90,000	
Add—Surplus of imports over exports as shown above ...		24,74,000	
		46,64,000	
Deduct—Requirements for consumption for 10 months for a population of 900,000 souls, at the rate of half-a-seer per head per day ...		33,75,000	
Balance on 1st November 1896 ...		12,89,000	
Stocks of rice in and around Calcutta in the first week of November 1896, as published in the Gazette ...		12,57,000	

9. The figures for November 1896 are similarly shown below:—

	Mds.
Excess of imports of rice over exports during November 1896 ...	1,68,000
Excess of imports of paddy over exports during November 1896, converted into rice ...	28,000
Total ...	1,96,000

	Mds.
Add—Stocks of rice as ascertained in the 1st week of November 1896	12,57,000
	14,53,000
Deduct—Requirements for consumption for 900,000 souls, at the rate of half-a-seer per head per day during November 1896	8,37,000
Balance on 1st December 1896	11,16,000
Stocks of rice in the first week of December 1896, as published in the Gazette	11,72,000
10. Finally, the following memorandum gives the statistics for December 1896 :—	
Excess of imports of rice over exports	5,28,000
Excess of imports of paddy over exports, converted into rice	13,000
Total	5,41,000
Add—Stocks of rice as ascertained in the first week of December 1896	11,72,000
Deduct—Requirements for consumption at the rate of half-a-seer per head per day for 900,000 persons	3,37,000
Balance on 1st January 1897	13,76,000
Stocks of rice in and around Calcutta on the first week of January 1897, as published in the Gazette	11,16,000

The difference amounts to 2,61,000 maunds, and is explained as follows. The stocks shown above represent Bengal rice only, while the figures of imports and exports include Burma rice and rice brought to Calcutta by coasting vessels. These imports do not find their way into the *araths* at which enquiries are made by Government, but are stocked by the importers in their own godowns for export when required; and as such godowns do not come within the scope of the enquiries made by Government, these figures are not taken into account in ascertaining the stocks of rice in Calcutta. The quantity of rice imported from Burma in 1896 was 1,36,000 maunds, and the greater part of this was imported in December; the imports from the Balasore and Chandballi ports during December 1896 amounted to 66,000 maunds. These two figures, taken together represent 2,02,000 maunds, which reduces the difference noticed above to merely 59,000 maunds, and if wastage be taken into consideration, there will be a further reduction.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 30th March 1897.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 29th March 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar '95, Kalaa 1'20, Katwa, '78, Raniganj 1'47. Weather unsettled. Recent rain has facilitated ploughing all over the district. *Rabi* harvest and pressing of sugarcane nearly over. Fodder sufficient. Water scarce in some villages. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	10 0	to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	...	...	10 0	to 11 0
Katwa	...	...	10 15	to 11 2
Raniganj	...	...	10 4	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1'95, Rampur Hat '93. Weather much cooler. Ploughing going on everywhere. Price of common rice at Sadar 9½ seers, and Rampur Hat 10½ seers per rupee. No want of fodder or water.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Sadar 3'74, Vishnupur 1'37, Gangajalghati 3'08, Raipur 1'70, Maliara 2'08, Indas 1'29, Khatra 1'81, Kotalpur 1'22, Onda 2'2. Weather generally cloudy and rainy at the beginning of the week. Ploughing of lands is briskly going on. Pressing of sugarcane almost finished. Harvesting of *rabi* continues. Rice selling at Bankura 11 seers, and Vishnupur 11½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar '97, Contai 1'84, Tamluk '80, Ghatal 1'34. Weather cloudy. Heavy rain at Sadar yesterday (28th), which will improve prospects of indigo. Plantation of sugarcane continues. Wheat and barley are still being cut in Garhbetta. *Boro* is still being sown in Keshpur, Binpur, Gopiballavpur, and Dantun. The recent rain has proved beneficial to *boro* and *titi*. Fodder sufficient except in Chandrakona, and water sufficient except in Garhbetta. Cattle-disease reported from Keshpur, Binpur, Garhbetta and Benapura. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	11		} per rupee.
Contai	...	...	12	to 13
Tamluk	...	...	11½	
Ghatal	...	...	11½	to 12

Hooghly.—Rainfall 3'29 during last week, besides a heavy shower yesterday (28th). *Boro* doing well in some places. Common rice sells from 8½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar '46, Uluberia '69. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* not favourable. The recent rainfall has done good to the standing crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1'31, Barasat '36, Basirhat '52, Diamond Harbour '85. Weather cloudy. Prospects of sugarcane improved by recent rain. Ploughing going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. c.		
Sadar	9 to 11	0	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	9	0
Basirhat	...	...	10	8
Diamond Harbour	...	...	10	8

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 1'24, Kushtia '73, Meherpur '85, Chuadanga '80, Raneghat '81. The rain has facilitated ploughing. Sugarcane planting going on. Cases of cattle-pox reported from thana Kushtia. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 10 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March:—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	7,983	860	911	9,754
Dependants	...	302	44	1,489	1,835
Otherwise relieved	...	1,063	4,895	750	6,798
Test-workers	...	487	64	157	718
Total					19,105

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar '75, Kandi 1'10, Jangipar '48. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and pressing of sugarcane nearly over. Indigo doing fairly well. The recent rain will do some good for cultivation of *aus*. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	...	...	9½ to 10		} per rupee.
Kandi	...	...	10		

Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 10 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March, Sadar and Kandi subdivisions:—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	...	3,062	18	280	3,360

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·42, Jhenida 1·00, Magura 2·38, Narail ·68, Bangaon ·54. Weather cloudy; damp with drizzling rain and distant thunder and lightning. The rainfall has done much good for ploughing operation and cultivation of jute, *aj* and *aus* in lowlands. Cattle-disease reported from Maheshpur, Bangaon, and Gaighatta thanas. Fodder and water available. Want of good drinking-water is being felt in places. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. c.	Srs. c,	
Jessore	10 0 to 10 8	} per rupee.
Jhenida	9 0	
Magura	9 6 to 10 0	
Bangaon	10 0 to 11 0	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·62, Satkhira ·51, Bagirhat 1·70. Recent rain has benefited the *boro* crop somewhat. More rain needed. Cultivation for jute and *aus* began. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.	
Khulna	10 to 11
Bagirhat	11½
Satkhira	9½

Wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee. Water very scarce. Cattle-disease reported from some places. Numbers on relief—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	...	2,449	Nil	220	2,669
Otherwise relieved	...	...	538	2,357	1,195	4,090
Total						6,769

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·34, Nator ·34, Naugaon ·54. Sowing of paddy and *aj* commenced, that of jute going on. Ploughing of lands retarded for want of rain. Fodder available. Scarcity of water reported from some places. Common rice selling at 8 to 11 seers per rupee. Two test-relief works open. Numbers on relief on Saturday 27th March—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	...	...	670	Nil	28	698

Price of rice at relief-works, 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 2·39. Weather cool and cloudy. The rain has improved the prospects of *bhadoi* rice, jute, and sugarcane. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at Sadar 10 seers and Thakurgaon 9 seers per rupee;

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·23, Alipur Duars 2·03. Weather cloudy and cold. Rain has done much good, and preparation of land for sowing *betri* rice and jute has been briskly taken up. Fodder and drinking-water-supply improved. Average price of common rice, 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·29, Siliguri 1·37. Weather seasonable. Hills—*Bhutta* being planted; wheat, barley, and *phaphur* being harvested; land being prepared for *chota marua* and *bhadoi* crop. Terai—Ploughing for *bhadoi*, jute and sugarcane going on; tobacco being cut. Price of coarse rice:—

			Srs.	
Hills	9
Terai	9 to 10

Bhutta sells from 13 to 20 seers per rupee.

Bangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·51. Sowing of *aus* and jute going on. The rain of the week has done great good to these crops, but slightly damaged tobacco, which is being cut. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Rainfall ·70. Sowing of jute and *aus* in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at head-quarters 10½ seers, and in the interior from 9 to 11½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·50 and Sirajganj ·96. Weather partially cloudy and rainy. *Rabi* crops cut and carried. *Boro dhan* favourable. Fodder sufficient. Relief wages calculated at 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	...	...	160	Nil	51	211

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar ·79, Manikganj ·40, Munshiganj 2·74, Narainganj 1·75. Weather cloudy and rainy. Recent rain has done much good to standing crops, especially to *boro*. Lands are being prepared for cultivation of jute and *aus*. Want of drinking-water reported from Munshiganj and Manikganj subdivisions. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice, 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·06, Kishorganj 2·28, Netrokona 2·33, Jamalpur 2·02. Weather cloudy and changeable. Good rain in the northern portion of the district. Lands everywhere prepared. Sowings commencing. *Boro* much benefited by rain. Cattle-disease reported from Netrokona and Kishorganj. Price of common rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 47, Goalundo 54, Madaripur 1·33. Weather normal. Recent rain will facilitate ploughing and sowing, but more wanted. Price of common rice 9 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 30, Pirojpur 51, Patuakhali and Bhola 10. Weather cool. Prospects of crops poor. Common *aman* rice sells from 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·19, Brahmanbaria 2·05, Chandpur 1·91. Weather cool with intermittent showers and clouds. Want of good water reported from many places in Chandpur. Price of rice increasing slightly—

	Srs. c.	Srs. c.
Sadar	...	9 0 to 10 0
Brahmanbaria	...	10 0 to 11 8
Chandpur	...	9 8 to 10 0

per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·54, Feni 2·13. Lands being cultivated for *aus*. Rain has done good. Fodder and water not sufficient. Price of common rice 8½ to 10½ seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 84. Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* crops not favourable. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 10 seers per rupee. Sporadic cattle-disease continues.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 64, Bihar 60, Hilsa 50, Dinapore 42, Bikram 38. Preparation of fields for *bhadi* and paddy seedling beds facilitated by the rain, which has also improved the prospects of sugarcane, millets and cotton. *Rabi* crops are being gathered and threshed. No damage by rainfall so far reported. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Green fodder in Bihar almost nil. Price of common rice at Patna 10½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relieved in poor-houses	56	23	1	94
Otherwise relieved	24	22	Nil	46
Total	...	...	...	140

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·10, Jahanabad 71, Aurangabad 37, Nawada 18. Harvesting of *rabi* and collection of opium almost over. Price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 75, Bhabua 36, Buxar 43, Sasaram 54. Rain has not done much damage to crops in fields or on threshing floors, and has benefited sugarcane. Harvesting of *rabi* and plantation of sugarcane continue. Fodder and water for cattle in Bhabua not sufficient. Price of common rice 8½ to 9½ seers per rupee. Latest price of rice at Bhabua (8½ seers per rupee) fixes relief wages. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhabua —				
Relief-workers	2,291	2,685	1,455	6,431
Dependants	Nil	Nil	1,092	1,092
Relieved in poor-houses and kitchens.	164	61	48	273
Otherwise relieved	3,566	7,940	5,174	16,680
Sasaram —				
Relieved in poor-houses	33	16	6	55
Otherwise relieved	11	26	3	40
Arrah —				
Relieved in poor-houses	38	7	5	50
Dehri —				
Relieved in kitchens	41	23	47	111
Total	...	...	...	24,722

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 21, Siwan 55, Gopalganj 45. *Rabi* harvesting in progress. Sugarcane and *chona* being sown. The rainfall of 23rd benefited sugarcane, indigo and *chona*. Famine wage fixed by barley at 12 seers in Sadar and 13 seers in Gopalganj and Siwan. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision —				
Relief-workers	1,347	1,581	1,866	4,794
Relieved in poor-houses	32	29	21	82
Otherwise relieved	1,858	7,795	1,984	11,637
Siwan subdivision —				
Relief-workers	419	796	591	1,716
Relieved in poor-houses	10	11	5	26
Otherwise relieved	642	1,989	535	3,166
Gopalganj subdivision —				
Relief-workers	1,768	1,924	2,247	5,939
Otherwise relieved	2,274	6,414	3,633	12,321
Total	...	...	...	39,681

Private relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hatwa—				
Relief-workers	1,450	1,458	1,209	4,117
Relieved in poor-houses	103	96	84	283
Otherwise relieved	42	126	56	224
Manjha—				
Relieved in poor-houses	4	6	13	23
Otherwise relieved	72	1	Nil	73

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 1·33, Bettiah 3·47, Bagaha 2·23. The rain has done little damage to *rabi* crops, and has facilitated ploughing and sowing of early rice on low lands and of *sheena* and *kodo* millets. Indigo has to be re-sown largely, but moisture for it is now secured. Fodder and water-supply improved. Prices generally risen slightly. Common rice 8½ seers, Burma rice 9½ seers, maize 9½ seers. Numbers on relief—

Sadar subdivision—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	16,150	11,592	8,879	36,621
Dependants	119	187	1,890	2,196
Relieved in poor-houses	70	66	43	179
Otherwise relieved	6,680	15,364	12,277	34,321

Bettiah subdivision—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	26,349	22,883	14,124	63,356
Dependants	102	247	4,314	4,663
Relieved in poor-houses	115	71	47	233
Otherwise relieved	5,400	10,477	6,680	22,557

Total ... 164,426

The total on relief shows a decrease of 18,443 due to harvesting and reorganization in south Bettiah.

Muzaffarpur.—Rain 95. Prospects good. Paddy and *mung* being sown in places. Prices are—Burra rice 10 seers, country rice 9 seers, wheat 9½ seers, *makai* 10½ seers, barley 12½ seers, gram 11 seers, *rahar* 12½ seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March—

Sadar subdivision—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	9,528	2,743	2,031	14,300
Dependants	81	96	1,016	1,193
Relieved in poor-houses	47	13	5	65
Otherwise relieved	2,054	4,607	3,257	9,918

Hajipur subdivision—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	2,712	3,094	2,699	8,505
Relieved in poor-houses	3	4	2	9
Otherwise relieved	308	950	309	1,567

Sikamari subdivision—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	2,632	1,341	1,064	5,037
Dependants	25	95	760	880
Relieved in poor-houses	79	55	73	207
Otherwise relieved	3,625	7,094	5,868	16,587

Total ... 58,268

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·01, Madhubani 1·5, Samastipur 7·6. Rain of the week has greatly benefited the sowing of *mung*, *dhan*, and indigo. Harvesting of *rabi* still continues. Price of common rice 8½ seers and *makai* 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March—

Sadar subdivision—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	20,707	25,544	6,553	52,804
Dependants	148	59	5,056	5,263
Relieved in poor-houses	25	16	12	52
Otherwise relieved	6,177	15,198	7,829	29,204

Madhubani subdivision—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	25,914	21,907	9,308	57,129
Dependants	63	127	3,809	3,999
Relieved in poor-houses	14	4	2	20
Otherwise relieved	3,886	12,370	6,153	22,409

Samastipur subdivision—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	1,233	1,222	830	2,785
Relieved in poor-houses	9	7	1	17
Otherwise relieved	304	598	376	1,278
Test-workers	69	110	44	223

Total ... 175,183

Private relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Darbhanga Raj—				
Relief-workers	10,919	4,393	1,375	16,687
Gratuitous relief	1,851	4,506	3,797	10,214

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar 48, Begusarai 47, Jamui 192. Weather cold, cloudy and rainy towards the latter part of the week. *Rabi* harvesting continues; outturn good. Crops damaged by rain in Jamui. *Mahua* crop also injuriously affected. Mango crop likely to be a poor one. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai. Sufficient fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.
Monghyr	...	...	...	8½ to 10 0
Begusarai	...	...	...	8 6
Jamui	...	...	...	8 to 9 0

per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 215, Banka 114, Supaul 139, Madhipura 145. Weather wet; wind easterly. The rain will accelerate the preparation of field for sowing of broadcast paddy and *bhadi* crops but it has done harm to *rabi* crops on the threshing floor. *Mahua* crop has also been damaged to some extent. It has been beneficial to indigo and sugarcane. Cattle-disease reported from parts of Supaul and Banka. Water sufficient. Fodder scanty in Katoria thana of Banka. Prices are—

Common rice—

				Srs. c.
Sadar	...	...	...	8 14
Banka	...	...	...	9 6
Madhipura	...	...	...	10 0
Supaul	...	...	...	10 0

per rupee.

Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March—

Madhipura subdivision—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	2,053	2,451	1,223	5,727
Dependants	3	3	322	328
Otherwise relieved	394	1,124	428	1,946

Supaul subdivision—

Relief-workers	1,605	1,896	795	4,296
Dependants	Nil	Nil	259	259
Otherwise relieved	210	562	146	918

Total ... 13,474

The decrease is due to labourers being drawn to agricultural work.

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 173, Chanchal 106, Gajole 166, Shibganj 41. Much good has been done by the rain, and ploughing and sowing of *bhadi* rice going on everywhere. Rice selling at 8½ to 9½ seers per rupee.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall 14. *Mahua* falling, somewhat damaged by rain. The rain has benefited sugarcane and *boro* rice. Jamtara prices—rice 10 seers; district prices—rice 9 to 11 seers and maize 9 to 13 seers. Cattle-pox in Rajmahal. Rain has improved fodder and water-supply. Numbers on relief in Jamtara on Saturday, 27th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	1,073	709	531	2,313
Dependants	17	47	141	205
Otherwise relieved	22	22	1	45

Total ... 2,563

Deoghur private relief-works—men 122, women 70 and children 15.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 118, Jajpur 156, Kendrapara 306, Banki 108, False Point 369. Weather hot. *Dalua* harvest in progress. Cattle-disease in places. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.
Cuttack	...	...	...	12 8
Jajpur	...	...	...	14 7
Kendrapara	...	...	...	14 7
Banki	...	...	...	15 12

per rupee.

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·99, Bhadrak 1·10. Ploughing going on. Sugarcane being pressed and transplanted in places. *Dahua* ripening and being harvested in places. Price of rice varies from 12 to 15 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 12 and 13 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Water and fodder sufficient.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·21, Khurda ·28. Slight rain throughout the district. Sky overcast with clouds. State of standing crops fair. Ploughing going on for next rice crop. Food and fodder-supply fair. Price of common rice stationary. Famine wage calculated at 10 seers and 10½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	3,351	46	607	4,004
Dependants ...	2	Nil.	15	17
Otherwise relieved ...	11	22	184	217
Test-workers ...	469	Nil.	99	568
Total ...				4,806

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·13, subdivision ·51. Thunderstorms have done much harm to bumper crop of *mahua*; 12 annas still possible. Ploughing for *bhadai* and paddy in progress. Prices are—rice 7 to 11 seers, *maka* 8 to 13 seers, *mahua* 20 to 40 seers. Water and fodder available. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 27th March—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	957	637	510	2,104
Fed at kitchens ...	166	116	288	570
Total ...				2,674

Cotton workers ... 700

Lohardaga.—Rainfall 1·09. Ploughing continues. State of *tara dhan* favourable. *Mahua* slightly damaged by rainfall. Rice sells at Ranchi 8 seers, and in the interior from 8 to 12 seers per rupee. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palaman.—Rainfall ·55. Weather most unusual. Rain accompanied by hail, high winds, and much thunder and lightning. *Rabi* and *mahua* seriously damaged; the former is expected to yield about 6 annas and the latter about 8 to 10 annas. Great rise in prices 18 markets selling rice below 8 seers, against 13 in last week; 19 markets against 9 at 8 seers; 39 markets against 40 over 8 seers, but below 9 seers (including Maharanjanj); 9 markets against 20 at 9 seers; one market against 2 above 9 seers, but below 10 seers. 961 maunds of Burma bounty rice imported this week; price raised to 8 seers 7 chitaks per rupee. Cattle-disease prevailed in many parts.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	1,601	1,198	463	3,262
Otherwise relieved ...	469	894	268	1,631
Total ...				4,893

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·02, Gobindpur ·85. Weather cool. *Mahua* somewhat injured by rain. Rinderpest reported from Raghunathpur thana. Fodder and water sufficient at present. Average price of common rice at Sadar 10 seers, and at Gobindpur 9 seers per rupee. Price on which wage on works calculated is 9½ seers on average. Supply sufficient at present—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	1,917	1,280	268	3,465
Dependants ...	2	Nil.	18	20
Gratuitous relief ...	819	1,828	1,432	4,079
Total ...				7,564

Singhbhum.—Rainfall at Chaibassa 1·30, Chakradharpur 1·42, Ghatsilla 1·57. Rice plentiful. Price 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was general rain all over the Province during the week. The rain has done much good to spring rice, indigo, and sugarcane, and has considerably assisted the cultivation of lands for autumn rice and jute, which is now going on briskly. The rain is not reported to have caused any general injury to *rabi* crops whether in the fields or on the threshing-floors, but the *mahua* crop in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions

has suffered some damage. There was a slight rise in the price of rice in some districts during the week. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 10 seers, Murshidabad (common rice) 10 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 8 to 9 seers, Pabna (common rice) 9½ seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (common rice at Bhabua) 8½ seers, Saran (barley) 12 and 13 seers, Champaran (Indian-corn) 9½ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (Indian-corn) 9 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 10 seers, Sonthal Parganas (rice at Jamtara) 10 seers, Puri (common rice) 10 and 10½ seers, and Manbhum (common rice) 9½ seers.

The numbers on relief on Saturday, the 27th March, were —

Nadia	...	19,105
Murshidabad	...	3,360
Khulna	...	6,759
Rajshahi	...	698
Pabna	...	211
Patna	...	140
Shahabad	...	24,732
Saran	...	39,681
Champaran	...	164,426
Muzaffarpur	...	58,268
Darbhanga	...	175,183
Bhagalpur	...	13,474
Sonthal Parganas	...	2,563
Puri	...	4,806
Hazaribagh	..	2,674
Palamau	...	4,893
Manbhum	...	7,564

Total 528,537, against 485,870 in the previous week.

This total is distributed as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	131,163	104,472	55,867	291,442
Dependants	864	905	20,181	21,950
Relieved in poor-houses	695	382	285	1,362
Otherwise relieved	40,832	102,787	58,817	202,436
Test-workers	7,801	2,109	1,437	11,347

Private relief—

Relief-works—				
Darbhanga Raj	10,919	4,393	1,375	16,687
Hatwa	1,450	1,458	1,209	4,117
Deoghar	122	70	15	207
Gratuitous relief—				
Darbhanga Raj	1,851	4,566	3,797	10,214
Hatwa	145	222	140	507
Manjha	76	7	13	96

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 30th March, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
21st to 27th March 1897.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 82° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1897.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Mar.	21st	150.9	3.6	29.789	89.5	91.2	15.2	78.0	70.2	0.808	72.7	72	S W by S and W S W.	159	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
"	22nd	145.8	2.9	826	78.8	86.7	17.4	68.8	71.0	0.659	68.9	68	S S E and variable	118	0.08	Chiefly cloudy, o, t, d.
"	23rd	135.7	Nil	836	78.1	75.3	9.1	66.2	68.6	0.640	68.0	79	S S E and variable	141	0.41	Cloudy, o, d, p.
"	24th	140.7	6.4	864	73.4	82.2	16.0	66.2	69.1	0.656	68.7	80	E S E, W S W, and S by E.	81	0.10	Chiefly cloudy, o.
"	25th	148.5	7.7	826	77.1	85.9	16.8	69.6	71.3	0.691	69.2	76	S by E, N N W, and E S E.	■	Nil	Partially cloudy, d.
"	26th	146.0	8.8	814	77.6	89.7	22.6	67.2	71.2	0.681	67.8	76	E S E, S E by S, and S W.	116	"	Partially cloudy, d.
"	27th	147.6	9.8	818	79.8	90.5	18.4	71.1	73.8	0.764	70.8	74	S S W and S by W	209	"	Chiefly clear, d.

The mean pressure of the seven days ...

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...

Inches.
29.830

The total number of hours of bright sunshine ...

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...

29.784
Hours.
39.2
85.1

The mean temperature of the seven days ...

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...

77.6

The extreme variation of temperature ...

The maximum temperature ...

83.1
25.0
91.2

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ...

Miles
18

The mean relative humidity ...

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...

%
75

The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th March 1897 ...

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...

Inches.
0.57

The total fall from 1st January to 27th March 1897 ...

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office ...

0.24
2.20

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beekley's anemograph. The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; t, thunder; <, lightning; /, strong wind; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; Δ, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 29th March 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 21st to 27th March 1897.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
March	21st	29.856	84.8	92.7	16.9	75.8	87.3	77.5	.814	78.0	62	Nil
"	22nd	.888	78.3	87.8	19.0	68.8	78.4	69.3	.823	65.2	69	0.05
"	23rd	.917	71.8	79.2	8.8	67.4	88.6	84.6	.567	62.0	79	0.25
"	24th	.933	75.2	84.8	18.3	66.0	72.6	80.7	.689	68.2	86	0.28
"	25th	.897	79.8	88.9	18.2	70.7	79.1	74.5	.794	72.8	80	Nil
"	26th	.891	80.0	92.0	24.0	68.0	84.6	78.0	.784	71.9	66	"
"	27th	.888	82.8	92.8	21.1	71.7	86.6	78.8	.770	71.4	61	"

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days Inches.
29.893

The mean temperature of the seven days °
78.8

The extreme variation of temperature °
26.8

The maximum temperature °
92.8

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days %
72

The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th March 1897 Inches.
0.58

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 29th March 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 27th March 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 27TH MARCH 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 25TH MARCH 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	323	61,148	865	254	1,11,626	1,774
Jute	19	8,326	129	30	13,926	246
Firewood	75	64,000	963	100	82,350	1,105
Other articles	747	2,26,816	3,199	743	1,89,926	2,744
Total	1,163	3,60,286	5,156	1,126	3,97,726	5,869

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1896-97.
Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of January 1897.

Circles.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										Rainfall, 1896-97.		Remarks.		
								Season leases.										Grand Total.	During month.		Up to end of month.	
								Long-term leases.	Rebate.	Sub-irrigation.	Irrigation.	Rebate.	Sub-irrigation.	Rebate.	Sub-irrigation.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Orissa.	Cuttack.	Talanda, 1st reach	1,343	1,343	34	18,505	9,884	10,608	2,008	8	23	2,011	18,277	53.15	53.15	53.06	Ryannas.		
		Ditto, 2nd "	506	506	34	18,505	9,884	10,608	2,008	8	23	.....	.....	2,011	18,277	53.15	53.15	.....	53.06
		Machagan	776	129	108,911	92,764	10,003	15,185	17,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,850	25,041	53.28	53.28	.....	53.28
		Kendrapara	1,067	304	330	68,974	46,467	47,863	6,888	317	.....	.....	.....	6,145	53,808	45.21	45.21	.....	40.77
		Gobri	375	45	34	3,785	1,963	1,253	1,670	137	.....	.....	.....	2,427	8,096	53.91	53.91	.....	70.16
		1st Extension	645	30	29	3,775	960	1,046	2,478	235	.....	.....	.....	2,753	8,778	53.96	53.96	.....	70.16
		Paramandi	855	66	65	14,313	10,820	9,419	2,463	1,144	.....	.....	.....	4,002	14,020	38.19	38.19	.....	78.10
		High Level, Range I	608	15	24	24,515	14,855	17,071	4,765	658	4	.....	.....	4,080	22,000	48.72	48.72	.....	51.75
		Ditto, do. II	737	147	130	2,103	970	639	1,308	197	.....	.....	.....	1,602	9,161	51.75	51.75	.....	51.75
		Jajpur Canal	700	147	130	12,468	9,472	886	9,472	9,472	41	.....	.....	18,149	13,075	51.75	51.75	.....	51.75
South-West-Ind.	Balesore.	High Level, Range III	737	147	130	25,531	9,472	7,870	17,781	1,160	855	18,475	95,443	0.13	0.13	45.08	56 days discharging. 6 days discharging.		
		Total	.....	.....	.....	184,467	114,786	117,312	62,690	6,516	313	.....	.....	73,579	150,831	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111,823	133	5,911	445	.....	.....	6,618	118,061	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Midnapore	1,411	17.25	.....	23,519	54,674	59,309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,380	.....	.....	.....	48.08
		Panchkura	525	8	.....	6,089	6,460	7,909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,909	.....	.....	.....	55.93
		Total Beaschar, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	69,245	1,057	1,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,131	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	69,245	69,451	67,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,436	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,132	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Western Main	4,342	1,975	823	60,705	33,111	15,554	6,049	89,939	60	.....	.....	44,058	50,513	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sons.	Shahabad.	Burra	1,256	430	470	150,788	93,971	60,703	63,378	63,378	763	9,803	94,588	38.96	38.96	47.44		56 days discharging. 6 days discharging.	
		Arna	2,060	839	806	211,030	175,274	191,331	8,423	43,583	.....	.....	.....	12,460	196,065	56.79	56.79	.....	53.06
		Eastern Main	1,406	413	233	1,113	8,943	58,951	1,108	1,104	.....	.....	.....	2,268	4,143	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Patna	.....	.....	.....	89,463	50,983	58,951	21,932	13,617	113	.....	.....	37,400	96,244	35.80	35.80	.....	55.41
		Total	254,785	375,445	257,543	64,992	140,290	335	18,153	285,769	501,315
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	244,155	30,025	63,949	92	13,616	106,945	203,701
		Grand total	779,447	583,719	642,294	131,083	196,548	379	317,346	709,043
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year
		Year	408,481	39,138	69,183	444	13,616	113,463	532,364

* There are no separate leases for engareans on the Bona Canal. All leased fields of that crop now come under can of the other heads.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th March 1897 on 1,695-70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	252,038	2,15,167 0 0	44,61,303 10	9,42,147 13 6	20,384 0 0	12,79,118 12 0	85,938	164,333	254,871
per mile of railway		125 0 8		564 14 2	12 4 0	753 6 11			
for previous 10½ weeks of half-year	13,272,715	133,90,329 7 0	44,19,02,231 0	287,12,123 8 0	12,00,300 0 0	1,32,17,263 15 0	940,360	1,539,269	2,469,839
Total for 11½ weeks	8,465,767	37,11,976 7 0	4,53,53,407 10	29,55,273 4 0	3,29,133 0 0	1,35,90,393 11 0	1,036,818	1,705,316	2,744,134
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	311,086	2,60,712 0 10	30,99,837 10	6,00,070 9 8	20,040 10 6	10,76,489 4 7	54,325	133,300	217,473
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		217 8 2		408 10 6	12 2 4	633 4 11			
Total for corresponding 11½ weeks of previous year	3,838,229	40,01,301 1 11	4,19,55,071 10	69,71,703 6 11	3,31,306 2 10	1,38,45,329 13 8	954,796	1,670,664	2,625,393

* The decrease is due to pilgrim traffic in 1896.

† Added number of passengers 17,347 and Rs. 11,345.

‡ Deducted mounds 2,56,370 and

§ Added

17,718 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 6th February 1897.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th March 1897 on 32-23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	24,512	6,000 4 0	16,170 20	718 3 0	4 0 0	6,719 4 0	1,085	9 108	1,158
per mile of railway		284 18 11		33 2 7	0 2 11	303 4 8			
for previous 10½ weeks of half-year	253,270	53,531 5 0	11,73,380 0	47,021 5 0	234 0 0	50,906 11 0	11,239	903	12,344
Total for 11½ weeks	277,782	59,530 7 0	1,39,650 20	7,727 13 0	23 0 0	76,326 4 0	12,467	1,043	13,513
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,613	5,606 0 0	12,391 20	425 14 0	13 0 0	6,043 14 0	1,000	90	1,150
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		238 2 11		19 2 6	0 5 6	271 14 1			
Total for corresponding 11½ weeks of previous year	273,817	60,334 2 9	1,63,389 20	5,097 15 0	143 8 0	75,227 9 0	12,009	997	13,036

* Added number of passengers 1,031 and Rs. 179.

† Do. Mds. 1,400 and

‡ Deducted

25 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 6th February 1897.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th March 1897 on 161-40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	20,544	2,10,107 15 0	1,03,345 0	12,533 12 0	55 0 0	22,765 11 0	6,661	4,419	11,000
per mile of railway		130 2 9		89 12 7	0 5 4	139 5 0			
for previous 10½ weeks of half-year	1,106,847	11,80,073 5 0	17,51,005 10	11,05,291 6 0	565 0 0	12,86,039 11 0	69,557	27,264	106,831
Total for 11½ weeks	121,391	1,40,241 4 0	8,65,250 10	1,15,814 2 0	740 0 0	1,36,795 4 0	75,338	41,523	116,920
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,243	19,759 8 11	65,902 10	10,514 3 2	108 12 0	20,275 8 2	6,880	3,715	10,608
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		116 2 0		65 2 4	0 10 10	128 0 2			
Total for corresponding 11½ weeks of previous year	229,120	1,73,374 13 2	7,65,710 10	1,05,306 8 4	671 11 2	1,79,155 12 10	76,764	27,017	112,781

* The decrease is mainly in outward traffic, chiefly at Delhi, Sonapat, Thanagar and Umballa.

† Deducted number of passengers 830 and Rs. 179.

‡ Added mounds 35,550 and

§ Deducted

1,034 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 6th February 1897.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th March 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,349	12,210 0 0	1,91,551 0	5,498 0 0	527 0 0	21,103 0 0	3,678	3,074	6,752
Or per mile of railway ...	85.23	44.64 0 0	694.90 0	20.02 0 0	1.94 0 0	76.83 0 0	13.13	11.24	24.37
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	1,74,402	1,03,471 15 2	14,29,042 0	77,197 12 0	3,096 5 0	1,84,578 2 8	35,168	60,379	95,547
Total for 10 weeks ...	2,01,751	1,15,681 15 2	15,51,103 0	82,695 14 0	4,323 5 0	2,05,439 2 8	38,786	66,449	1,05,235
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	12,346	6,232 3 4	2,61,181 0	5,059 2 2	166 13 0	18,048 3 2	4,496	1,806	6,302
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	78.04	32.03 0 0	1,038.46 0	30.05 0 0	1.00 0 0	76.74 0 0	20.74	11.93	32.67
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,80,501	1,24,034 9 2	21,50,737 0	46,671 10 6	1,708 7 0	1,71,984 10 8	28,578	45,401	73,979

* Includes audited figures for week ending 23rd January 1897.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13th MARCH 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14th MARCH 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1896 TO 13th MARCH 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY 1895 TO 14th MARCH 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
280	21,103	76.83	12,210	76.74	280	6,20,298	3,798.98	137	3,98,361	3,006.64	2,33,937	2,33,937	0

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd January 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,785	8,540 8 0	1,09,283 0	10,074 8 0	314 1 0	10,389 1 0	2,794	4,305	7,099
Or per mile of railway ...	64.91	34.82 0 0	871.55 0	35.24 0 0	1.10 0 0	71.14 0 0	13.95	23.01	36.96
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	42,198	22,721 0 8	4,09,764 0	19,071 0 0	656 4 0	42,479 1 2	8,817	11,231	20,048
Total for 3 weeks ...	60,983	31,261 15 2	5,19,047 0	29,145 14 0	970 5 0	62,408 2 8	12,611	15,536	28,147
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	11,265	4,304 10 8	3,13,304 0	5,933 11 0	130 6 0	12,338 19 8	1,811	4,062	5,873
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	68.61	48.46 0 0	1,036.20 0	40.75 0 0	1.17 0 0	66.40 0 0	14.13	28.74	42.87
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	42,301	21,030 13 0	6,59,349 0	17,823 13 0	723 9 0	41,177 2 0	8,612	18,752	27,364

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23rd JANUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26th JANUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1896 TO 23rd JANUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st JULY 1895 TO 25th JANUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
280	19,923	71.14	12,338	20.40	286	4,77,267	2,797.30	128	2,53,276	2,143.64	2,23,001	2,23,001	0

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th March 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week ...	25,743	12,845 0 0	89,152 0	3,810 0 0	140 0 0	16,405 0 0	4,005	2,974	6,979
of railway ...	933	101 0 0	473 0	31 0 0	1 0 0	133 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous weeks of half- ...	2,01,703	2,36,843 0 0	7,03,304 0	41,033 0 0	1,381 0 0	1,79,861 0 0	44,399	22,165	66,564
Total for week ...	2,27,446	2,49,688 0 0	7,92,456 0	44,843 0 0	1,521 0 0	1,90,266 0 0	48,404	25,139	73,543
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week ...	22,976	11,133 0 0	80,317 0	5,031 0 0	81 0 0	16,245 0 0	3,590	2,082	5,672
of railway correspond- ...	868	80 0 0	642 0	40 0 0	1 0 0	180 0 0	.....	.....	.....
week of previous year ...	2,08,670	2,38,711 0 0	7,12,037 0	40,803 0 0	2,890 0 0	1,89,606 0 0	44,084	21,787	65,871

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 13th March 1897 on 819 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Traffic for the week on 819 miles open ...	52,850	45,440	4,12,215	25,350	11,800	(a) 1,12,880	15,150	(b) 21,690	36,840
of railway ...	121,750	82 60	508,311	71 25	14 52	137 83	.....	.....	.....
previous 10 weeks of half- ...	619,410	5,63,310	40,25,850	5,20,130	1,22,830	10,32,370	143,500	190,540	334,040
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,042,260	6,08,750	44,38,065	5,97,480	1,44,779	11,45,250	157,650	212,230	369,880
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week ...	107,099	40,503	4,03,833	60,148	13,133	1,24,773	14,503	(c) 23,748	38,251
of railway correspond- ...	142,40	80 19	534 18	67 60	17 35	105 04	.....	.....	.....
week of previous year ...	1,035,396	4,00,100	50,78,439	7,02,551	1,42,921	13,10,548	147,097	230,556	377,653

(a) The decrease is due to slack traffic.

(b) Includes 1,223 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(c) " 2,238 " " " "

DABJERLING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for the week ending 20th March 1897

Corresponding period of 1896

Decrease

Receipts per mile for the week ending 20th March 1897

Corresponding period of 1896

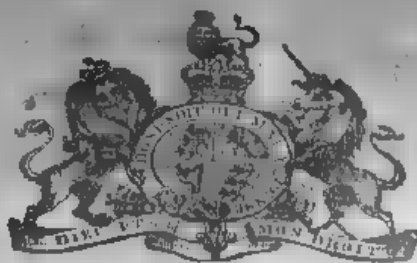
Decrease

Receipts from 1st January to 20th March 1897

Corresponding period of 1896

Decrease

Rs.	A.	P.
12,032	0	0
15,234	9	2
3,202	9	2
235	14	0
298	11	0
63	12	9
1,27,021	0	0
1,44,103	0	0
17,082	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 27th March, 1897.

Present:

- The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
 The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., Advocate-General of Bengal.
 The Hon'ble H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble M. FINUCANE.
 The Hon'ble C. W. BOLTON.
 The Hon'ble W. H. GRIMLEY.
 The Hon'ble J. G. H. GLASS, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble C. A. WILKINS.
 The Hon'ble SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
 The Hon'ble A. M. BOSE.
 The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDEA MITTREA BAHADUR.
 The Hon'ble GURU PROSHAD SEN.
 The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR RAVANESHWAR PROSHAD SINGH, K.C.I.E., of Gidhaur.
 The Hon'ble M. S. DAS.
 The Hon'ble A. H. WALLIS.
 The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH.

RAIN-GAMBLING BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. BOLTON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the suppression of rain-gambling. He said:—

"At the next meeting of the Council I propose to move that the Report be taken into consideration, and that the Bill be passed into law."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—"With Your Honour's permission I wish to give notice, under Rule 21 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business, that I shall move for the introduction of a section to repeal section 6 of Bengal Act II of 1867, and the corresponding Section 47 of Bengal Act IV of 1866.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Do you propose to move it as an amendment to the Bill before the Council?"

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN replied:—"It is rather an addition to the Bill."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I do not think we can go beyond the provisions of this Bill, which is a Bill for the suppression of rain-gambling; and what you propose to do is to move a substantial addition to the Bill by way of amendment of the Gambling Act. I have not the permission of the Government of India to introduce such a provision in this Bill."

The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—"Your Honour has the permission of the Government of India to amend the Gambling Act by way of addition. I do not propose to go further. I simply ask permission for the repeal of section 6 of the Gambling Act."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Hon'ble Member can bring forward his motion, but I shall oppose the amendment as going beyond the scope of the present Bill. It will make a serious alteration in a law, which is on all fours with the English law on the subject."

BENGAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1897-98.

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY laid on the table the Bengal Financial Statement for 1897-98 with explanatory notes.

PART I.—General Review.

(1) ACCOUNTS OF 1895-96.

1. The closed accounts for 1895-96 show that the Provincial receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 4,58,51,520 against the revised estimate of Rs. 4,56,39,000, and the Provincial expenditure to Rs. 4,43,53,440 against the revised estimate of Rs. 4,44,10,000, thus working out to a surplus of Rs. 14,98,080 against Rs. 12,29,000 anticipated when the revised estimate was framed. The main causes of this improvement were the increase in the Provincial share of the net earnings of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system, due to the heavy jute traffic during the last quarter of the year, and the decrease in expenditure under Stationery and Printing.

(2) REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1896-97.

2. The Budget Estimate for 1896-97, as adopted by the Government of India, assumed that the year would open with a credit balance of Rs. 55,51,000, that the total revenue would amount to Rs. 4,46,36,000, and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,67,47,000, so that the year would close with a balance of Rs. 34,40,000. The latest estimate available for the accounts of the year shows that the total receipts will probably be Rs. 4,63,81,000, which is better than

was originally expected by Rs. 17,45,000, and that the expenditure will be Rs. 4,80,94,000, which gives an increase of Rs. 13,47,000: the result is a net improvement of Rs. 3,98,000, and as there is an increase of Rs. 2,69,000 in the expected amount of the opening balance, the total improvement on the original estimate is Rs. 6,67,000. The large increase of revenue in the revised, as compared with the original, estimate is mainly due to an increase of Rs. 7,87,000 in the Provincial share of the net earnings of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. There is also a considerable increase under Stamps (Rs. 4,84,000), Provincial Rates (Rs. 1,10,000), Assessed Taxes (Rs. 1,25,000), and Irrigation (Rs. 1,42,000). Smaller advances also appear under Land Revenue (Rs. 76,000), Excise (Rs. 62,000), Registration (Rs. 68,000), Miscellaneous heads (Rs. 50,000), and Civil Works (Rs. 60,000). On the other hand there is a special payment of Rs. 2,00,000 adjusted under Land Revenue, being half the amount of deferred interest on the Kidderpore Dock loans remitted by the Government of India on the recommendation of this Government. The main increase in expenditure is the provision of Rs. 18,50,000 for the relief of distress arising from the prevailing famine, a calamity which was not anticipated when the budget was originally framed, and against this increase there are decreases of about 2 lakhs under "Direct demands on the revenues," of nearly a lakh under Irrigation, and of more than 1½ lakh under Public Works, taking together the works under direct management and those under local authorities. The net result of these variations from the Budget of 1896-97 is an increase in the closing balance of Rs. 6,67,000, from Rs. 34,40,000 to Rs. 41,07,000.

(3) PROVINCIAL CONTRACT, 1897-1902.

3. I now turn to the Provincial Contract which will begin to take effect from the 1st April 1897. The chief alteration made in the conditions of the current contract which expires on the 31st of this month is the imperialisation of the receipts and expenditure of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, one-half of the net revenue of which is now assigned to this Province. By way of compensation for this loss of growing revenue the provincial share of the receipts from Excise has been raised from one-fourth to one-half. The only additional charges which have been provincialised in the new contract are the Survey and Settlement expenditure other than that in Bihar, and the expenditure on account of Marine pensioners of the Imperial Department, mainly dockyard employes, and of the pensions of Branch Pilots and other Provincial Marine officers, and of their widows and orphans. The inter-provincial adjustments hitherto allowed with Upper Burma have also been stopped. On the other hand, as important administrative changes in the Salt Department are under consideration, the receipts and expenditure of this Department have been reserved for the present as Imperial. The contract passed by the Government of India provides for an annual contribution of Rs. 14,19,000 to the Imperial treasury, from the assigned revenues of this Province, against Rs. 14,39,000 paid during the currency of the expiring contract.

(4) BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1897-98.

4. The Budget Estimate for 1897-98 under the terms of the new contract as set forth above, and as finally passed by the Government of India, accepts Rs. 41,07,000 as the opening balance, and provides for receipts aggregating Rs. 4,54,83,000 and expenditure Rs. 4,85,90,000, including a provision of Rs. 22,18,000 as the provincial share of the outlay on Famine Relief, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 10,00,000. It is estimated that on the whole the receipts, which under the new arrangement are only Rs. 3,68,000 less than the actuals of 1895-96, will be less by Rs. 8,98,000 than the revised estimate for the current year. Taking this year as the standard of comparison, it will be seen that Bengal loses Rs. 44,50,000 under railway receipts, an item of revenue which tends to develop rapidly without adding to the Provincial expenditure, except in the form of feeder roads. In exchange for the share of railway receipts which was made over in 1892, the province gets under the new contract an extra quarter of the excise revenue estimated at Rs. 33,62,000. The loss of revenue alone comes therefore to nearly 11 lakhs, while the expenditure on excise rises at the same time by Rs. 1,78,000. On the whole transaction,

therefore, putting each source of revenue at its present value, Bengal is worse off by more than 12½ lakhs; while the prospective loss is probably much greater, for it is unlikely that excise revenue will expand in the same proportion as the railway receipts. On the expenditure side the estimate, excluding famine outlay, has been passed for a total grant of Rs. 4,63,72,000 against Rs. 4,62,44,000, the revised estimate of 1896-97. The estimate of 1897-98 includes Rs. 8,06,000 for Survey and Settlement charges and Rs. 57,000 for marine pensions which have been provincialised under the contract. The budget is explained in somewhat fuller detail in next part.

PART II.—Details of the Budget Estimate for 1897-98.

RECEIPTS.

1. *Land Revenue*.—The total collections under Land Revenue in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 3,90,52,000 and the estimate for 1896-97, as passed by the Government of India, is Rs. 3,92,50,000, which includes Rs. 3,00,000 for recoveries of survey and settlement charges in Bihar. The 12 per cent. on collections from Government estates yielded in 1895-96 Rs. 5,05,000, while the estimate for 1897-98 stands at Rs. 5,40,000. The *Adjustments* between Imperial and Provincial generally cease on the settlement of a new arrangement, and the figures shown under the head represent the fixed contribution of Rs. 14,19,000 to Imperial, less a special temporary assignment of Rs. 6,23,000 made in order to enable the Local Government to carry out the heavy programme of the Survey Department in the first year of the contract.

2. *Stamps*.—The estimate of Stamp revenue for 1896-97 was passed by the Government of India for Rs. 1,67,80,000. The latest returns from the Comptroller-General show that the receipts during the first eleven months of the year exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year by about Rs. 6,56,000. In view of the increase that has already occurred, both the revised estimate for 1896-97 and the estimates for 1897-98 have been placed at Rs. 1,74,25,000, and the Provincial share of three-fourths amounts to Rs. 1,30,69,000. The increase is almost wholly under general stamps.

3. *Excise*.—The revenue from Excise for 1896-97 was estimated at Rs. 1,33,00,000. The actuals of 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 1,33,78,000, and the figures of the first 11 months of 1896-97 show an increase of Rs. 1,74,000 over the actuals of the corresponding period of the preceding year. The estimate has accordingly been raised to Rs. 1,35,50,000 for 1896-97, but in consequence of a change in the system of levying duty on ganja exported to the North-Western Provinces, the estimate for next year has been passed at a lakh less than that for 1896-97. The Provincial share of excise revenue has been raised under the new contract to one-half.

4. *Provincial Rates*.—The actual collections of the Public Works Cess in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 41,37,000, and the average actuals of the past three years were Rs. 41,41,000. The actuals of the first ten months of the current year show an increase of Rs. 1,27,000 over those of the corresponding period of last year. The revised estimate for the current year has accordingly been placed at Rs. 42,90,000. The prevailing scarcity will, it is anticipated, affect the collections during next year, and the estimate for that year has been taken at Rs. 40,60,000. The estimate of receipts under "General rates for the management of private estates" is Rs. 1,40,000.

5. *Assessed Taxes*.—The budget estimate of receipts from Income Tax for 1896-97 was passed by the Government of India for Rs. 46,50,000. The actual collections of last year amounted to Rs. 46,60,000, and those of the twelve months ending 28th February were Rs. 49,53,000. Both the revised estimate for 1896-97 and the estimate for 1897-98 have been placed at Rs. 49,00,000. The Provincial share of one-half is Rs. 24,50,000.

6. *Forest*.—The receipts of the Forest Department are now estimated at Rs. 12,80,000 for 1896-97 and Rs. 13,00,000 for 1897-98, against Rs. 9,19,000, the actuals of 1895-96. The increase over the actuals of 1895-96 is due to contracts undertaken by the department for the supply of sleepers to the Rai Barcili-Benares Railway. Increased provision has also been made on the expenditure side for the cutting and carriage of these sleepers, so that the

net receipts are estimated at Rs. 6,15,000 for 1896-97 and Rs. 5,93,000 for 1897-98 against Rs. 4,53,000, the actuals of 1895-96. The lower estimate of net receipts for 1897-98 is due to a provision made to give effect to the scheme of the re-organization of the subordinate Forest staff sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The Provincial share is one-half.

7. *Registration*.—The budget estimate of receipts for 1896-97 was Rs. 13,65,000 against Rs. 13,41,000, the actuals of 1895-96. The actuals of the first ten months, compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, show an increase of Rs. 1,28,000, part of which represents an increase in the registration of mortgage deeds due to the prevailing scarcity. The revised estimate is Rs. 15,00,000. The increase in registrations is not expected to continue during next year, and the estimate for 1897-98 has accordingly been taken at less than the revised estimate for the preceding year.

8. *Interest*.—The estimate of loans for 1897-98, as passed by the Government of India, provides for a return of Rs. 3,09,000 under Interest in 1897-98, thus:—

	Rs.
Interest on advances to cultivators	57,000
Do. on drainage and embankment advances	52,000
Do. on loans to notabilities	1,000
Do. on loans to municipalities and other local authorities	1,45,000
Miscellaneous, including interest on Government securities in deposit for the Education Department	54,000
	3,09,000

9. *Post Office*.—The Provincial receipts consisted of recoveries made from the Zamindari Dāk Fund on account of establishment employed in the Postmaster-General's office, but these are now adjusted in the books of the Postal Department, and do not pass through the Provincial accounts.

10. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law*.—The receipts from magisterial fines have steadily declined since 1893-94. The estimate has been placed at Rs. 8,30,000 against Rs. 8,41,000, the actuals of 1895-96.

11. *Law and Justice—Jails*.—The estimate under this head is Rs. 9,08,000 against Rs. 8,58,000, the actuals of 1895-96. The increase is mainly due to the supply of police clothing by the Jail Department.

12. *Marine*.—The budget estimate of total receipts for 1896-97 was Rs. 9,85,000. This has been raised to Rs. 9,64,000 in the revised estimate, with reference to the actuals of the 12 months ending 31st January 1897, which amounted to Rs. 9,64,000, owing to the unusually high receipts under Pilotage. The estimate for 1897-98 is Rs. 9,54,000, and is based on the average actuals of past years.

13. *Education*.—The estimate under this head amounts to Rs. 6,27,000 against Rs. 5,69,000, the estimate for 1896-97. The increase is due to the inclusion of receipts from the Eden Hindu Hostel (Rs. 40,000), which it has since been decided to keep outside the Provincial accounts, and to increased fee-receipts (Rs. 17,000) from the Kurseong Boarding School, which has been enlarged to provide for a larger number of students.

14. *Medical*.—The estimate of Rs. 2,11,000 follows the actuals of 1895-96.

15. *Scientific and other Minor Departments*.—The estimate for 1897-98 amounts to Rs. 2,23,000 against Rs. 2,08,000, the revised estimate for 1896-97, and Rs. 2,35,000, the actuals of 1895-96. The decrease, compared with the actuals of 1895-96, is due to an anticipated falling off in the receipts from the sale of quinine, in consequence of the prevailing scarcity.

16. *Superannuation receipts*.—The estimate of Provincial receipts for 1896-97 amounts to Rs. 70,000, which has been reduced to Rs. 49,000 in the revised estimate, in consequence of a change in the mode of adjusting contributions for the pension and leave allowances of certain officers. The estimate for 1897-98 has been fixed with reference to the actual demands as calculated by the Accountant-General.

17. *Miscellaneous.*—The receipts under this head fluctuate largely from year to year. The actuals were as follows:—

				Rs.
1890-91	...	...	...	7,70,000
1891-92	...	...	...	8,36,000
1892-93	...	...	...	8,27,000
1893-94	...	...	...	8,63,000
1894-95	...	...	...	10,12,000
1895-96	...	...	...	10,23,000

The estimate for 1897-98 is Rs. 9,35,000, while the revised estimate for 1896-97 is Rs. 9,28,000.

EXPENDITURE.

18. *Land Revenue.*—The total expenditure under Land Revenue for 1897-98 is estimated at Rs. 45,71,000 against Rs. 37,29,000, the budget grant for 1896-97. The increase is due to a provision of Rs. 8,06,000 for survey and settlements now provincialised, and to a larger grant for management and improvement of Government estates in proportion to the anticipated increase of revenue from these estates.

19. *Stamps.*—The estimate of expenditure for 1897-98 amounts to Rs. 7,02,000 against Rs. 6,67,000, the budget estimate for the current year, and Rs. 6,57,000, the actuals of 1895-96. The increase is under "Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores," the estimate under this head being Rs. 3,67,000 against Rs. 3,34,000, the actuals of 1895-96. The Provincial share is three-fourths.

20. *Excise.*—The total expenditure for 1897-98 is estimated at Rs. 7,13,000 against Rs. 7,11,000, the budget grant for 1896-97. The budget provides a larger grant for additional Preventive Sub-Inspectors and travelling allowances against a reduction of Rs. 25,000 in the construction of distillery buildings. These buildings will now be transferred to the books of the Public Works Department. The Provincial share has, however, been increased from one-fourth to one half, and this accounts for the increase from Rs. 1,77,000 for 1896-97 to Rs. 3,57,000 for next year.

21. *Provincial Rates.*—The Provincial expenditure for 1897-98 has been provisionally estimated at Rs. 1,19,000 against Rs. 85,000, the grant for the current year. The amount includes a provision for revaluations in a number of districts, and also for revising the arrangement under which the cost of collecting the Public Works Department cess is divided between Provincial revenues and District funds. In settling the terms of the contract the Government of India were asked to make an assignment for the latter purpose; but this they have refused to do, and in view of the diminished resources of the Government it is uncertain whether the change contemplated will not have to be deferred at any rate for the present.

22. *Customs.*—The expenditure for the year 1897-98 is estimated at Rs. 8,00,000 against Rs. 8,02,000, the budget estimate for 1896-97, and Rs. 7,98,000, the actuals for 1895-96. The provision in the current year's budget for purchase and repairs of preventive service boats and petty construction and repairs has not been fully utilised, and there have also been savings under exchange compensation allowance. These account for small provision in the revised estimate for the year.

23. *Registration.*—The estimate for 1897-98 is Rs. 8,73,000 against Rs. 8,03,000, the actuals of 1895-96. The increase is due chiefly to provision being made for larger payments under the heads of commission to Rural Sub-Registrars and of contingent charges owing to the opening of new registration offices.

24. *Interest.*—The rate of interest payable on the Provincial loans has been reduced by the Government of India from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. with effect from next year. The budget grant has been reduced accordingly.

25. *Administration.*—The estimate under this head amounts to Rs. 17,28,000 against Rs. 17,62,000, the revised estimate for 1896-97, and Rs. 17,50,000,

the actuals of 1895-96. The fluctuations are mostly due to privilege leave allowances of officers.

26. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—The original estimate of expenditure for 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 89,81,000, against Rs. 88,26,000, the actuals for 1895-96. The estimate has been reduced to Rs. 88,90,000 in the revised estimate for the year, with reference to the actuals of the first 10 months of the year, which amounted to Rs. 73,91,000 against Rs. 73,09,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The estimate for 1897-98 is Rs. 89,42,000.

27. *Jails.*—The estimate of total expenditure for 1897-98 has been placed at Rs. 22,32,000, against Rs. 21,70,000, the revised estimate for 1896-97. The revised estimate includes a larger provision for dietary charges consequent on the rise of prices of food-grains.

28. *Police.*—The estimate for 1897-98 amounts to Rs. 61,18,000, against Rs. 60,40,000, the budget grant for 1896-97. The increase is due to a provision for the grant of compensation for the dearness of food-grains, for the progressive annual increase of Rs. 28,000 on account of the substitution of Sub-Inspectors for Head-Constables as investigating officers, in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Commission, and larger grants for petty construction, rewards, &c.

29. *Marine.*—The estimate of expenditure for 1897-98 is Rs. 9,11,000, against Rs. 9,21,000, the sanctioned estimate for 1896-97. The decrease is under contributions to the Orissa Port Funds.

30. *Education.*—The grant for expenditure under the direct control of the Education Department was Rs. 27,76,000 in the budget estimate for 1896-97. This has been reduced to Rs. 26,75,000 in the revised estimate, partly in consequence of the absence of officers on furlough, partly owing to grants for apparatus, &c., for the Civil Engineering College not being fully utilized, and partly by reason of savings in the grants for normal or training schools. The estimate for 1897-98 provides for an increase of Rs. 71,000 over the revised estimate, including the following items:—

	Rs.
(1) Kurseong Boarding School	17,000
(2) Bihar School of Engineering	12,000
(3) Reorganisation of the Education Department ...	17,000

31. *Medical.*—The estimate for 1897-98 amounts to Rs. 19,18,000, against Rs. 19,63,000, the sanctioned estimate for 1896-97. The decrease is due to smaller provision having been made for the renewal of bedding, clothing and instruments in the Calcutta hospitals, and to a reduction in the grant for the Bhawanipur Hospital, the equipment of which was provided for last year.

32. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The estimate for 1897-98 is Rs. 4,55,000, against Rs. 4,35,000, the revised estimate for 1896-97. The decrease in the revised estimate is due to the provision for the up-keep of cinchona plantations and for the purchase of bark not having been fully utilised.

33. *Stationery and Printing.*—The estimate for 1897-98 is Rs. 11,34,000 against Rs. 12,22,000, the estimate for 1896-97. The fluctuations are chiefly in the value of Stationery supplied from Central Stores.

34. *Famine Relief.*—The total expenditure on Famine Relief, as passed by the Government of India, amounts to Rs. 24,00,000 for 1896-97 and Rs. 1,00,48,000 for 1897-98, and their distribution is as follows:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ... ..	.....	70,13,000
Provincial	18,50,000	22,18,000
Local	4,50,000	8,17,000
Total	23,00,000	1,00,48,000

The distribution of the grant under 33, Famine Relief, for 1897-98 in detail of the minor heads is as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Salaries and establishment in Civil Department ...	5,64,000
2(a). Relief works in charge of Public Works Department ...	89,13,000
2(b). Establishment, tools and plant for Public Works Department ...	2,75,000
3. Relief works in charge of Civil Department ...	21,71,000
4. Relief to people employed otherwise than on relief works	10,93,000
5. Gratuitous Relief ...	20,29,000
6. Miscellaneous ...	3,000
Total ..	1,00,48,000

35. *Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation.*—The chief work included under this head is the conversion into a navigable canal of the Bhangore khal, which forms a portion of the boat route between Calcutta and Eastern Bengal. This was commenced last year and will be completed during 1897-98 at a cost of Rs. 3,78,000. Under agricultural works a provision of Rs. 63,000 has been made for the Bhagwangola embankment designed to control the floods on the Bhagirathi river.

36. *Civil works in charge of Public Works Department.*—The Provincial expenditure under this head has been greatly reduced owing to the restriction of the programme rendered necessary by the reduction of the Provincial balance in consequence of famine outlay. The allotment includes the following grants for original works:—

	Rs.
Residences for Munsifs ...	40,000
Repairs of exchequer buildings ...	50,000
Parsonage, St. John's Church ...	25,000
Jail Barracks at Buxar and Bhagalpur ...	96,000
Subdivisional Residence, Serampore ...	25,000
Residence for District Superintendent of Police, Noakhali ...	20,000
Land for quarters of Military students of Medical College ...	19,000
New Chemical Block, Medical College, Calcutta ...	1,25,000
New Pathological and Physiological Block, Calcutta ...	50,000
Fittings, Chemical Block ...	40,000
Central Lunatic Asylum ...	1,00,000
Outpatient Department, Medical College ...	48,000
Ditto Campbell Hospital ...	20,000
Presidency General Hospital ...	1,00,000
Land for ditto ...	45,000
Roads in Western Duars ...	50,000
Government offices at Chinsura ...	87,000
Rebuilding Darjeeling Cutcherry ...	50,000
Record-room, Muzaffarpur ...	21,000
Total ...	9,61,000

H. H. RISLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 27th March 1897.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

(In Rupees, omitting 000's, excepting in the Actuals, where 0 is omitted.)

Heads.	Actuals, 1896-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5
Opening Balance ...	48,32,00	55,51	58,20	41,07
Principal Heads of Revenue—				
I.—Land Revenue { Proper ...	1,01,38,18	1,00,54	1,01,30	1,01,42
{ Adjustments ...	—7,18,26	—12,00	—13,54	—7,98
III.—Salt ...	1,78,41	1,75	1,58	...
IV.—Stamps ...	1,26,73,73	1,25,85	1,30,69	1,20,69
V.—Excise ...	33,44,63	33,25	33,87	67,25
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	42,77,93	43,20	44,30	42,00
VII.—Customs ...	91,19	81	94	81
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	23,30,05	23,25	24,50	24,50
IX.—Forests ...	4,69,35	6,35	6,40	6,50
X.—Registration ...	6,70,75	6,82	7,50	7,10
Total ...	3,38,47,36	3,39,82	3,37,39	3,72,41
XII.—Interest ...	2,12,99	2,57	2,45	3,09
Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—				
XIII.—Post-Office ...	6,29	5	.....	.....
Receipts by Civil Department—				
XVI.—Law and Justice—				
Courts of Law ...	8,41,23	8,30	8,25	8,30
Jails ...	8,68,31	8,68	8,99	9,08
XVII.—Police ...	1,88,76	2,01	1,91	1,80
XVIII.—Marine ...	9,67,99	9,35	9,64	9,64
XIX.—Education ...	5,68,41	5,89	5,69	6,27
XX.—Medical ...	2,09,61	2,05	2,12	2,11
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,35,43	2,34	2,08	2,23
Total ...	38,69,79	38,82	38,58	39,33
Miscellaneous—				
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	75,50	70	49	60
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,35,66	1,32	1,50	1,34
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	10,23,31	8,75	9,28	9,35
Total ...	12,34,47	10,77	11,27	11,29
Railways—				
XXVI.—State Railways (net earnings) ...	43,53,00	35,63	44,50	.....
Irrigation—				
XXIX.—Major Works (direct receipts) ...	15,15,32	15,00	16,90	16,50
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—				
By Public Works Department ...	7,10,54	7,90	6,75	6,60
„ Civil Department ...	81,26	1,09	1,16	1,16
Total ...	29,10,12	23,99	24,81	24,26
Buildings and Roads—				
XXXII.—Civil Works—				
By Public Works Department ...	2,64,59	1,80	2,28	1,98
„ Civil Department ...	2,53,88	2,41	2,63	2,53
Total ...	6,18,43	4,21	4,91	4,56
Contributions ...	8	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4,58,61,58	4,46,36	4,63,81	4,54,83
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,01,73,52	5,01,87	5,22,01	4,95,90

BENGAL PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE.

(In Rupees, omitting 000's, excepting in the Actuals where 0 is omitted.)

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-98.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5
Direct demand on the Revenues—				
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	1,52.98	1.69	1.89	1.71
2. Assignments and Compensations	1,72.77	1.62	1.68	1.64
3. Land Revenue	87,15.79	87.29	86.70	86.71
4. Salt	62.84	1.03	69	69
5. Stamps	4,93.01	5.01	5.00	5.27
6. Excise	1,63.01	1.77	1.72	1.67
7. Provincial Rates	60.79	85	75	1.19
8. Customs	7,97.93	8.12	7.1	8.60
9. Assessed Taxes	22.09	95	90	96
10. Forests	2, 3.03	8.85	8.3	8.63
11. Registration	4,01.27	4.80	4.17	4.37
Total	69,93.19	66.28	64.17	75.45
Interest—				
12. Interest on ordinary debt	1,91.18	2.36	2.1*	2.15
Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—				
13. Post-office	4.77	10	6	10
Salaries and expenses of Civil Department—				
14. General Administration	17,49.68	17.01	17.62	17.28
15. Law and Justice { Courts of Law	88,21.94	89.81	88.40	89.42
{ Jails	22,58.55	2.36	21.70	22.32
16. Police	60,88.93	60.40	61.10	61.18
17. Marine	8,73.77	9.21	8.75	9.11
18. Education	26,07.49	27.76	26.6	27.46
19. Medical	18, 5.89	19.63	19.41	19.18
20. Political	17.75	28	19	26
21. Scientific and other Minor Departments	6,26.69	4.49	4.35	4.55
Total	2,47,26.23	2,61.03	2,61.80	2,60.75
Miscellaneous—				
22. Superannuation, &c.	1*,17.06	18.91	19.16	20.32
23. Stationery and Printing	10,89.73	12.22	11.00	11.84
24. Miscellaneous	2,1.86	2.47	2.60	2.67
Total	32,18.25	33.60	32.65	34.23
Famine Relief and Insurance—				
25. Famine Relief ... ..	...	...	18.60	22.18
Railways (Revenue Account)—				
26. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	68	...	...	...
Irrigation—				
27. Major Works—				
Working Expenses	12,98.41	14.65	13.75	14.46
Interest on debt	21,04.95	24.67	24.64	24.64
28. Minor Works and Navigation—				
By Public Works Department	15,64.58	18.63	18.00	15.25
" Civil Department	4.11	4	4	8
Total	53,82.00	57.39	56.43	54.43
29. Civil Works—				
By Public Works Department	30,89.76	43.00	37.17	32.50
" Civil Department	1,81.40	2.30	2.60	1.96
Total	32,76.16	45.30	39.77	34.46
Contributions	12,66.60	11.42	15.39	12.25
Total	4,43,53.44	4,67.47	4,80.24	4,85.90
Closing Balance	63,20.08	84.40	41.07	10.00
GRAND TOTAL	5,01,73.52	5,01.87	5,22.01	4,95.90
Provincial Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+14,98.08	—21.11	—17.18	—31.07

APPENDIX A.

Bengal Provincial Receipts in detail of minor heads

[The figures in columns 4 and 5 are those accepted by the Government of India.]

I.—Land Revenue—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1895-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross Land Revenue	3,00,52,212	3,00,47,000	2,92,00,000	2,92,50,000	
Deduct 12 per cent. on estimated collections from Government estates (Provincial)	6,03,708	4,90,000	4,90,000	5,40,000	
Deduct on account of recovery of Bihar survey and settlement charges (Imperial)	22,000	2,00,000	1,50,000	2,00,000	
Total Deduction	6,25,708	6,90,000	6,40,000	7,40,000	The revised estimate for 1896-97 has been reduced in consequence of the prevailing scarcity.
Net amount divisible between Imperial and Provincial Funds	2,94,26,504	2,93,57,000	2,85,60,000	2,85,10,000	
Provincial share of above (one-fourth)	73,51,626	73,39,250	71,40,000	71,27,500	
Deduct on account of adjustments	7,18,000	—	—	—	
Net	66,33,626	73,39,250	71,40,000	71,27,500	
Add 10 per cent. collections	6,63,363	7,33,925	7,14,000	7,12,750	
Total Provincial share	72,96,989	80,73,175	78,54,000	78,40,250	

II.—Adjustments—

First contribution to Imperial Revenue under the terms of contract	14,50,000	14,50,000	14,50,000	14,50,000
Adv. (payable to Imperial Funds)—				
Interest on the advance for the Hiji Tidal Canal	25,800	30,000	30,000	—
Contribution towards the cost of a tower clock to be set at the General Post Office	—	5,000	5,000	—
Contribution to Imperial Funds on account of the redemption of the deferred interest on Kidderpore Dock Loan	—	—	2,00,000	—
Total to be deducted from the Provincial share	14,75,800	14,74,000	16,78,000	14,50,000
Deduct (to be received from Imperial Funds)—				
Advance for the re-modelling of the Hiji Tidal Canal	1,40,000	24,000	24,000	—
Grant on account of Imperial buildings placed under local bodies	81,182	10,000	40,000	—
Salary of a probationer gardener at B.apur	554	1,000	1,000	—
Repayment of the special contribution taken in 1894-95	3,00,000	—	—	—
Grant for the additional establishment entertained in the General Customs House and in the Board's Office on the introduction of the new Tariff Act	2,25,180	2,18,000	2,18,000	—
Towing charges of Rhodas	10,000	10,000	10,000	—
Assignment for the Gesteing Police Guard	15,650	10,000	10,000	—
Ditto for the transfer of Mackillop's Hill to the General Customs House	11,000	—	—	—
Transfer of observation buildings to the charge of Provincial Public Works Department	—	—	1,000	—
Special assignment on account of Survey and Settlement expenditure	—	—	—	6,25,000
Total	2,45,000	2,74,000	3,00,000	6,25,000
Net sum to be transferred	7,10,800	7,60,000	7,54,000	7,90,000

III.—Salt—

Cost of Warehouses	1,48,000	1,33,000	1,17,000	—	The receipts in 1896-97 were unusually high.
Miscellaneous	23,800	27,000	30,000	—	
Total	1,71,800	1,60,000	1,47,000	—	The receipts have been made Imperial under the terms of the new contract.

IV.—Stamps.—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sale of general stamps	46,44,000	45,85,000	50,66,000	50,56,000	The revenue continues to show a progressive annual increase.
Sale of court-fee stamps	1,19,20,000	1,19,91,000	1,30,70,000	1,30,70,000	
Sale of plain paper to be used with court-fee stamps	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,46,000	2,46,000	The actuals of 1896-97 included a special item of Rs. 10,000, representing the security deposit of the late Treasurer of Bankura, forfeited to Government for the loss of a large consignment of one rupee Court-fee stamps.
Duty on impressing documents	24,000	9,000	25,000	25,000	
Fines and penalties	28,000	30,000	28,000	28,000	
Miscellaneous	11,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Total	1,67,72,000	1,67,90,000	1,74,25,000	1,74,25,000	
Provincial share (three-fourths)	1,25,79,000	1,25,92,500	1,30,68,750	1,30,68,750	

V.—Excise.—

Licence and Distillery fees and Duties for the sale of liquors and drugs	1,61,32,000	1,63,63,000	1,68,20,000	1,68,30,000	The duty on ganja exported to the North-Western Provinces will henceforth be levied in these provinces and this it is anticipated will reduce the receipts by one lakh. Under the terms of the new Provincial Contract half of these receipts will be Provincial instead of one-fourth as hitherto.
Duty on sale-proceeds of excise opium	17,77,000	17,80,000	17,55,000	17,55,000	
Duty on ganja	14,54,000	12,30,000	16,50,000	14,51,000	
Fines, confiscation and miscellaneous	14,000	22,000	15,000	25,000	
Total	1,38,77,000	1,33,95,000	1,32,40,000	1,34,61,000	
Provincial share	33,45,000	33,35,000	33,07,000	34,25,000	

VI.—Provincial Rates.—

Public Works Cess	41,37,000	41,80,000	42,00,000	40,83,000	Decrease estimated in 1897-98 for scarcity.
General rates for management of private estates	1,40,000	1,40,000	1,40,000	1,40,000	
Total	42,77,000	43,20,000	43,40,000	42,23,000	

VII.—Customs.—

Warehouses and Wharf Rents	6,000	6,000	11,000	7,000
Miscellaneous	25,000	75,000	24,000	24,000
Total	31,000	81,000	35,000	31,000

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.—

Deductions by Government from salaries and pensions, &c.	4,97,000	4,20,000	5,15,000	5,15,000
Deductions by Government from interest on Government securities	15,000	12,000		
Deductions from salaries, &c., paid by local authority or company	60,000	52,000	41,05,000	40,65,000
Income-tax on securities of local authority or company	2,000	3,400		
Deductions by Government from profits of Railway Companies	40,46,000	40,40,000		
Ordinary collections	29,000	26,000		
Fines/penalties	14,000	14,000		
Miscellaneous				
Total	46,60,000	46,61,000	46,00,000	46,00,000
Provincial share (one-half)	23,30,000	23,30,500	23,00,000	23,00,000

IX.—Forest.—

I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	24,000	4,67,300	4,44,200	4,40,000	The increase is due to the sale of sal steepers to the Railways.
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	3,63,000	7,67,600	7,66,800	6,17,000	
III.—Confiscated, drift and half wood	8,000	19,300	9,400	8,000	The revised estimate for 1897-98 includes Rs. 5,000 being the sale proceeds of 500 acres of land in the Teesta Division.
IV.—Miscellaneous	24,000	24,100	29,200	23,400	
Total	9,19,000	12,78,300	12,50,600	13,00,000	
Provincial share (one-half)	4,59,500	6,39,150	6,25,300	6,50,000	

X—Registration—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fees for registering documents	13,87,000	13,70,000	14,45,000	13,65,000	The prevailing scarcity has led to larger registration in 1896-97 but this is not expected to last.
Fees for copies of registered documents	21,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	
Miscellaneous	53,900	22,000	35,000	25,000	
Total	15,41,000	13,65,000	15,00,000	14,20,000	
Provincial share (one-half)	4,71,000	4,22,000	7,50,000	7,10,000	

XII.—Interest—

<i>Class I.</i> —Interest on advances to cultivators— On advances to cultivators under Land Improvement Loans Act	11,000	24,000	24,000	2,66,300	Decrease due to the repayment of the loan to the Dec Katata.
On advances to cultivators under Agri-culturists' Act XXII of 1894	12,800				
<i>Class II.</i> —Interest on advances under Special Loans— On Drainage and Embankment Ad-vances	25,000	40,000	34,000		
<i>Class III.</i> —Interest on loans to landholders, &c.	22,000	5,000	3,000		
<i>Class IV.</i> —Interest on loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations)	83,000	1,41,000	1,35,000	11,000	
Interest on Government Securities	11,000	12,000	12,000		
Miscellaneous— Interest on loans of Public Works	24,400	42,000	42,000	42,000	Based on actuals.
Interest on the capital cost of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's house, &c.	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,300	
Other items	2,000	1,700	2,000	1,700	
Interest on sundary embankment recoveries, &c.	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,700	
Total Miscellaneous	29,000	46,000	47,000	42,700	
GRAND TOTAL	2,13,000	2,37,000	2,45,000	2,60,000	

XIII.—Post Office—

Recoveries on account of establishment employed in the Postmaster-General's Office	5,000	5,000	These recoveries are now ad-justed in the books of the Comptroller of Post Offices.
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XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	25,000	30,000	25,000	25,000	The actuals show a progressive decrease since 1894-95.
Court-fee realized in cash	41,000	34,000	53,000	35,000	
General fees, fines and forfeitures	7,31,000	7,76,000	6,95,000	7,32,000	
Floodship examination fees	22,000	20,000	39,000	19,000	
Miscellaneous	5,000	10,000	10,000	8,000	
Total	2,41,000	2,60,000	2,25,000	2,20,000	

XVIB.—Jails—

Jails	8,500	9,000	9,000	9,000	Larger receipts anticipated on account of supplies to the Police and Military Depart-ments.
Jail manufactures	8,50,000	8,40,000	8,50,000	9,00,000	
Total	8,58,000	8,49,000	8,59,000	9,09,000	

XVII.—Police—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1895-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds	10,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	Based on actuals.
Police supplied to Public Departments, private companies and persons	39,000	38,000	35,000	40,000	
Presidency Police	21,000	20,000	1,00,000	20,000	The actuals show a progressive decrease since 1895-96. The estimate for 1896-97 included Rs. 20,000, being the recoveries from Frontier Police for the cost of supplies which are now adjusted in the accounts by a deduction from the expenditure on account of rations.
Recoveries on account of Village Police	5,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	
Fees, fines and forfeitures	27,000	23,000	24,000	23,000	
Superannuation receipts	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	
Miscellaneous	8,000	40,000	7,000	8,000	
Total	1,59,000	2,01,000	1,51,000	1,80,000	

XVIII.—Marine—

Sale-proceeds of vessels and stores	1,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	The fluctuations depend on the tonnage of vessels visiting and leaving the port.
Registration and other fees	44,000	40,000	40,000	42,000	
Pilotage Receipts { Calcutta	5,57,000	5,33,000	5,74,000	5,33,000	
Chittagong	16,000	17,000		15,000	
Lead-money of Volunteers	7,000	5,000		7,000	
Miscellaneous.					
Deductions for mess money	10,000	12,000		10,000	
Contributions to life-boat establishment, Goalundo		300		300	
Marine survey	31,000	30,000		35,000	
Other items	6,000	4,700		4,500	
Total Miscellaneous	47,000	47,000	47,000	60,000	
Total	9,63,000	9,35,000	9,64,000	9,54,000	

XIX.—Education—

Fees, Government Colleges, General	1,88,000	1,68,000	1,68,000	1,68,000	Based on actuals.
Fees, Government Colleges, Professional	39,000	38,000	39,000	39,000	
Fees, Schools, General	3,09,000	3,10,000	3,11,000	3,27,000	Increased receipts are expected from the new boarding school for boys at Kurseong.
Fees, Schools, Special	19,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	
Contributions from Native States, private persons and Municipalities	15,000	12,000	12,000	8,000	Increased provision made with reference to actuals which show a progressive increase.
Income from Endowments	3,000	18,000	3,000	8,000	
Miscellaneous	16,000	13,000	18,000	18,000	
Fees from boarders in Eden Hindu Hostel				40,000	This has been entered for the first time in the budget, but will be kept outside the Provincial accounts as the corresponding charges have been kept outside.
Total	5,58,000	5,09,000	5,40,000	6,27,000	

XX.—Medical—

Medical School and College Fees	52,000	48,000	53,000	55,000	Increased provision made with reference to actuals which show a progressive increase.
Hospital Receipts	68,000	69,000	1,04,000	84,000	
Lunatic Asylum Receipts	31,000	28,000	34,000	30,000	Based on actuals for 3 years ending 1895-96.
Contributions from Municipalities and private persons	38,000	34,000	32,000	39,000	
Miscellaneous	3,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	
Total	2,10,000	2,06,000	2,13,000	2,11,000	

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—

Botanic and other gardens	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,830	Reduced provision made, as security will probably reduce the demand for quinine in pipe-packets.
Veterinary and Station receipts	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	
Orchona Plantation	1,87,000	1,85,000	1,80,000	1,74,100	
Experimental cultivation	1,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	
Emigration fees	31,000	32,000	28,000	22,000	
Examination fees	7,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	
Miscellaneous				225	
Deduct for rounding				3,33,176	
Total	2,26,000	2,24,000	2,06,000	2,23,000	

XXXII.—Superannuation—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1894-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Family subscriptions of native members of the Covenanted Civil Service	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	
Deduction from Pension Fund, Marine					
Contributions of officers lent to Municipalities or Corporations	23,000	23,000		2,000	
Contributions of Officers lent to Foreign Service	20,000	25,000		2,000	
Contributions of persons employed by the Court of Wards	19,000	11,000	47,000	11,000	
Refunds of gratuities	1,000	350		400	
Miscellaneous					
Total	75,000	70,000	49,000	20,000	The smaller estimate under this head is due to a change in the system of adjust- ing the recoveries of con- tributions for pension and leave allowances of officers employed on survey and settlement operations in pri- vate estates, and in the col- lection of Road Cess.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—

Stationery receipts	1,000	1,000		1,000	
Sale of Gazette and other publications	94,000	98,000		94,000	
Other press receipts	36,000	38,000		35,000	
Total	1,35,000	1,32,000	1,50,000	1,34,000	

XXV.—Miscellaneous—

Unclaimed deposits	4,54,000	3,70,000	3,88,000	3,90,000	
Sale-proceeds of Durbar presents	12,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	
Sale of old stores and materials	42,000	40,000	45,000	42,000	
Sale of lands and houses, &c.	9,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	
Fees for Government audits (of Municipal and In- corporated Local Funds)	68,000	75,000	75,000	70,000	Based on past actuals.
Rents	26,000	28,000	28,000	27,000	
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures	2,65,000	1,98,000	2,20,000	2,38,000	
Miscellaneous	1,46,000	1,50,000	1,56,000	1,51,000	The partition fees were very high in 1895-96.
Total	10,33,000	8,78,000	9,88,000	9,25,000	

XXVI.—State Railways (Eastern Bengal State Railway System)—

Gross receipts	1,48,16,000	1,30,00,000	Details not known.		
Working expenses	16,10,000	66,75,000			
Net receipts	57,08,000	73,25,000	80,00,000		There have been made Imperial from 1897-98 under the terms of the new contract.
Provincial share (one-half)	43,63,000	36,63,000	44,50,000		

XXIX.—Irrigation Major Works (Direct Receipts)—

Orissa Canals	4,17,000	2,45,000	4,15,000	4,49,000	
Madras Canals	2,64,000	2,40,000	2,43,000	2,33,000	
Bijli Tidal Canal	62,000	60,000	55,000	74,000	
Sone Canals	7,72,000	8,55,000	8,47,000	8,94,000	
Total	15,15,000	15,00,000	15,20,000	15,80,000	The increase in 1896-97 is chiefly in water rates of the Sone Canals due to the large increase in the area under raabi crops, the water rates in which did not fall due till April 1896.

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Irrigation and Navigation Works.</i>					
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept—					
Baran Canal	3,000	.....	.....	30,000	The decrease is due to much of the traffic in jute being carried by rail and steamer.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,46,000	4,56,000	.....	4,50,000	
Orissa Coast Canal	58,000	70,000	.....	78,000	
Total	6,46,000	5,20,000	.....	3,18,000	
			6,38,100		
Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept—					The falling off is ascribed partly to the bad state of the Nadia rivers and partly to the dullness of trade.
Nadia rivers	1,36,000	1,76,000	.....	1,00,000	
Gaighatia and Buxi Khas	5,000	5,000	.....	4,000	
Total	1,35,000	1,76,000	.....	1,04,000	
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept—					
Eden Canal	31,000	30,000	33,500	33,000	
Total	31,000	30,000	33,500	33,000	
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works	7,03,000	7,26,000	6,66,500	6,65,000	
<i>Agricultural Works.</i>					
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept—					
Government embankments	5,000	4,000	4,400	4,000	
Takavi embankments under contract	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total Agricultural Works	9,000	5,000	5,400	5,000	
GRAND TOTAL	7,12,000	7,30,000	6,73,500	6,50,000	

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of Civil Officers—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Recoveries on account of lands benefited by embankments	70,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	The low actuals of 1896-97 were due to the partial realisation of the fixed demand of the year in Midnapore and Champaran. The revised estimate for 1896-97 includes arrear recoveries of 1895-96. The estimate for 1897-98 is based on the fixed annual demand.
Recoveries on account of capitalised maintenance charges of the Dankuni drainage	4,000	2,000	2,000	.....
Miscellaneous Receipts of the Dankuni-Howrah, &c., drainages	5,000	2,000	3,000	8,000	
Recoveries on account of capitalised maintenance charges of the Rajapore drainage establishment and contingencies .....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	
Total	84,000	1,09,000	1,13,000	1,16,000	

There will be no receipt on this account, as the realisations will be made in full in 1896-97.

The estimate for 1897-98 is made up thus.

Howrah drainage ..	Rs. 700
Rajapore ..	2,000
Dankuni ..	4,000
Total ..	7,700

Anticipated recoveries on account of maintenance, &c., charges of the Rajapore drainage scheme capitalised.

XXXII.—Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department—

Total gross receipts	2,23,000	1,80,000	2,28,000	1,98,000	The increase in the revised estimate for 1896-97 over the budget estimate is due to the increase in profits of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway during the year, while the decrease in 1897-98 is due to the closing of the Calcutta workshops.

XXXII.—Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers—

Tolls on Ferries	2,53,000	2,68,000	2,50,000	2,60,000
Quemetry receipts	3,000	2,000	2,600	2,000
Miscellaneous .....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
Total	2,64,000	2,71,000	2,63,000	2,62,000

APPENDIX B.

Bengal Provincial Expenditure in detail of minor heads.

[The figures in columns 4 and 5 are those accepted by the Government of India.]

1.—*Refunds and Drawbacks—*

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	
Land Revenue (one-fourth)	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 18,000	Rs. 23,000	Rs. 14,000	The actuals of 1896-97 were unusually low, whereas those of 1896-97 are exceptionally high and include a special fund of Rs. 12,000 to Kumar Narapat Singh, of Orsat, representing the surplus balance of his estate which was confiscated and subsequently restored to him.
Stamps (three-fourths)	1,15,000	1,31,000	1,23,000	1,17,000	
Kids (one-fourth)	1,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	Will be one half from 1897-98, under the terms of the new contract. Based on actuals.
Assessed Taxes (one-half)	12,000	19,000	14,000	14,000	
Forest (one-half)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Registration (one-half)	18,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	
Provincial Rates	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Customs (other than export and import duty)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total	1,44,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,71,000	

2.—*Assignments and Compensations—*

Malkans	1,73,000	1,82,000	1,88,000	1,84,000	The actuals of 1896-97 include large arrears in the districts of Gaya, Monghyr, Saran, Backergunge, Muzaffarpur, and Nankhali. The estimate for 1897-98 is based on the average actuals of the past five years.
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3.—*Land Revenue—*

Survey and Settlement	31,00,000	22,29,000	21,61,000	21,00,000	Represents charges other than those incurred in Bihar, which will be made Provincial under the terms of the new contract.
Charges of District Administration	4,31,000	4,30,000	4,30,000	4,30,000	
Management of Government estates	95,000	81,000	80,000	77,000	
Land Revenue and Agriculture	27,15,000	27,29,000	25,70,000	25,71,000	

5.—*Salt—*

Salaries, establishment and contingencies	52,000	1,02,000	52,000	—	The estimate for 1896-97 included provision of Rs. 50,000 for a preventive establishment in the salt tracts outside Orissa, but the establishment has not yet been sanctioned. The charges will be Imperial from 1897-98, under the terms of the new contract.
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6.—*Stamps—*

Superintendence	54,000	52,000	75,000	52,000	The decrease in 1896-97 is due partly to less salary drawn by the Officiating Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery and also to saving in the charges for freight and contingencies.
Charges for the sale of general stamps	1,08,000	1,07,000	1,00,000	1,10,000	
Charges on sale of court-fee stamps	1,21,000	1,22,000	1,23,000	1,25,000	Based on actuals.
Discount on plain paper	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores	2,24,000	2,23,000	2,24,000	2,27,000	Estimate furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps.
Total	6,67,000	6,67,000	6,76,000	7,09,000	
Provincial share (three-fourths)	4,93,000	4,91,000	5,00,000	5,27,000	

7.—*Excise*—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1895-96.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintendence	64,000	69,000	69,000	77,000	There were increased pay- ments of rewards in 1896-97.
Presidency Establishment	97,000	94,000	1,01,000	96,000	
District Executive Establishment	5,46,000	5,75,000	5,60,000	5,61,000	In the estimates for 1896-97 Rs. 51,000 was provided for the construction and repairs of distillery buildings, while in the estimates for 1897-98, Rs. 5,000 only has been entered under this head.
Distilleries	1,61,000	1,78,000	1,53,000	1,67,000	
Total	6,73,000	7,11,000	6,80,000	7,13,000	
Provincial share	1,68,000	1,77,000	1,72,000	3,67,000	

8.—*Provincial Rates*—

Collection of rates and cesses		44,800		43,000	
Valuation and re-valuation work		40,000		34,000	
Total	84,800	84,800	77,000	77,000	

9.—*Customs*—

Calcutta	7,56,100	7,54,900		7,54,700	The decrease in 1896-97 is due to reduced charges for Exchange Compensation Al- lowance and purchase and repair of boats.
Bahara	8,300	8,700		7,000	
Chittagong	24,500	30,400		28,800	
Cuttack	7,300	7,600		7,600	
Dacca	700	900		700	
Puri	1,500	1,500		1,800	
Total	7,98,400	8,08,000	7,61,000	8,00,000	

10.—*Assessed Taxes*—

Collection of Income-tax	1,86,000	1,67,000	1,81,000	1,93,000	The decrease in 1896-97 was due to the permanent Col- lector of Income Tax being on deputation and the Officiating Officer drawing less pay.
Provincial share	92,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	

11.—*Forest*—

A.— <i>Conservancy and Works.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency		30,000	3,90,300		1,76,100	Increased outlay is for cutting and delivering sleepers.
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers		43,800	54,900		50,300	
III.—Confiscated, drift and waif wood		2,000	3,100		2,800	The estimate for 1897-98 in- cludes Rs. 6,000 for a por- table tramway in the Darjeeling Division and Rs. 15,000 for the construction of two headquarters bungalows.
VI.—Live-stock, stores, tools and plants		10,000	20,000		11,100	
VII.—Communications and buildings		50,000	63,400		62,400	
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests		80,000	37,300		65,600	
IX.—Miscellaneous		5,000	2,000		2,700	
Total A.—Conservancy and Works		1,20,000	4,72,000		3,64,000	
B.— <i>Establishments.</i>						Increased provision made for the reorganization of the Sub- ordinate Forest Staff sanc- tioned by the Secretary of State.
I.—Salaries		2,24,000	2,61,000		2,74,400	
II.—Travelling allowance		25,000	24,300		26,900	
III.—Contingencies		11,000	11,000		11,700	
Total B.—Establishment		2,77,000	2,96,000		3,23,000	
GRAND TOTAL		4,68,000	7,68,000	5,68,000	7,07,000	
Provincial share (one-half)		2,33,500	3,84,000	2,83,000	3,53,500	

12.—Registration—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintendence	84,000	88,000	88,000	87,000	Provision has been made for larger payments under commission to Rural Sub-Registrars and under contingent charges owing to the opening of new offices and the general expansion of the department.
District charges	7,49,000	8,01,000	7,61,000	8,16,000	
Total	8,33,000	8,89,000	8,49,000	8,73,000	
Provincial share—one-half	4,01,000	4,30,000	4,17,000	4,37,000	

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—

Interest on Provincial advances and Loan account...	1,91,000	2,28,000	2,18,000	2 18,000	Both the revised estimate for 1896-97 and the estimate for 1897-98 are based on the estimated mean balance. The rate of interest has been reduced to 3½ per cent. from 1897-98.
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15.—Post Office—

Conveyance of Mails South Lushai Hills	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,400	An extra provision has been made on account of the daily postal service between Chittagong and Lungleh.
Establishment in Postmaster-General's and Deputy Postmaster-General's Offices ... ..	.....	5,400	.....	.....
Dak establishment	2,000	2,100	2,000	2,100	No provision necessary, as the charges have been transferred for audit and adjustment to the Postal Department.
Lump deduction ... ..	.....	10,100	.....	10,100
Total	2,000	10,600	6,000	10,000	

18.—General Administration—

Salary of Lieutenant-Governor (A. 5534)	1,01,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	99,000	The increase in 1897-98 is due chiefly to the increase of Rs 500 per annum in the stipendiary allowance of the Lieutenant-Governor.
Staff and Household of Lieutenant-Governor	20,000	27,000	27,000	33,000	
Tour expenses	28,500	34,000	28,000	34,000	The increase in 1897-97 is partly due to the payment of privilege leave allowances, to the employment of an officer on special duty and to increased expenditure on postage and contingencies. The increases in 1896-97 are also due to privilege leave allowances which were not provided for in the original estimates.
Legislative Council	24,000	31,000	25,000	35,000	
Civil Secretariat	5,72,000	6,08,000	5,91,000	6,78,000	
Board of Revenue	2,95,000	2,83,700	2,80,000	2,67,000	
Commissioners	6,23,000	5,92,000	6,19,000	5,84,000	
Civil Offices of Account and Audit	78,000	74,000	74,000	70,000	
Total	17,80,000	17,69,000	17,62,000	17,28,000	

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

High Court	11,16,000	11,70,000	.....	11,65,000	
Law Officers	3,07,000	3,59,000	.....	3,15,000	
Deputy's Court	11,000	14,000	.....	7,000	
Presidency Magistrates	67,000	64,000	.....	60,000	
Civil and Sessions Courts	40,84,000	45,63,000	.....	40,89,000	
Courts of Small Causes	1,74,000	1,73,500	.....	1, 0,000	
Criminal Courts	33,75,000	34,41,000	.....	34,17,000	
Pleadership examination charges	12,000	13,000	.....	14,000	
Refunds	1,07,000	1,10,000	.....	1,10,000	
Pay of peons ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5,000	
Total	83,26,000	89,31,000	88,20,000	88,48,000	

19B.—Jails—

HEAD.	Actuals 1896-97.	Budget estimate, 1906-07.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jails—					
Superintendence	54,000	55,000		57,000	
Establishments	5,04,000	5,17,775		5,02,000	
History charges	75,000	85,000		75,000	
Hospital	91,000	1,07,000		85,000	
Clothing and bedding of prisoners	14,000	15,000	17,30,000	14,000	
Sanitation charges	47,000	45,000		47,000	
Charges for moving prisoners	1,04,000	1,21,000		1,23,000	
Miscellaneous services and supplies	7,000	8,000		8,000	
Travelling allowance	61,000	60,000		60,000	
Contingent charges				12,000	
Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant	8,000	11,000			
Total Jails	14,75,000	16,41,000	17,30,000	14,94,000	The actuals of 1896-97 include charges for which provision has been made under the Head Miscellaneous services and supplies.
Jail manufacture	7,33,000	6,35,000	7,40,000	7,33,000	The cost of European stores for the manufacture of chaulkidari uniforms was unusually high in 1896-97.
GRAND TOTAL	22,08,000	22,76,000	24,70,000	22,27,000	

20.—Police—

Presidency Police	7,54,000	7,55,000	7,74,000	7,65,000	
Municipal Police	35,000	45,000	45,000	40,000	
Superintendence	1,62,000	1,81,000	1,62,000	1,61,000	The increased expenditure in 1896-97 was due to privilege leave allowance which are not provided for in the estimates.
District Executive Force	46,97,000	44,14,000	44,65,000	44,31,000	The revised estimate includes provision for grain compensation allowance. The larger provision in comparison with the actuals for 1896-97 is due to the extra expenditure caused by the redistribution of the Police Force in the Province.
Village Police	33,000	16,000	20,000	20,000	Based on actuals.
Special Police	5,54,000	5,33,000	4,64,000	4,49,000	The Gnatong Police is being amalgamated with the district police, and no provision has been made for it in 1897-98.
Upper Burma Police charges—remuneration in Bengal				14,000	Will be made Provincial under the new contract.
Railway Police	1,31,000	1,15,000	1,18,000	1,30,000	The increase is on account of rent for accommodation of constables.
Cattle pounds	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Refunds	5,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	
Lump addition for increase to the pay of peons				1,000	
Total	60,32,000	60,40,000	61,10,000	61,16,000	

21.—Marine—

Salaries and allowances of officers and men afloat	69,000	70,000	71,000	69,000	
Victualling of officers and men afloat	17,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	
Purchase of marine stores and coal for the building, repairs and outfit of ships and vessels	54,000	1,01,000	39,000	90,000	Increased provision made in consideration of the rise in the prices of food grains.
Purchase and hire of ships and vessels	9,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Pilotage, pilot establishments and vessels	5,57,000	5,45,000	5,39,000	5,57,000	
Marine establishments	21,000	27,000	23,000	24,000	
Subsidies to steam-boat companies	24,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Miscellaneous	22,000	21,000	20,000	20,000	Represents the subsidy granted to the River Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of mails from Jubbulpore to Dibrugarh and back. The actuals for 1896-97 include arrears payments.
State Yacht establishment	4,000	5,700	5,000	5,700	The estimate for 1897-98 included a provision of Rs. 20,000 for contribution to Port Funds against Rs. 13,750 provided for in 1897-98.
Refunds	3,000	200		200	
Total	8,74,000	8,21,000	8,70,000	8,21,000	

22.—Education—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1895-96.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Direction	75,000	75,000		60,000	
Inspection	3,87,000	5,47,800		3,30,000	
Government Colleges, General...	2,01,000	5,38,500		6,15,000	
Ditto Professional	1,80,000	1,86,000		1,75,000	
Government Schools, General	5,54,000	5,69,000		5,79,000	
Ditto Special	1,41,000	1,87,000		1,90,000	
Grants-in-aid	6,14,000	6,25,000		6,98,000	
Scholarships	1,97,000	1,94,000		1,90,000	
Miscellaneous	55,000	58,000		64,000	
Refunds		2,000		1,000	
Lump addition (for the introduction of the re- organisation scheme of the educational services and for increase in the pay of posts)		3,000		20,000	
Total	24,08,000	27,76,000	24,76,800	27,46,000	

24.—Medical—

Medical Establishment	6,94,000	7,12,200	7,08,000	6,94,000	The estimate for 1896-97 included a special provision of Rs. 37,000 for the purchase of instruments.
Hospitals and Dispensaries	4,28,000	6,60,000	5,38,000	6,15,000	
Sanitation and Vaccination	2,25,000	2,38,400	2,18,000	2,13,000	Larger payments on account of scholarships and stipends.
Grants for medical purposes	8,000	2,000	8,000	7,000	
Medical Schools and Colleges	8,04,000	2,94,000	2,18,000	2,14,000	
Lunatic Asylums	1,17,000	1,20,000	1,28,000	1,71,000	
Lock Hospital	18,000	18,000	18,000	17,000	
Chemical Examiner	24,000	28,000	22,000	39,000	
Refunds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total	18,36,000	19,63,000	19,44,000	19,18,000	

25.—Political—

Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	
Darbar presents and allowances to vakils, &c.	9,000	17,000	10,000	14,000	
Miscellaneous	7,000	9,000	8,000	8,000	
Total	17,000	28,000	19,000	24,000	

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—

Provincial Museums	17,000	18,000	17,000	17,500	Includes a grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Buddhist Text Society.
Imperial Institute		500		500	
Donations to Scientific Societies	14,000	16,000	16,000	14,000	
Experimental cultivation	17,000	18,500	17,000	18,000	The high actuals of 1895-96 are due chiefly to the payment in that year of a portion of the purchase-money of the Nim-hong plantation.
Cinchona plantation	2,40,000	1,74,500	1,28,000	1,71,000	
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Increase due to larger provision for the purchase and keep of cattle.
Veterinary and Stallion charges	17,000	18,000	19,000	22,000	
Botanic and other Public Gardens	1,22,000	1,21,500	1,23,000	1,23,000	
Insulation	23,000	24,500	24,500	25,500	
Inspector of Factories	24,000	22,000	24,000	22,500	
Census	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Registration of railway traffic	6,000	5,500	6,000	5,500	
Registration of river and road borne traffic	18,000	18,000	18,000	17,500	
Provincial statistics	2,000	2,250	2,000	2,800	
Examinations	4,000	2,500	2,000	4,500	
Miscellaneous	5,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	
Refunds	1,000	750	2,000	500	
Inspector of Explosives	2,000	2,400	2,000	2,000	
Deduct—For rounding				4,55,300	
Total	6,27,000	4,49,000	4,35,000	4,59,000	

29.—Superannuation—

Superannuation and retired allowances	12,19,000	13,06,000	10,30,000	19,44,000	This is an annually increasing charge. These charges will be made Provincial under the terms of the new Provincial Contract.
Marine Department pensions				57,500	
Compassionate allowances	21,500	22,000	19,000	22,000	
Gratuities	7,000	8,000	6,000	7,000	
Total	12,47,500	13,36,000	10,55,000	20,30,500	

30.—Stationery and Printing—

HEAD.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Stationery Office at the Presidency	1,53,000	1,58,000	1,46,000	1,54,000	The increase is for increased printing work on account of famine. The estimate of the Superintendent of Stationery for 1896-97 was rather high.
Ditto purchased in the country	68,000	70,000	63,000	78,000	
Government presses	2,00,000	2,06,820	2,61,000	3,06,000	
Printing at private presses	1,000	1,500	2,000	1,000	
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	5,18,000	6,28,000	5,34,000	5,42,000	
Refunds	1,000	1,000		1,000	
Total	10,89,000	12,23,000	11,96,000	11,84,000	

32.—Miscellaneous—

Travelling allowances to officers attending examinations	2,000	3,000	2,800	2,000	The increased charge in 1896-97 was due chiefly to the special grant of Rs. 20,000 made in that year for the purchase of land at Gobra for a new Lepet Asylum.
Rewards for proficiency in Oriental languages, and allowance to Language Examination Committee	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Cost of books and publications	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Donations for charitable purposes	1,34,000	1,02,000	1,00,000	97,000	
Charges on account of European vagrants	2,000	2,000	2,400	2,500	
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	The increase is for Khedda establishment in Jalpaiguri and Angul.
Petty establishments	56,000	59,500	59,000	47,000	
Special Commissions of Enquiry	14,000	19,000	19,800	19,000	
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off	5,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	Represents part of a sum of Rs. 5,000 stolen from the Dinapur Treasury and written off.
Extraordinary item	4,000				
Rents, rates and taxes	28,000	36,000	37,000	31,000	
Contributions	18,000	13,000	16,000	18,000	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	1,000	6,000	4,000	8,000	
Miscellaneous refunds	15,000	6,000	15,000	10,000	
Total	2,22,000	2,47,000	2,66,000	2,57,000	

33.—Famine Relief—

Total charges from General Revenue		18,50,000	24,31,000
Provincial share		18,40,000	22,15,000

42.—Irrigation—Major Works (Working Expenses)—

Orissa Canals	4,48,000	4,84,000	5,07,000
Midnapore Canal	2,06,000	3,04,000	2,59,000
Hijili Tidal Canal	59,000	50,000	55,000
Sone Canals	5,31,000	6,17,000	6,66,000
Total	12,68,000	14,06,000	14,46,000

43.—Irrigation—Major Works (Interest on Debt)—

Orissa Project	10,24,000	10,24,000	10,24,000
Midnapore Canal	3,20,000	3,30,000	2,80,000
Hijili Tidal Canal	72,000	75,000	70,000
Sone Canals	10,40,000	10,41,000	10,38,000
Total	24,66,000	24,67,000	24,64,000

43.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.					
CAPITAL.					
<i>Works in Progress.</i>					
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	1,15,031	4,21,000		1,72,000	
Midnapore Canal	8,846	1,800			
Hijli Tidal	1,44,000	24,000			
Orissa Coast	39,141	41,000		15,000	
Dumodar Project	1,800				
Orissa Canals	8,798	5,000		1,200	
Boys	1,744	24,700		18,700	
Total Capital	5,38,514	5,27,000		4,17,600	
REVENUE.					
Orissa Coast Canal	67,022	71,000		61,000	
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	2,89,686	2,61,000		1,82,200	
Saran Canals	1,308	900		1,300	
Total Revenue	3,49,886	3,32,000		2,61,300	
Total works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	6,71,009	8,59,000		4,68,900	
<i>Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.</i>					
WORKS IN PROGRESS.					
Nadi River	1,97,453	1,26,000		1,19,000	
Gulghatta and Buxi Khali	18,000	700		1,200	
Total works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	1,90,453	1,26,700		1,20,200	
<i>Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.</i>					
WORKS IN PROGRESS.					
Edon Canal	56,171				
Madhuban Canal	8,908	68,800		71,000	
Total works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	65,079	68,800		71,000	
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works	6,98,544	10,40,300		5,60,100	
AGRICULTURAL AND DRAINAGE WORKS.					
<i>Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.</i>					
WORKS IN PROGRESS.					
Government Embankments and Works for the improvement of Government and Eschanted Rialates.	5,51,888				
Midnapore Takavi Embankments under contract		7,44,800		6,64,800	
Gandak Takavi Embankments under contract	1,30,804				
Works in charge of Civil Officers					
Total Agricultural	6,81,692	7,44,800		6,64,800	
GRAND TOTAL	14,24,835	18,49,000	18,00,000	15,28,000	

43.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of Civil Officers—

Embankments under the contract system—				
Establishments	1,400	1,400		1,400
Contingencies		148		148
Maintenance charges of the Dankuni Canal	2,600	2,600		2,600
Collection establishment of the Rajapur Drainage Scheme				4,000
Total	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000

45.—Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department—

Original Works	14,39,000	25,49,700	26,12,000	18,10,000
Repairs	9,41,000	9,80,000	9,64,800	9,57,800
Establishment	7,40,000	7,32,000	7,18,800	7,18,800
Tools and Plant	21,000	24,500	24,800	20,000
Suspense	43,000			
Total	30,86,000	42,66,000	42,17,400	32,50,000

45.—*Civil Works in charge of the Civil Department—*

HEADS.	Actuals, 1896-97.	Budget estimate, 1896-97.	Revised estimate, 1896-97.	Estimate, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ferry charges	8,000	10,000		12,000	These charges will be adjusted in the Public Works Department books from 1st April 1897. These charges are being adjusted in the Public Works Department books.
Refunds of Ferry receipts	29,000	24,000		23,000	
Contributions to Local Funds and Municipalities	81,000	59,000		60,000	
South Lushai Hills	55,000	54,000		52,000	
Marcus Square Recreation Ground	14,000				
Public Works in Angul	12,000				
Ditto in Sikkim	2,000				
Ditto in the Bhubar Engineering College		90,000			
Total	1,98,000	2,30,000	2,30,000	1,96,000	

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 3rd April, 1897.

CALCUTTA;
The 2nd April, 1897. }

F. G. WIGLEY,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

**NOMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS TO SEATS IN THE
COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOR MAKING LAWS
AND REGULATIONS.**

RESOLUTION—No. 2307A.

APPOINTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 31st March 1897.

UNDER Rule 2 of the Regulations framed for Bengal by the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, under section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, the nomination to seven seats in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations is made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of certain bodies and Associations. Those seats are at present held by the following gentlemen, who were nominated and whose terms of office expire on the dates shown:—

Name & Member.	By what body or bodies recommended.	Date of nomination.	Date of expiry of office.
The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjee.	The Corporation of Calcutta ...	22nd June 1895...	21st June 1897.
" Hon'ble Ananda Mohan Bose.	The Senate of the Calcutta University.	10th July " ...	9th July "
" Montague Cornish Turner.	The Bengal Chamber of Commerce.	28th March 1897...	28th March 1898.
" Hon'ble Rai Bahan Chandra Mitra Bahadur.	Municipalities of the Burdwan Division.	19th July 1895...	18th July 1897.
" Hon'ble Gura Prosnad Sen.	District Boards of the Dacca Division.	27th " " ...	26th " "
" Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Ravaneshwar Prasad Singh Bahadur.	District Boards of the Bhagalpur Division.	7th Sept. " ...	6th Sept. "
" Hon'ble Madhu Sudan Das.	Municipalities of the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions.	11th Feb. 1896...	10th Feb. 1898

Five of the seats will be vacated in the course of the year, and, in accordance with practice, instructions are now issued, prescribing the procedure to be followed for the selection of the gentlemen who are to be recommended to the Lieutenant-Governor for nomination to these vacancies.

2. The Corporation of Calcutta and the Senate of the Calcutta University will be invited to submit the names of the gentlemen whom they respectively recommend for the Council. The selection will be made in accordance with the same procedure as on the two last occasions. A similar request will be addressed to the Municipalities and District Boards which have been already selected for the privilege of recommending members for the Council this year.

3. In view of these approaching vacancies the Lieutenant-Governor has fully considered the system under which the recommendations of the Municipalities and District Boards have hitherto been made and suggestions which have been put forward for modifications in the procedure. The Municipalities and District Boards are required by the Regulations to elect from amongst their members representatives to vote for the member to be recommended for the Council, each representative recording the number of votes assigned to the body by which he is deputed. Voting by representatives will, therefore, be maintained. It will rest with the public bodies to give clear instructions to their representatives as to the way in which they should vote, that is, whether all their votes should be given to one candidate, or whether the votes can be distributed between two or more candidates. In the Resolution of this Government, dated the 25th March 1893, the Municipalities and District Boards were grouped by Divisions, and the privilege of recommending the four members of the Council to be nominated in every second year was given to the Divisional groups in rotation, one member each being recommended by two groups of Municipalities and one each by two groups of District Boards. The Lieutenant-Governor does not propose to make any change in this mode of grouping the bodies or in the rotation of the groups. The division of the whole Province into two groups, which would be the only alternative way of grouping worthy of consideration, is open to objection. Equal groups could not be formed without combining Bihar with Bengal bodies in one of them, and thus depriving that group of the needed character

of representing a well-defined and distinct local area. The formation of the Bihar and Chota Nagpur Divisions into one group, on the other hand, with comparatively few bodies, would leave for inclusion in the second group the inconveniently large number of bodies in the Bengal and Orissa Divisions. It is obvious that the greater the number of representatives, the greater would be the risk of failure on the part of some to attend the centre where the votes must be recorded; and postponements and delays might thus occur in voting for the candidates for the seats in Council.

4. The only change which appears to the Lieutenant-Governor practicable and desirable in the present system is in the allotment of votes to the bodies. Under the existing orders votes have been assigned to the Municipalities on a sliding scale based on the ordinary income. District Boards, however, are treated as equal, and only one vote has been allowed to each. This plan has been found to work badly, owing to the great risk of a tie occurring in the voting by the electoral representatives; and on the last occasion the voting actually resulted in ties in the Dacca and Bhagalpur Divisions. This risk can be minimised by increasing the number of votes assigned to each Board. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly called for the opinion of local officers on a proposal to introduce a sliding scale of votes for the District Boards, and the opportunity was at the same time taken to enquire whether experience had shown that in the case of Municipalities a modification of the existing orders is desirable, with a view of ensuring a better representation, or of minimising the chances of a tie.

5. The great majority of officers have reported in favour of a sliding scale of votes for the District Boards, and the Lieutenant-Governor accepts that view. Two sliding scales based on ordinary income were suggested for consideration one in which the number of votes varied in no fixed proportion with the income, and another in which one vote was given for every half lakh, or part of half a lakh, of income. After consideration of the opinions received, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to adopt the second scale, which has the advantage of regulating the number of votes by a fixed proportion of the income. An additional vote will, however, be allowed only for an excess over half a lakh of Rs. 25,000 or more. The number of votes would thus be less variable, and more fairly adjusted.

6. With regard to the Municipalities it has been objected that the present sliding scale assigns an excessive number of votes to such a Municipality as Howrah, and places it in the power of its delegate to secure the return of his nominee against the votes of the delegates of seven or eight Municipalities. The Lieutenant-Governor considers this a reasonable objection. It will, in his opinion, be sufficiently met by reducing the maximum number of votes for Municipalities from eight to six. This would be best effected by striking off the present scale the two last classes of Municipalities, which are given seven and eight votes respectively, and allotting six votes for an income of Rs. 1,50,000 and over. The only Municipalities affected would be Howrah and Patna, which would each lose two votes, while the smaller Municipalities would retain their present voting power. The sliding scale will, therefore, stand thus in future—

Municipalities with an income of Rs.				Votes.	
	5,000 and less than Rs.	10,000	...	1	
Ditto	ditto	10,000	ditto	20,000	...
Ditto	ditto	20,000	ditto	50,000	...
Ditto	ditto	50,000	ditto	1,00,000	...
Ditto	ditto	1,00,000	ditto	1,50,000	...
Ditto	ditto	1,50,000 and over	...	...	...

7. The increase in the number of votes assigned to the District Boards will very greatly reduce, but cannot altogether eliminate, the risk of a tie. Occasions, though rare, are likely to arise when rival candidates receive an equal number of votes, and it is necessary to lay down a rule to meet such cases. The various suggestions which have been made for meeting the difficulty have been considered by the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honour is of opinion that the simplest and least objectionable solution is the drawing of lots between the candidates. In the event of a tie in future, then, the candidates will draw lots for the purpose of deciding who shall be held to have been selected for recommendation to the Lieutenant-Governor.

8. The Municipalities of the Patna and the Chittagong Divisions and the District Boards of the Presidency and the Rajshahi Divisions are entitled, according to the rotation laid down in the Resolution of the 25th March 1893, to recommend persons for nomination to the Council on this occasion. As shown in paragraph 1 above, one seat for Municipalities will be vacant on the 18th July, but the second seat will not be vacant until the 10th February next. For the seat to be filled in July, the Municipalities of the Patna Division will be requested to recommend a member. The Municipalities of the Chittagong Division will later exercise the privilege of making a recommendation for the vacancy which will occur on the 10th February 1898. For the District Boards seats will be vacant on the 26th July and the 6th September, and the District Boards of the Presidency Division and the Rajshahi Division respectively will be requested to submit recommendations for those vacancies. Each Municipality and District Board will elect one representative only, and he will be entitled to exercise all the votes of the body which he represents.

9. The following are the Municipalities of the Patna Division which will send delegates to vote for a person to be recommended for the seat falling vacant on the 18th July, and the number of votes assigned to them according to the scale shown in paragraph 6 above. The ordinary income taken is that for 1895-96.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Ordinary income.	Number of votes to be recorded by the representative.
		Rs.	
Patna	Patna	1,52,213	6
	Bihar	17,874	2
	Dinapore	11,381	2
Gaya	Gaya	63,036	4
	Tikari	6,612	1
	Arrah	36,079	3
Shahabad	Buxar	7,225	1
	Dumraon	5,928	1
	Sassaram	13,345	2
Saran	Chapra	33,499	3
	Revelganj	8,925	1
	Siwan	6,980	1
Champaran	Motihari	9,830	1
	Bettiah	13,903	2
	Muzaffarpur	55,742	4
Muzaffarpur	Hajipur	7,831	1
	Lalganj	5,143	1
	Sitamarhi	6,711	1
Darbhanga	Darbhanga	24,853	3
	Madhubani	10,096	1

10. The District Boards of the Presidency and the Rajshahi Divisions and the votes allotted to each are as follows:—

Division.	District Board.	Ordinary income.	Number of votes to be recorded by the representative.
		Rs.	
Presidency	24-Parganas	1,72,895	3
	Nadia	1,07,537	2
	Murshidabad	94,846	2
	Jessore	1,19,769	■
	Khulna	1,08,780	2
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,11,445	2
	Dinajpur	1,26,178	3
	Jalpaiguri	89,902	2
	Rangpur	1,78,188	4
	Bogra	63,759	1
	Pabna	86,924	2

11. Under Rule IV of the Regulations quoted, the Lieutenant-Governor now desires that intimation may be communicated by the Commissioners of the Divisions concerned to the Chairmen of all the Municipalities and District Boards enumerated in the above lists, requesting them to arrange for the convening of a special meeting of each District Board and Municipality concerned, at which one of their members may be elected to represent them for the purpose of recommending the nomination of a member

in the Lieutenant-Governor's Council. The name of the representative elected in each must be reported at once by the Chairman of the local body concerned for the information of the Commissioner of the Division.

12. The period of two months which is contemplated under Rule VII of the Regulations as the period within which a recommendation shall be made to the Lieutenant-Governor is hereby declared to run from the date on which the Commissioner of the Division issues his invitation to the Chairman of any Municipality or District Board within the group concerned to elect one of their members to represent them for the purpose of recommending the nomination of a member in the Lieutenant-Governor's Council.

13. As soon as the representatives are elected by the local bodies concerned, they will be called upon by the Commissioner of the Division to meet together on an early and convenient date with special reference to the limit of time imposed under Rule VII of the Regulations, and at such convenient place as he may specify, for the purpose of electing by a majority of votes a person whom they will recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor to be nominated as a member of the Council. The names of all candidates put forward at such meeting shall be duly proposed by one of the electoral representatives present. The election shall be by ballot, and the person elected must obtain a majority of the votes of the representatives present. If on occasion of the first ballot an absolute majority is not obtained, the candidate who obtains the least number of votes shall be withdrawn from the election, and another ballot shall then be held for the remaining candidates and so on until an absolute majority is obtained.

The electoral representatives present at this meeting shall elect among themselves a Chairman, who shall preside and be responsible for the fair and proper exercise of the ballot vote.

As soon as the election is made, the Chairman of the meeting shall without delay report to the Commissioner of the Division the name of the person so elected with the number of votes obtained and any other information which it may appear desirable to communicate, and on behalf of the meeting shall recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor to nominate for Council the person so elected. The Commissioner shall submit the report from the Chairman of the meeting, with any observations he may wish to add, to the Chief Secretary to Government, by whom the recommendations will be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor.

14. Attention is drawn to the following Rule VI of the Regulations which have been framed by the Governor-General in Council and Secretary of State:—

VI.—It shall be a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by a Municipal Corporation or group of Municipal Corporations that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality or the district in which it is situated, or in some one of the Municipalities constituting the group or of the districts in which they are situated. A similar condition shall also apply to persons to be recommended by District Boards.

Under this rule it is not necessary that persons recommended shall be members of any Municipality or District Board concerned, but they must be ordinarily resident within the Division from which the recommendation is made. Subject to this condition, the rules declare no limit of qualification, and it is left to the electoral representatives to recommend a person under Rule V (c) according to the majority of their votes.

15. It is desirable that the subsidiary arrangements now sanctioned shall as far as possible be given effect to by the local bodies concerned with the minimum of official interference. Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates will, of course, afford any assistance which may be required, and do their utmost to facilitate the smooth working of the elections; but Government officers are forbidden to take part directly or indirectly in the election by canvassing, influencing votes, or otherwise interfering with the free choice of the local bodies. No indication should be given by any official member of any of those bodies as to the manner in which he himself intends to vote.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be furnished to all Commissioners for information and guidance, and for communication to all the District Boards and Municipalities in their Divisions.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO THE
BUILDING REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN CALCUTTA.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 8th April 1897.

RESOLUTION—No. 1973M.

READ—

The Administration Reports of the Calcutta Municipality for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

The Government Resolutions reviewing the Reports.

A letter to the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, No. 5034M., dated the 28th December 1896.

A letter from the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, No. 6454, dated the 30th January 1897.

A letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 882M., dated the 19th February 1897.

A letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 184, dated the 27th February 1897.

For some years past the Health Officer has pressed upon the Corporation of Calcutta the necessity of amending the Building Regulations in force in the Municipality, in order to make suitable provision for (*inter alia*) fixing the minimum width of public streets, limiting the height of houses in relation to the width of the streets on which they stand, controlling the construction of brick buildings on *bustee* lands, and fixing the minimum size of courtyards within houses, as also the minimum space to be left between the backs of houses for the purpose of ventilation. The subject was discussed at length in the Annual Administration Reports of the Corporation and the Government Resolutions thereon, cited in the preamble of this Resolution; and the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his views on it in paragraph 19 of the Resolution on the Report for the year 1895-96, to which were annexed extracts from Dr. James's report on the outbreak of plague in Hong-Kong in 1894, bringing out very clearly the intimate connection between defective dwelling-houses and spaces and epidemic disease. In that Resolution the Commissioners were informed that if after considering the subject they came to the conclusion that a special Building Act for Calcutta is called for in the interests of the health of the city, the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to appoint a representative Commission to formulate the principles upon which such an Act should be based. Since then the spread of plague in Bombay, Poona, and Karachi has given prominence to this aspect of the question, and the report of the sanitary officers deputed by the Medical Board to enquire into the condition of Calcutta has shown to what an extent overcrowding prevails in Calcutta, and how the construction of buildings in the older part of the town impedes or renders impossible any effective conservancy. In the letter of the 28th December 1896, the Lieutenant-Governor pressed the Commissioners to come to an early decision on the question put to them in the Government Resolution referred to above, and in their reply they unanimously consented to the appointment of a Commission, on the understanding that they would make a thorough enquiry into the history and the operation of the existing law and bye-laws on the subject, and would ascertain in what respects these have proved defective, and whether a new Building Act is necessary, or whether the case can be met by amending the existing law. The Lieutenant-Governor generally accepts this view of the functions of the Commission. It has always been his intention that a thorough enquiry should be made into the history and operation of the existing law and bye-laws bearing on this subject, and such an enquiry must necessarily be undertaken before any scheme for fresh legislation can be drawn up.

2. The task of the Commission will be intricate and difficult. They will have to deal with mixed questions of law, sanitation and engineering, and will further have to consider to what extent the principles recognised in European enactments relating to town buildings require to be modified with reference

to the soil, climate and rainfall of Calcutta, the prevailing diseases, and the habits of all classes of the population. For these reasons and as the proposal to amend the present law has given rise to some apprehensions among the leaders of Native society, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it desirable that the Commission should be presided over by an officer of judicial experience. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan, who possesses great knowledge of Calcutta, and has had much experience of the working of the present law, has consented to fill the post of President. His appointment has been approved by the Government of India, and the Hon'ble the Chief Justice has rendered it possible for him to undertake the work by kindly consenting to relieve him of Court duties on the days when the Commission sits.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is accordingly pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to form the Commission:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan	...	<i>President.</i>
" " H. H. Risley, C.I.E.	...	} <i>Members.</i>
" " J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E.	...	
Mr. H. C. Williams ...	...
" A. J. Hughes, C.I.E.	...	
Babu Kaly Nath Mitter	...	
" Nolin Behari Sircar	...	
Surgeon-Capt. H. J. Dyson	...	
Mr. W. Banks-Gwyther
" F. G. Wigley	<i>Secretary.</i>

The Commission will be requested to enter upon their labours at once and to report to Government the results of their deliberations within the next six months.

4. As regards the direction, character and limits of their enquiries, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to give the Commission a perfectly free hand. It is, however, suggested that in addition to the specific points which have from time to time been touched upon in the Health Officer's reports, the Commission might usefully enquire into the desirability of opening out the congested tracts of Calcutta and the most feasible plan of effecting this. They need not, perhaps, unless they themselves find it desirable or necessary, go into the details of any particular scheme of street improvement, but they should examine the general principles on which such operations ought to be conducted in order to make them financially as well as structurally successful. It is very important to consider whether the special circumstances of Calcutta point to any amendment or modification of the ordinary Law of Land Acquisition. The issue which lies in fact at the root of the whole enquiry is to what extent and in what directions private rights may equitably be made to give way to public needs. The Commission also will not fail to consider whether different sets of Building Regulations are not desirable for different quarters of the town, looking to the local circumstances of these areas.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the members of the Commission, to the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, to the Commissioner of Police, to the Secretary to the Medical Board, and to the Public Works Department of this Government for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Home Department, for information, and that it be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 707 Stat. — The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during March 1897.

NAMES OF MARKS.	Stock in hand as compiled on —					
	1st week of Apr. 1896.	1st week of Mar. 1897.	2nd week of Mar. 1897.	3rd week of Mar. 1897.	4th week of Mar. 1897.	5th week of Mar. 1897.
Baliaghata	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Uliadanga	6,23,000	5,27,000	5,53,000	5,57,000	5,74,000	4,93,000
Chitpur, Golebari, Kumartuly, Hatkola, and Culpai Ghat...	70,300	20,900	22,100	22,200	24,500	27,000
Pahuriaghata, Posta, and Jorabagan	6,03,000	1,80,200	1,31,500	1,25,700	1,45,200	1,68,000
Tollygange, Obetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	4,000	4,000	3,100	2,500	2,800	2,900
Minor bazars (1)	2,24,000	1,51,000	1,42,400	1,35,000	1,33,700	1,35,900
Other retail shops (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Ramkrishnapur	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadres- war, and Chandernagore†	88,700	1,00,200	74,900	74,900	76,300	78,600
Total	8,241	7,286	10,350	11,044	12,524	13,312
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	20,22,541	14,20,086	14,52,650	14,18,444	14,49,024	14,08,712
On boats not yet unloaded— By Port Commissioners' returns	10,594 (on 3rd Apr. 1896).	27,874 (on 28th Feb. 1897).	3,08,022 (on 7th Mar. 1897).	1,67,539 (on 14th Mar. 1897).	1,66,267 (on 20th Mar. 1897).	1,57,543 (on 28th March 1897).
By Canal returns	28,496 (1st to 3rd Apr. 1896).	51,635 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897).	37,680 (6th to 8th Mar. 1897).	38,042 (13th to 15th Mar. 1897).	30,550 (20th to 22nd Mar. 1897).	24,378 (3rd to 5th Apr. 1897).
Grand Total of Stocks	26,981 (1st to 3rd Apr. 1896).	56,324 (27th Feb. to 1st Mar. 1897).	29,550 (6th to 8th Mar. 1897).	35,325 (13th to 15th Mar. 1897).	24,604 (20th to 22nd Mar. 1897).	20,542 (27th to 29th Mar. 1897).
	20,28,612	15,55,919	18,27,902	16,59,350	16,70,455	16,39,340
						15,34,778

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
24th 6th April 1897.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 758 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 6th April 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 7th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.			From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	
					Owts.	Mds.
Chittagong	1896	...	.....	1,458	1,458	1,984
	1897	...	.....	15,364	15,364	20,912
Narayanganj	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	1896	...	.....	354	354	482
	1897	...	.....	227	227	809
Cuttack	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1896	...	.....	1,812	1,812	2,466
	1897	...	.....	15,591	15,591	21,221

EXPORTS.

Ports.			To Foreign ports.	To Indian ports.	Total.	
					Owts.	Mds.
Chittagong	1896	...	.....	1,470	1,470	2,001
	1897	...	20,375	.....	20,375	27,733
Narayanganj	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	1896	...	.....	47,948	47,948	65,263
	1897	...	.....	20,964	20,964	28,534
Cuttack	1896	...	8,780	.....	8,780	11,950
	1897	...	2,204	.....	2,204	3,000
Puri	1896	...	22,597	.....	22,597	30,757
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1896	...	31,377	49,418	80,795	1,09,971
	1897	...	22,579	20,964	43,543	59,267

The rise of 13,906 cwts. in the import trade of Chittagong, which amounted to 15,364 cwts., was chiefly due to the imports of rice and paddy from Burma; no such imports took place in the corresponding week of 1896.

In the export trade, also, Chittagong showed an improvement of 18,905 cwts., mainly owing to the despatch of 20,375 cwts. of rice to Trinidad. The falling off of 26,984 cwts. under Balasore was due to smaller shipments of rice, paddy and gram and pulses to Calcutta. The trade of Cuttack was entirely with Colombo, and declined by 6,576 cwts. There were no exports to Foreign Ports from Puri, and the trade of that port fell off by 22,597 cwts.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
<i>Indian Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Burma													
Akyab		3,746		4,419									7,165
Rangoon		2,612		5,900									2,019
Maungdaw		51											5,821
Calcutta								1,428	200	36		1,458	15,864
Total		4,348		10,319				1,428	200	36		1,458	15,864

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Trinidad San Fernando ...		20,375										
Indian Ports.												
Calcutta	1											20,375
Narayanaganj..	1,470											
Total	1,470	20,375									1,470	20,375

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th March 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

Ports from which imported.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Burma												
Indian Port.												
Calcutta												
Total					90	20	255	111		80	256	227
					90	20	255	111		80	256	227

EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS BY THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No. 571 Statistics.—The following statement shows the quantity of rice and other food-grains exported by the East Indian Railway from Calcutta and Howrah during the period from 1st January to 27th March 1897, both days inclusive, to have been 29,61,822 maunds. The destination of 27,88,966 maunds is specified. About two-thirds of this quantity (17,43,990) was carried to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, rather more than one-fifth (5,62,279 maunds) to stations in Bengal, and the rest (4,82,697 maunds) to other provinces. In the last week of the period 86,878 maunds were exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 1,21,402 maunds to Bihar.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 5th April 1897.

Statement showing the quantities of rice and other food-grains exported from Howrah and Calcutta (Chitpur, Kidderpur Docks and Port Trust Railway) by the East Indian Railway from 1st January to 27th March 1897.

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Week ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hooghly.</i>						
Tarakeswar ...	243	...	...	...	...	...
Chandernagore ...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Dasghora ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pandua ...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Bainchi ...	17	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	272	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Burdwan.</i>						
Memari ...	58	...	...	...	...	...
Rasulpur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	85	62	...	104	...	...
Raniganj ...	1,450	940	884	355	142	889
Sitarampur ...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Ghuskara ...	103	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,780	1,002	884	459	142	889
<i>Birbhum.</i>						
Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	878
Bolpur ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sainthia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	...	...	...	...	878
<i>Nadia.</i>						
Mirpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	880
Chuadanga ...	858	...	...	...	...	...
Kushtia ...	848	742	...	...	...	...
Alamdanga ...	...	888	...	...	...	...
Bheramara ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,887
Total ...	896	1,630	...	...	...	1,767
<i>Murshidabad.</i>						
Azinganj ...	167	154	482	...	...	18
Total ...	167	154	482	...	...	18
<i>Rangpur.</i>						
Kurigram ...	...	...	109	...	...	...
Lalmonir Hat ...	55	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	55	...	109	...	...	...
<i>Cooch Behar ...</i>	755	877	878	875	747	...
<i>Jalpaiguri.</i>						
Haldibari ...	...	...	176	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	892	...	...	755	252	1,329
Ramsbai ...	...	731	...	862	...	...
Mal Bazar ...	...	...	...	894	...	...
Total ...	892	731	176	1,691	252	1,329
<i>Darjeeling.</i>						
Siliguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	758
Ghoom ...	...	...	176	...	348	...
Darjeeling ...	882	846	...	201	...	...
Total ...	882	846	176	201	348	758
<i>Patna.</i>						
Serajganj ...	...	...	...	172	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	172	...	...
TOTAL OF BENGAL ...	4,442	4,240	1,058	2,788	1,489	4,634

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Week ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Hazaribagh.</i>						
Olridih ...	750	376	...	275	...	326
Total ...	750	376	...	275	...	326
<i>Mandhum.</i>						
Parulia ...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Bulrampur ...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Barakar ...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Pradhan Khanta ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Singbhum.</i>						
Chakradharpur ...	31	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF CHOTA NAGPUR...	312	376	...	275	...	326
BIHAR.						
<i>Sonthal Parganas.</i>						
Maharajpur Ghat ...	...	372	...	...	386	...
Pakour ...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Sahibganj ...	380	1,378	753	1,195	3,012	1,374
Baidyanath ...	2	...	...	...	385	1,334
Total ...	382	2,256	753	1,195	3,783	3,908
<i>Bhagalpur.</i>						
Calgong ...	...	...	...	...	381	...
Pirpainta ...	...	...	...	378	371	753
Ghoga ...	...	370	746	378	754	...
Bhagalpur ...	764	...	...	378	2,069	1,911
Total ...	764	370	746	1,134	4,175	2,664
<i>Monghyr.</i>						
Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	379
Lakhisarai ...	383	...	...	...	1,131	1,493
Monghyr ...	382	...	...	378	...	743
Garhara ...	2,203	377	...	...	...	385
Tegra ...	743	...	...	...	...	...
Begamsarai ...	371	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,155	377	...	378	1,131	3,002
<i>Patna.</i>						
Khushapur ...	...	...	...	771	783	1,123
Barh ...	1,548	376	...	1,147	385	...
Patna ...	12,781	22,465	2,334	1,500	4,131	6,439
Bankipore ...	1,431	...	...	...	...	...
Digha Ghat ...	2,376	1,389	1,514	377	1,123	1,139
Sadipur ...	375	...	377	...	...	...
Bihta ...	1,211	123	...	...	...	...
Mokameh ...	...	756	...	1,537	...	376
Dinapur ...	...	375	...	...	...	753
Total ...	19,782	25,967	4,375	5,332	6,427	9,335
<i>Gaya.</i>						
Gaya ...	...	1,473	...	1,501	1,123	2,041

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Week ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR—concd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Shahabad.</i>						
Raghunathpur ...	...	874	886	...	1,509	1,509
Arrah ...	1,129	870	877	...	1,145	874
Buxar ...	1,513	2,064	...	875	1,141	752
Dumraon ...	878	1,117	878	...	...	...
Total ...	3,020	4,525	1,189	875	3,795	2,835
<i>Darbhanga.</i>						
Tamaria ...	...	...	877	...	...	758
Samastipur ...	...	3,138	744	1,501	2,257	2,684
Dalsingh Sarai ...	874	878	...	880	...	878
Darbhanga ...	8,169	3,791	878	4,165	7,190	14,411
Kamtaul ...	1,104	...	...	...	...	...
Waini ...	...	...	...	...	...	885
Total ...	9,647	7,802	1,499	9,046	9,447	18,504
<i>Muzaffarpur.</i>						
Kanti ...	...	748	...	...	...	...
Matipur ...	1,022	...	...	...	...	...
Dholi ...	1,115	404	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	6,843	9,998	7,146	6,085	11,555	15,905
Bhagwanpur ...	22	...	...	883	...	378
Sitamarhi ...	382	...	...	752	2,639	4,168
Hajipur ...	...	1,554	802	2,287	884	758
Total ...	9,384	12,702	7,538	9,457	14,678	21,208
<i>Champaran.</i>						
Maesi ...	1,018	...	...	881	751	2,686
Segowli ...	1,410	...	...	...	1,188	1,891
Jindara ...	5,735	3,417	1,874	...	...	1,110
Bettiah ...	5,727	11,007	1,484	12,947	20,475	25,258
Bura ...	507	...	...	878	875	1,502
Motihari ...	...	1,187	876	8,007	4,987	5,681
Pipra ...	...	...	...	...	...	878
Total ...	15,897	15,661	3,734	16,113	27,721	38,446
<i>Saran.</i>						
Dighwara ...	...	...	871	...	...	...
Ekma ...	...	2,814	1,499	...	...	...
Chapra ...	4,112	12,080	5,855	5,280	9,038	2,999
Goldenganj ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Daronda ...	872	876	750	...	3,253	1,180
Savan ...	18,409	34,235	5,036	10,662	4,881	11,028
Revelganj ...	10,784	8,262	4,908	4,968	7,558	3,444
Total ...	31,679	57,217	17,619	20,910	24,725	18,601
TOTAL OF BIHAR ...	94,210	1,27,772	37,908	62,491	97,011	1,21,402
TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVER- NOR OF BENGAL.	99,464	1,32,388	39,561	65,504	98,500	1,26,963
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH.						
<i>Ghanipur District.</i>						
Dildarnagar ...	1,968	3,440	755	385	1,497	375
Gubner ...	365	...	...	...	...	...
Tari Ghat ...	5,852	2,632	873	...	...	...
Total ...	7,585	6,072	1,128	385	1,497	375

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Week ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV. INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Benares District.</i>						
Zamania ...	1,869	1,875	878	2,261	3,008	375
Sakaldiha ...	2,278	761	...	...	...	...
Mogulsarai ...	879	...	...	...	...	...
Benares Cantonment ...	28,811	28,471	5,055	7,168	3,890	378
Total ...	31,832	26,107	6,033	9,424	6,893	4,686
<i>Gorakhpur District.</i>						
Chaurichaura ...	...	2,998	...	...	...	...
Tahsil Deoria ...	1,510	1,186	876	...	1,134	752
Gorakhpur ...	2,304	1,520	...	874	1,122	...
Sahjanwa ...	773	1,528	...	876	...	...
Total ...	4,587	7,177	876	750	2,256	752
<i>Basti District.</i>						
Khalilabad ...	...	378	...	...	...	...
Basti ...	1,938	6,418	...	752	...	...
Uska Bazar ...	1,146	1,869	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,079	8,600	...	752	...	...
<i>Gonda District.</i>						
Gonda ...	1,485	8,633	1,863	1,505	755	755
Other places ...	1,159	6,764	749	878	...	...
Total ...	2,644	15,397	2,612	1,883	755	755
<i>Baraich District.</i>						
Baraich ...	...	754	876	878	753	...
<i>Mirzapur District.</i>						
Athraura Road ...	1,505	5,858	1,502	752	2,253	...
Chunar ...	823	378	...	...	...	881
Mirzapur ...	22,466	17,473	1,806	1,896	2,302	1,128
Gainpura ...	388	884	...	...	...	...
Total ...	25,176	23,868	3,410	2,648	4,555	1,509
<i>Allahabad District.</i>						
Karchana ...	...	...	...	870	883	378
Naini ...	...	370	...	...	...	...
Manwari ...	878	755	...	...	...	...
Jasra ...	870	2,652	876	2,263	1,516	1,182
Mija Road ...	15,747	21,899	3,897	7,168	1,887	3,008
Nahwai ...	1,519	...	...	878	...	...
Allahabad ...	48,689	56,477	7,889	7,202	5,838	1,899
Bharwari ...	7,819	6,029	1,900	378	...	...
Sirathu ...	4,551	6,878	2,201	1,879	877	...
Shiurajpur ...	763	...	874	...	...	378
Other places ...	376	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80,212	98,855	15,697	19,688	9,496	6,783

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Week ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— contd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fatehpur District.</i>						
Babrampur ...	...	...	1,123	392	...	...
Khaga ...	...	1,510	376	1,517	...	877
Bindki ...	14,887	21,970	4,202	1,185	1,885	3,890
Fatehpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	887
Total ...	14,887	22,780	5,701	3,044	1,885	4,154
<i>Cawnpore District.</i>						
Cawnpore City ...	93,071	1,35,222	15,806	29,727	33,940	7,575
<i>Etawah District.</i>						
Phaphund ...	2,643	3,024	378	1,517	1,502	378
Bharthna ...	889	378	...	...	...	...
Etawah ...	19,017	14,800	1,948	2,257	4,544	...
Jasawantnagar ...	3,014	2,279	1,121	378	753	1,906
Total ...	25,062	20,041	3,447	4,152	6,799	2,284
<i>Farukhabad District.</i>						
Farukhabad ...	...	378	380	...	...	...
Kanauj ...	881	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	881	378	380	...	...	...
<i>Mainpuri District.</i>						
Kaurara ...	3,733	1,535	378	750	...	...
Shakohabad ...	1,906	1,187	753	1,127	...	762
Total ...	5,748	2,672	1,129	1,877	...	762
<i>Agra District.</i>						
Firozabad ...	12,016	4,238	2,308	2,738	1,511	...
Agra ...	20,578	13,522	3,032	9,084	13,024	9,522
Total ...	32,593	17,760	5,340	11,822	14,535	9,522
<i>Sitapur District.</i>						
Sitapur ...	379	3,022	1,508	752	875	...
<i>Muttra District.</i>						
Kosi ...	...	...	...	378	415	380
Muttra ...	2,331	1,997	1,501	378	740	...
Brindaban ...	...	...	...	...	...	324
Total ...	2,331	1,997	1,501	756	1,164	704
<i>Allyghur District.</i>						
Harduaganj ...	...	...	...	378	377	...
Sikandra Rao ...	753	...	...	...	...	...
Hattrass ...	21,367	8,797	4,478	8,908	13,957	3,410
Allyghur ...	6,414	1,815	1,177	755	1,833	755
Total ...	28,334	10,612	5,655	9,941	16,217	4,165
<i>Bulandshahar District.</i>						
Ohola ...	...	...	393	...	378	379
Secundrabad ...	...	747	378	374	378	382
Khurja ...	5,308	3,826	1,139	1,506	4,186	2,637
Dibai ...	756	756	379	...	1,891	751
Total ...	6,064	5,329	2,280	1,880	6,323	4,149
<i>Muzaffarnagar District.</i>						
Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	...	330	377

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 1st January to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Week ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV. INCES AND OUDH—contd.						
<i>Meerut District.</i>						
Ghaziabad	568	1,512	...	1,143	...	...
Meerut	8,551	15,779	4,835	1,139	384	2,715
Total	7,417	17,291	4,835	2,282	384	2,715
<i>Banda District.</i>						
Badansa ... ..	...	...	...	...	390	...
Banda	1,187	5,686	375	3,460	2,638	4,909
Bargurh	742	1,507	1,520	...	765	757
Manikpur	384	1,129	...	878	377	378
Kurwi	1,145	6,465	8,402	1,144	5,071	6,815
Total	3,458	14,767	5,297	4,982	9,836	12,858
<i>Moradabad District.</i>						
Khanth ... ..	...	374	...	...	749	387
Moradabad ... ..	...	4,910	2,628	881	766	378
Chundowai	782	15,416	8,826	756	...	759
Total	782	20,700	5,919	1,187	1,515	1,524
<i>Azimgarh District.</i>						
Shahganj	7,558	7,522	...	878	...	...
<i>Bareilly District.</i>						
Aonla	1,510	3,865	1,508	749	...	...
Bareilly	2,711	26,824	6,787	4,909	1,127	...
Total	4,221	30,689	8,240	5,658	1,127	...
<i>Jaunpur District.</i>						
Jaunpur	14,496	25,241	1,508	2,625	380	1,129
<i>Shajehanpur District.</i>						
Shajehanpur	4,180	7,175	3,798	2,260	...	389
Tilhar	5,061	7,907	1,915	1,143	...	...
Aujhi	2,684	4,199	1,868	1,189	376	371
Total	11,925	19,281	7,586	4,542	376	760
<i>Eta District.</i>						
Jaleswar Road... ..	...	...	...	...	386	...
Kashganj	754	...	379	378	752	757
Total	754	...	379	378	1,138	757
<i>Lucknow District.</i>						
Lucknow	17,199	27,888	12,516	9,797	2,265	378
Alamnagar	7,976	9,894	6,040	6,427	1,508	...
Kakori	1,491	774	375	380	...	...
Malihabad	754	...	...	...	...	...
Total	27,420	38,656	18,981	16,604	3,773	378
<i>Pilibhit District.</i>						
Pilibhit ... ..	...	1,516	...	...	...	...
<i>Sahasganj District.</i>						
Rurki ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	373
Sahasganj ... ..	...	379	378	1,497	1,863	1,500
Total ... ..	...	379	378	1,497	1,863	1,873

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNEED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Week ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN PROV- INCES AND OUDH— concd.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
<i>Fyzabad District.</i>						
Sahwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	788
Kudhali ...	1,138	7,585	1,518	752	...	...
Fyzabad ...	9,146	31,402	1,497	3,764	949	...
Ajodhya ...	762	8,026	...	...	...	...
Goswanganj ...	...	789	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,041	42,802	3,010	4,516	949	789
<i>Sultanpur District.</i>						
Akbarpur ...	1,150	3,008	...	762	...	...
<i>Bara Banki District.</i>						
Bahramghat ...	...	...	1,138	...	748	...
Durgabad ...	...	378	...	...	...	883
Bara Banki ...	3,415	3,416	3,416	758	...	...
Safidanganj ...	8,795	17,267	9,126	4,523	385	...
Total ...	12,210	21,061	13,675	5,281	1,138	883
<i>Hardai District.</i>						
Balauau ...	...	765	...	...	...	...
Hardai ...	6,104	10,703	1,139	1,138	...	378
Baghali ...	5,493	4,143	3,000	1,139	...	...
Sandila ...	1,138	1,023	2,273	749	...	...
Total ...	12,735	16,724	6,412	3,021	...	378
<i>Bijnor District.</i>						
Dhampur ...	...	3,017	1,129	380	758	3,408
Nagina ...	...	2,261	1,133	1,130	1,145	1,143
Najibabad ...	...	2,280	1,526	1,125	1,880	1,895
Bijnor ...	...	1,124	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	8,682	3,788	2,635	3,783	6,416
<i>Jhansi District.</i>						
Jhansi ...	...	1,510	376	...	779	375
<i>Lalitpur District.</i>						
Lalitpur ...	...	765	...	370	...	378
<i>Kheri District.</i>						
Lakhanpur ...	...	378	377	1,138	747	...
<i>Hamirpur District.</i>						
Mahoba ...	399	3,064	1,124	400	...	2,660
<i>Dehra Dun District.</i>						
Hardwar ...	...	...	...	378	...	...
<i>Jalaun District.</i>						
Kalpi ...	...	...	...	762	...	375
<i>Gorhwal District.</i>						
Haldwani ...	...	...	...	377	...	373
Other places ...	14,009	10,550	10,525	11,186	3,795	3,426
TOTAL OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH:	4,33,124	6,89,271	1,64,560	1,20,713	1,39,435	86,878

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Week ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PANJAB.						
<i>Amritaur District.</i>						
Amritaur ...	...	740	...	...	...	...
<i>Delhi District.</i>						
Delhi ...	89,817	68,299	8,280	10,911	18,487	14,354
<i>Jullundur District.</i>						
Jullundur City ...	8	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Umoalla District.</i>						
Umballa City ...	402	5,755	755	764	8,396	2,274
<i>Gurgaon District.</i>						
Faraknagar ...	...	878	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	752	...	876	762	...
Rewari ...	12,795	18,114	5,277	8,831	3,290	756
Total ...	12,795	19,248	5,277	9,207	4,052	756
Other places ...	12,187	80,867	5,004	1,445	11,103	8,689
TOTAL OF THE PANJAB ...	65,204	1,19,508	19,316	28,327	87,085	26,073
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Sehora Road ...	...	2,278	376	...	...	754
Katni ...	...	2,614	1,900	1,129	1,519	1,910
Jubbulpur ...	...	14,204	1,892	4,160	10,458	14,719
Peepria ...	...	2,257	1,492	1,128	3,408	2,850
Kareli ...	...	8,398	747	754	2,266	375
Nagpur ...	...	8,057	378	708	1,906	2,272
Other places ...	1,145	8,736	4,918	4,401	9,098	13,165
Total ...	1,145	36,629	11,697	12,836	28,653	36,835
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.						
Dholpur ...	...	1,126	...	...	...	...
Ajmere ...	...	876	...	363	...	...
Sutna ...	3,006	8,307	1,602	2,270	6,082	6,455
Mhow ...	147	1,148	...	...	...	...
Ulwar ...	392	760	753	1,538	...	1,523
Indore ...	750	766	...	...	...	...
Jeypore ...	378	763	...	...	877	...
Bawal ...	878	877	...	...	...	...
Harphulpur ...	888	766	...	765	877	653
Other places ...	...	3,459	1,128	1,684	759	660
Total ...	5,524	17,838	3,888	6,935	7,575	9,291
Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...	...	...

STATION TO WHICH CONSIGNED.	Total from 1st to 30th January 1897.	Total from 31st Janu- ary to 27th February 1897.	Week ending 6th March 1897.	Week ending 13th March 1897.	Week ending 20th March 1897.	Week ending 27th March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BERAR.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dhamangaon ..	...	...	...	...	449	151
Malkapur ...	28	...	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon ...	66	381	...	...	...	482
Akola ...	58	656	...	...	...	763
Amraoti ...	66	1,129	...	...	1,888	1,500
Total ...	211	2,166	...	...	2,397	2,848
Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	374	...
Unspecified places ...	15,820	44,802	4,799	8,047	6,580	5,408
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,80,870	10,43,880	2,43,325	2,91,762	3,20,492	2,94,193
ABSTRACT.						
Total of Bengal ...	4,442	4,240	1,653	2,738	1,489	4,634
" " Bihar ...	94,210	1,27,772	37,908	62,491	97,011	1,21,402
" " Chota Nagpur ...	812	876	...	275	...	826
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4,93,124	6,69,271	1,04,569	1,70,713	1,39,435	86,878
" " the Panjab ...	65,204	1,19,908	19,816	28,327	37,038	26,073
" " Rajputana and Cen- tral India ...	5,524	17,838	3,333	6,335	7,575	9,291
" " Central Provinces ...	1,145	36,629	11,697	12,836	28,658	36,335
" " Hyderabad ...	378	778	...	...	...	...
" " Berar ...	211	2,166	...	...	2,337	2,846
" " Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	374	...
" " Unspecified places...	15,820	44,802	4,799	8,047	6,580	5,408
Add exports from Calcutta from 1st to 30th January 1897, the details whereof are not available.	87,800	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,68,170	10,43,880	2,43,325	2,91,762	3,20,492	2,94,193

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of February and March 1897, as compared with the corresponding fortnights of February and March 1896, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 6th April 1897.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1897.				1896.			
	16th February.	28th February.	16th March.	31st March.	16th February.	28th February.	16th March.	31st March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
COMMON RICE—								
Burdwan	11 0	11 0	10 8	9 12	16 8	15 0	16 8	16 8
Birbhum	{ to 9 12}	9 12	9 12	9 0	17 4	16 8	16 8	16 8
Bankura	11 4	11 8	11 4	11 0	18 12	18 12	17 0	17 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 8	19 8	19 4	19 4
Hooghly	9 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 13	11 13	12 0	12 0
Howrah	9 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4
24-Parganas	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	14 8	15 0
Calcutta	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Nadia	8 8	9 9	9 11	9 10	14 8	15 7	15 7	14 9
Murshidabad	10 8	10 2	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Jessore	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Khulna	11 8	12 12	11 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0
Rajshahi	9 12	10 2	9 12	9 0	15 12	16 2	15 12	14 4
Dinajpur	9 9	10 3	10 8	9 9	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0
Jalpaiguri	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 9	17 0	17 0	17 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Rangpur	10 8	10 0	8 8	8 0	16 0	14 0	15 8	14 6½
Bogra	10 2	10 14	10 8	9 8	17 4	17 4	16 0	15 0
Pabna	10 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	15 0	16 8	16 8	16 0
Dacca	10 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	13 4	13 8	13 4	13 0
Mymensingh	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Faridpur	9 12	10 0	9 12	8 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12
Backergunge	10 8	10 4	11 0	8 10	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 12
Tippura	10 10	11 2	10 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0
Noakhali	10 0	10 8	9 8	9 0	14 0	14 8	15 0	13 15
Chittagong	9 4	9 8	10 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Patna	10 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 12
Gaya	9 8	9 4	8 12	8 8	16 0	16 8	16 4	16 8
Shahabad	{ and 11 0}	and 9 12	and 9 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Saran	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 8
Champana	9 8½	9 4	{ 8 8 and 8 4}	8 12	18 8	18 0	18 0	17 8
Muzaffarpur	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 8	15 8	14 0
Darbhanga	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	19 11	19 11	18 0	18 0
Monghyr	9 8	9 0	8 0	7 15½	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8
Bhagalpur	10 12	10 2	9 6	8 14	18 4	18 4	17 10	17 10
Purnea	9 8	10 0	9 8	8 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
Malda	10 8	9 8	9 0	8 12	16 8	17 0	17 0	16 0
Southal Parganas	10 12	10 4	10 4	9 10	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 8
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	12 8	12 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
Balasore	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0
Puri	12 2	11 13	11 13	13 2	24 0	23 10	23 10	23 10
Masariabagh	9 0	9 0	9 8	8 12	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 8
Lohardaga	{ 8 8 to 9 0}	8 8 to 9 4	8 0 to 8 8	8 0 to 8 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Palamanu	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 2½	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10
Manbhum	{ 10 0 to 10 8}	10 0 to 10 8	10 0 to 10 8	10 0	{ 15 0 to 16 0}	{ 15 4 to 16 0}	16 0	16 8
Singbhum	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0

DISTRICTS.	1897.				1896.			
	15th February.	28th February.	15th March.	31st March.	15th February.	28th February.	15th March.	31st March.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WHEAT—		S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Patna	...	8 0 and 9 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	12 0 and 13 0	11 0 and 12 0	12 0 and 13 0
Gaya	...	7 8 8 0	8 0 8 8	9 12 8 8	9 12 9 8	10 0 10 8	10 8 11 8	11 8 12 0
Shahabad	...	8 0 and 9 0	8 8 and 9 0	9 12 and 10 0	9 12 and 10 0	11 0 and 11 0	11 0 and 12 0	12 0 and 13 0
Saran	...	8 8	8 8	9 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	12 0
Champan	...	8 12	7 12	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 8	12 8
Muzaffarpur	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	10 8	11 0	14 0
Darbhanga	...	7 0	6 8	6 0	8 8	11 8	11 8	12 8
Monghyr	...	8 4	8 8	8 0	8 8 to 9 10	12 0	(Old) 11 0 (New) 15 0	(Old) 11 0 (New) 15 0
Bhagalpur	...	8 14	8 14	8 12	8 14	12 10	12 10	15 3
Purnea	...	11 0	9 8	10 0	9 4	16 0	16 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—								
Patna	...	12 8	11 8	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 0
Gaya	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	22 0	21 4	22 0
Shahabad	...	11 0 and 11 8	11 4	11 0	10 12	23 0	23 0	20 0
Saran	...	10 4	10 8	10 10	10 8	25 0	24 8	25 0
Champan	...	10 11	10 5	9 12	9 10	25 8	26 0	24 0
Muzaffarpur	...	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	25 0	24 0	26 0
Darbhanga	...	10 0	9 4	...	...	28 7	28 7	28 0
Monghyr	...	11 8	12 0	12 0	...	26 0	24 8	24 8
Bhagalpur	...	12 0	11 6	11 4	11 6	25 4	25 4	27 11
Purnea	23 0	24 0	25 0
Sonthal Parganas	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	25 0
Hazaribagh	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Lohardaga	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
Palamu	...	9 9	9 9	10 2	...	18 7	18 0	18 0
Manbhum	...	15 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Singbhum

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—								
Jaunpur	...	9 12	9 12	7 0	9 0	10 8	12 8	12 8
Gorakpur	...	8 13	8 9	8 6	8 9	14 14	15 6	14 4
Mirzapur	...	7 12	8 0	8 7	No report.	13 0	13 0	No report.
Benares	...	8 6	8 6	8 12	17 12	12 11	12 6	12 3
Ghazipur	...	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 0	13 8	13 8	13 8
Ballia	...	10 0	9 8	8 8	No report.	12 0	13 0	14 0
WHEAT—								
Jaunpur	...	7 12	7 12	9 8	9 8	11 0	12 0	13 0
Gorakpur	...	8 9	8 9	10 1	10 12	9 14	12 10	13 1
Mirzapur	...	8 9	8 1	8 9	No report.	10 8	10 0	No report.
Benares	...	7 15	7 11	9 3	9 12	10 9	10 3	10 4
Ghazipur	...	8 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	8 4	11 4	12 8
Ballia	...	9 0	8 12	9 0	No report.	10 0	9 0	13 0

* Burma rice.

ANAM.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 18th March 1897:—

	Week of report.	Previous week.	Corresponding week of 1896.
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
GACHAR—			
Janiganj Bazar	... 9 8	9 6	10 4
Hailakandi	... 9 9	9 0	14 14
STREET—			
Kani Bazar	... 10 0	9 0	12 0
Chhatrak Bazar	... 10 0	9 8	11 0
Sunamganj	... 10 0	10 0	13 0
Habiganj	... 10 0	10 0	18 0
Karimganj	... 9 0	9 0	10 8
Manvi	... 10 0	10 0	11 9

to be substituted for pages 1311 to 1318
be Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*
d 7th April 1897.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 5th April 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar '41, Kalna '90, Katwa 1'45, Raniganj '23. Weather hot. Ploughing and manuring of paddy lands going on briskly. *Rabi* harvest nearly over; outturn for Sadar 10 annas, Kalna 8 annas. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs. c.	Srs. a.	
Sadar	10 0 to 12 0	} per rupee.
Kalna	10 0 to 11 0	
Katwa	10 5 to 10 10	
Raniganj	10 0	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar '12, Rampur Hat '05. Weather hot. Ploughing continues. No want of fodder. Price of common rice at Sadar 9 seers, and Rampur Hat 9½ seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Sadar '08, Onda '75, Khatra '80, Raipur '45, Kotalpur '45, Iedas '15, Vishnupur '95. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Ploughing going on briskly all over the district. Threshing of wheat and barley almost over. Rice selling at Bankura 11 seers, and Vishnupur 11½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2'11, Contai '60, Tamluk 1'65, Ghatal '68. Weather seasonable. The recent rain has proved beneficial to indigo, sugarcane, *til* and *boro*. Ploughing has commenced. Plantation of sugarcane and sowing of *boro* still continue. No want of fodder or water. Cattle-disease reported from Keshpur, Garhbeta, Debra, Binpur, and Sabong. Common rice selling as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	11	} per rupee.
Contai	11 to 13	
Tamluk	11½	
Ghatal	10½ to 11	

Hooghly.—Rainfall 1'68. Ploughing going on briskly for early rice. Common rice sells from 9 to 10½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 1'22, Ulubaria 2'22. Weather moderately hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Ploughing for *aus* and *aman* in Ulubaria commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 8½ to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar '31, Barasat 1'68, Basirhat 1'55, Diamond Harbour 1'94. Weather warmer with cloud. Prospect of sugarcane improved by recent rain. Ploughing going on briskly. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs. c.		
Sadar	9 to 11 0	} per rupee.
Barasat	10 0	
Basirhat	10 8	
Diamond Harbour	10 0	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 1'29, Kushtia '03, Meherpur '84, Chuadanga '05, Ranaghat 1'44. More rain required for ploughing. Water-supply generally deficient. Fodder insufficient in places. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox in thana Chuadanga. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 3rd April—

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	...	...	9,980	1,730	1,510	13,220
Dependants	...	...	48	120	3,208	3,376
Otherwise relieved	...	...	1,560	7,130	2,729	11,419
			Total		...	28,015

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar '52, Jangipur '07. Harvesting of gram and wheat over. Indigo doing fairly well. Sowing of *bhadoi* commenced. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

			Srs.		
Sadar	9½	} per rupee.
Jangipur	10	
Kandi	10	